

R23. Administrative Services, Facilities Construction and Management.

R23-26. Dispute Resolution.

R23-26-1. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to establish a process for resolving disputes involved with contracts under the Division's procurement authority. The objectives of the procedure are to:

- (a) encourage the payment of the appropriate and fair amount on a timely basis for work or services performed;
- (b) encourage the resolution of issues on an informal basis in order to minimize Disputes and Claims;
- (c) encourage fair and timely settlement of Claims;
- (d) provide a process that is as simple as possible and minimizes the costs to all parties in achieving a resolution;
- (e) maintain effective contractual relationships and responsibilities;
- (f) when possible, resolve related issues and responsibilities as a package;
- (g) discourage bad faith, frivolous or excessive Claims;
- (h) avoid having Claims interfere with the progress of the work;
- (i) assure that the presentation of good faith and non-frivolous issues and Claims do not negatively affect selection processes for future work, while bad faith and frivolous issues, as well as the failure of a Contractor or Subcontractor to facilitate resolution of issues, may be considered in the evaluation of the Contractor or Subcontractor; and
- (j) provide a process where Subcontractors at any tier, which have a Claim that involves a good faith issue related to the responsibility of the Division or anyone for whom the Division is liable, has the ability to present the matter for resolution in a fair and timely manner to those of any higher tier and ultimately to the Division without creating any contractual relationship between the Division and the Subcontractor at any tier.

(2) This rule does not apply to any protest under Section 63G-6-801.

(3) A Claim under this rule that does not include a monetary claim against the Division or its agents is not limited to the dispute resolution process provided for in this rule.

(4) Persons pursuing Claims under the process required by this rule:

- (a) are bound by the decision reached under the process unless the decision is properly appealed; and
 - (b) may not pursue a Claim under the dispute resolution process established in Sections 63G-6-805 through 63G-6-814.
- (5) This rule does not apply to tort or other claims subject to the provisions of the Utah Governmental Immunity Act.

(6) This rule shall not limit the right of the Division to have any of its issues, disputes or claims considered in accordance with the applicable contract or law.

R23-26-2. Authority.

(1) The rule is authorized pursuant to Subsection 63A-5-208(6) and under the authority of the Utah State Building Board, Section 63A-5-101 and the Department of Administrative Services, Division of Facilities Construction and Management, Section 63A-5-201 et seq.

R23-26-3. Definitions.

For purposes of this rule:

(1) "Claim" means a dispute, demand, assertion or other matter submitted by a Contractor that has a contract under the procurement authority of the Division, including Subcontractors as provided for in this rule. The claimant may seek, as a matter of right, modification, adjustment or interpretation of contract terms, payment of money, extension of time or other relief with respect to the terms of the contract. A request for Preliminary Resolution Effort (PRE) shall not be considered a "Claim." A

requested amendment, requested change order, or a Construction Change Directive (CCD) is not a PRE or Claim unless agreement cannot be reached and the procedures of this rule are followed.

(2) "Contractor" means a person or entity under direct contract with the Division and under the Division's procurement authority.

(3) "DFCM representative" means the Division person directly assigned to work with the Contractor on a regular basis.

(4) "Director" means the director of the Division, including unless otherwise stated, his/her duly authorized designee.

(5) "Division" means the Division of Facilities Construction and Management established pursuant to Section 63A-5-201 et seq. It may also be referred in this rule as "DFCM."

(6) "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Department of Administrative Services, including unless otherwise stated, his/her duly authorized designee.

(7) "Preliminary Resolution Effort" or "PRE" means the processing of a request for preliminary resolution or any similar notice about a problem that could potentially lead to a Claim and is prior to reaching the status of a Claim.

(8) "Resolution of the claim" means the final resolution of the claim by the Director, but does not include any administrative appeal, judicial review or judicial appeal thereafter.

(9) "Subcontractor" means any subcontractor or subconsultant at any tier under the Contractor, including any trade contractor, specialty contractor or consultant but does not include suppliers who provide only materials, equipment or supplies to a contractor, subcontractor or subconsultant. "Subcontractor" does not include any person or entity, at any tier, under contract with a Lessor.

R23-26-4. Procedure for Preliminary Resolution Efforts.

(1) Request for Preliminary Resolution Effort (PRE). A Contractor raising an issue related to a breach of contract or an issue concerning time or money shall file a PRE as a prerequisite for any consideration of the issue by the Division.

(2) Time for Filing. The PRE must be filed in writing with the DFCM representative within twenty-one (21) days after the Contractor knew or should have known of an event for initiating a PRE, as defined in the applicable contract. If the Division's contract does not define the event, the event shall be defined as the time at which the issue cannot be resolved through the normal business practices associated with the contract. The labeling of the notice shall not preclude the consideration of the issue by the Division. A shorter notice provision may be designated in the contract where damages can be mitigated such as delays or concealed or unknown conditions, the discovery of hazardous materials, emergency conditions, or historical or archeological discoveries.

(3) Content Requirement. The PRE shall be required to include in writing to the extent information is reasonably available at the time of such filing:

- (a) a description of the issue;
- (b) the potential impact on cost and time or other breach of contract; and
- (c) an indication of the relief sought.

(4) Supplementation. Additional detail of the content requirement above shall be provided later if the detail is not yet available at the initial filing as follows:

(a) While the issue is continuing or the impact is being determined, the Contractor shall provide a written updated status report every 30 days or as otherwise reasonably requested by the DFCM Representative; and

(b) After the scope of work or other factors addressing the issue are completed, the complete information, including any

impacts on time, cost or other relief requested, must be provided to the DFCM Representative within twenty-one (21) days of such completion.

(5) Subcontractors.

(a) Under no circumstances shall any provision of this rule be intended or construed to create any contractual relationship between the Division and any Subcontractor.

(b) The Contractor must include the provisions of this subsection (5) in its contract with the first tier Subcontractor, and each Subcontractor must do likewise. At the Contractor's discretion, the Contractor may allow a Subcontractor at the 2nd tier and beyond to submit the PRE directly with the Contractor.

(c) In order for a Subcontractor at any tier to be involved with the preliminary resolution process of the Division, the following conditions and process shall apply:

(i) The Subcontractor must have attempted to resolve the issue with the Contractor including the submission of a PRE with the Contractor;

(ii) The Subcontractor must file a copy of the PRE with the DFCM Representative;

(iii) The PRE to the Contractor must meet the time, content and supplementation requirements of Section R23-26-4. The triggering event for a Subcontractor to file a PRE shall be the time at which the issue cannot be resolved through the normal business practices associated with the contract, excluding arbitration and litigation;

(iv) The PRE submitted to the Contractor shall only be eligible for consideration in the Division's PRE process to the extent the issue is reasonably related to the performance of the Division or an entity for which the Division is liable;

(v) The Contractor shall resolve the PRE to the satisfaction of the Subcontractor within sixty (60) days of its submittal to the Contractor or such other time period as subsequently agreed to by the Subcontractor in writing. If the Contractor fails to resolve the PRE with the Subcontractor within such required time period, the Subcontractor may submit in writing the PRE with the Contractor and the Division. In order to be eligible for Division consideration of the PRE, the Subcontractor must submit the PRE within twenty-one (21) days of the expiration of the time period for the Contractor/Subcontractor PRE process. The Division shall consider the PRE as being submitted by the Contractor on behalf of the Subcontractor.

(vi) Upon such PRE being submitted, the Contractor shall cooperate with the DFCM Representative in reviewing the issue.

(vii) The Division shall not be obligated to consider any submission which is not in accordance with this rule.

(viii) The Subcontractor may accompany the Contractor in participating with the Division regarding the PRE raised by the Subcontractor. The Division is not precluded from meeting with the Contractor separately and it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to keep the Subcontractor informed of any such meetings.

(ix) Notwithstanding any provision of this rule, a Subcontractor shall be entitled to pursue a payment bond claim.

(6) PRE Resolution Procedure. The DFCM Representative may request additional information and may meet with the parties involved with the issue.

(7) Contractor Required to Continue Performance. Pending the final resolution of the issue, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by the DFCM Representative, the Contractor shall proceed diligently with performance of the contract and the Division shall continue to make payments in accordance with the contract.

(8) Decision. The Division shall issue to the Contractor, and any other party brought into the process by the DFCM Representative as being liable to the Division, a written decision providing the basis for the decision on the issues presented by all of the parties within thirty (30) days of receipt of all the information required under Subsection R23-26-4 (5)(b) above.

(9) Decision Final Unless Claim Submitted. The decision by the Division shall be final, and not subject to any further administrative or judicial review (not including judicial enforcement) unless a Claim is submitted in accordance with this rule.

(10) Extension Requires Mutual Agreement. Any time period specified in this rule may be extended by mutual agreement of the Contractor and the Division.

(11) If Decision Not Issued. If the decision is not issued within the thirty (30) day period, including any agreed to extensions, the issue may be pursued as a Claim.

(12) Payment for Performance. Except as provided in this rule, any final decision where the Division is to pay additional monies to the Contractor, shall not be delayed by any PRE, Claim or appeal by another party. Payment to the Contractor of any final decision shall be made by the Division in accordance with the contract for the completed work. Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, payment to the Contractor shall be subject to any set-off, claims or counterclaims of the Division. Payment to the Contractor for a Subcontractor issue submitted by the Contractor shall be paid by the Contractor to the Subcontractor in accordance with the contract between the Contractor and the Subcontractor. Any payment or performance determined owing by the Contractor to the Division shall be made in accordance with the contract.

R23-26-5. Resolution of Claim.

(1) Claim. If the decision on the PRE is not issued within the required timeframe or if the Contractor is not satisfied with the decision, the Contractor or other party brought into the process by the Division, may submit a Claim in accordance with this rule as a prerequisite for any further consideration by the Division or the right to any judicial review of the issue giving rise to the claim.

(2) Subcontractors. In order for a Subcontractor to have its issue considered in the Claim process by the Division, the Subcontractor that had its issue considered under Section 23-26-4(6) may submit the issue as a Claim by filing it with the Contractor and the Division within the same timeframe and with the same content requirements as required of a Claim submitted by the Contractor under this rule. The Division shall consider the Claim as being submitted by the Contractor on behalf of the Subcontractor. Under no circumstances shall any provision of this rule be intended or construed so as to create any contractual relationship between the Division and any Subcontractor.

(a) Upon such Claim being submitted, the Contractor shall fully cooperate with the Director, the person(s) evaluating the claim and any subsequent reviewing authority.

(b) The Director shall not be obligated to consider any submission which is not in accordance with this rule.

(c) The Subcontractor may accompany the Contractor in participating with the Director, the person(s) evaluating the Claim and any subsequent reviewing authority regarding the Claim. The Director, the person(s) evaluating the Claim and any subsequent reviewing authority is not precluded from meeting with the Contractor separately, and it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to keep the Subcontractor informed of any such meetings and matters discussed.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this rule, a Subcontractor shall be entitled to pursue a payment bond claim.

(3) Time for Filing. The Claim must be filed in writing promptly with the Director, but in no case more than twenty-one(21) days after the decision is issued on the PRE under Subsection 23-26-4(8) above or no more than twenty-one (21) days after the decision is not issued under Subsection 23-26-4(11) above, whichever is later.

(4) Content Requirement. The written Claim shall include:

(a) a description of the issues in dispute;

(b) the basis for the Claim, including documentation and analysis required by the contract and applicable law and rules that allow for the proper determination of the Claim;

(c) a detailed cost estimate for any amount sought, including copies of any related invoices; and

(d) a specific identification of the relief sought.

(5) Extension of Time to Submit Documentation. The time period for submitting documentation and any analysis to support a Claim may be extended by the Director upon written request of the claimant showing just cause for such extension, which request must be included in the initial Claim submittal.

(6) Contractor Required to Continue Performance. Pending the final determination of the Claim, including any judicial review or appeal process, and unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by the Director, the Contractor shall proceed diligently with performance of the Contract and the Division shall continue to make payments in accordance with the contract.

(7) Agreement of Claimant on Method and Person(s) Evaluating the Claim. The Director shall first attempt to reach agreement with the claimant on the method and person(s) to evaluate the Claim. If such agreement cannot be made within fourteen (14) days of filing of the Claim, the Director shall select the method and person(s), considering the purpose of this rule as stated in Section R23-26-1. Unless agreed to by the Director and the claimant, any selected person shall not have a conflict of interest or appearance of impropriety. Any party and the person(s) evaluating the Claim has a duty to promptly raise any circumstances regarding a conflict of interest or appearance of impropriety. If such a reasonable objection is raised, and unless otherwise agreed to by the Director and the claimant, the Director shall take appropriate action to eliminate the conflict of interest or appearance of impropriety. The dispute resolution methods and person(s) may include any of the following:

(a) A single expert and/or hearing officer qualified in the field that is the subject of the Claim;

(b) An expert panel, consisting of members that are qualified in a field that is the subject of the Claim;

(c) An arbitration process which may be binding if agreed to by the parties to the Claim;

(d) A mediator; or

(e) Any other method that best accomplishes the purpose of Section R23-26-1.

(8) Evaluation Process.

(a) No Formal Rules of Evidence. There shall be no formal rules of evidence but the person(s) evaluating the Claim shall consider the relevancy, weight and credibility of the evidence.

(b) Questions. Parties and the person(s) evaluating the Claim have the right to ask questions of each other.

(c) Investigation and Documents. The person(s) evaluating the Claim has the right to investigate and request documents, consider any claims or counterclaims of the Division, may set deadlines for producing documents, and may meet with the parties involved with the Claim together or separately as needed. Copies of submitted documents shall be provided to all parties.

(d) Failure to Cooperate. The failure of a party to cooperate with the investigation or provide requested documentation may be a consideration by the person(s) evaluating the Claim in reaching the findings in its report.

(e) Record of the Proceeding. The person(s) evaluating the Claim shall determine the extent to which formal minutes, transcripts, and/or recordings shall be made of the meetings and/or hearings and shall make copies available to all parties.

(f) Certification. The person(s) evaluating the Claim may require the certification of documents provided.

(9) Timeframe for Person(s) Evaluation the Claim and Director's Determination. The Claim shall be resolved no later

than sixty (60) days after the proper filing of the Claim, which includes any extension of time approved under Section R23-26-5(5). The person(s) evaluating the Claim may extend the time period for resolution of the Claim by not to exceed sixty (60) additional days for good cause. The time period may also be extended if the claimant agrees. The person(s) evaluating the Claim shall issue to the parties a schedule providing the timeframe for the issuance of the following:

(a) a Preliminary Resolution Report including the preliminary findings regarding the Claim;

(b) the receipt of written comments concerning the preliminary report. A copy of such comments must be delivered to the other parties to the Claim within the same timeframe;

(c) a reply to written comments, which must also be delivered to the other parties to the Claim within the same timeframe; and

(d) a final report and recommendation which must be delivered to the Director and the other parties no later than seven (7) days prior to the expiration of the required timeframe for resolution of the Claim.

(10) Director's Final Resolution. The Director shall consider the final recommendation and report and issue the final resolution of the Claim, with any modifications, prior to the expiration of the required timeframe for resolution of the Claim.

R23-26-6. Administrative Appeal to the Executive Director of the Department of Administrative Services.

(1) Administrative Appeal. The Contractor may file a written administrative appeal of the final resolution of the person(s) evaluating the Claim with the Executive Director of the Department of Administrative Services. The administrative appeal is the prerequisite for any further consideration by the State of Utah, or to judicial review of the issue giving rise to the Claim. It shall be considered that the Contractor, or another party brought into the process by the Division, has not exhausted its administrative remedies if such an administrative appeal is not undertaken.

(2) Time for Filing. The administrative appeal must be filed in writing promptly with the Executive Director and delivered to the other parties to the Claim, but in no case more than fourteen (14) days after the Contractor's receipt of the Director's final resolution of the Claim.

(3) Content. The Administrative Appeal must state the basis for the appeal.

(4) Response. Within five (5) days of receipt of the Administrative Appeal, any party may deliver to Executive Director written comments concerning the appeal. A copy of such comments must be delivered to the other parties to the Claim within the same five (5) day time period.

(5) Reply to Written Comments. Within five (5) days of receipt of written comments, any party may deliver to the Executive Director a reply to the written comments concerning the appeal. A copy of such reply must be delivered to the other parties to the Claim within the same five (5) day time period.

(6) Executive Director's Decision. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Administrative Appeal, and after considering the appeal, the Director's final resolution, responses and replies, the Executive Director or his/her designee shall issue a final decision of the appeal in writing and shall state the basis of the decision. Failure of the Executive Director to issue a written decision within the thirty (30) day time period, shall entitle the appellant to seek judicial review of the Claim. The time period for the Executive Director's decision may be extended by agreement of the Executive Director and the Appellant.

R23-26-7. Payment of Claim.

(1) When a stand alone component of a Claim has received a final determination, and is no longer subject to review or appeal, that amount shall be paid in accordance with the

payment provisions of the contract or judicial order.

(2) When the entire Claim has received a final determination, and is no longer subject to review or appeal, the full amount shall be paid within fourteen (14) days of the date of the final determination unless the work or services has not been completed, in which case the amount shall be paid in accordance with the payment provisions of the contract to the point that the work or services is completed.

(3) The final determination date is the earlier of the date upon which the claimant accepted the settlement in writing with an executed customary release document and waived its rights of appeal, or the expiration of the appeal period.

(4) Any final determination where the Division is to pay additional monies to the Contractor shall not be delayed by any appeal or request for judicial review by another party brought into the process by the Division as being liable to the Division.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, payment of all or part of a Claim is subject to any set-off, claims or counterclaims of the Division.

(6) Payment to the Contractor for a Subcontractor issue (Claim) deemed filed by the Contractor, shall be paid by the Contractor to the Subcontractor in accordance with the contract between the Contractor and the Subcontractor.

(7) The execution of a customary release document related to any payment may be required as a condition of making the payment.

R23-26-8. Judicial Review.

(1) The Executive Director's decision on the appeal, or the failure to provide a decision within the required time period under Subsection R23-26-6(6), shall be deemed a final agency action subject to judicial review as provided in Sections 63G-4-401 and 63G-4-402, including, but not limited to requirements for exhaustion of administrative remedies, the requirements for a petition of judicial review, jurisdiction and trial de novo.

(2) The participation of a person in the claim evaluation process does not preclude the person from testifying in a judicial proceeding to the extent allowed by Utah law.

R23-26-9. Allocation of Costs of Claim Resolution Process.

(1) In order to file a Claim, a claimant must pay a \$1500 filing fee to the Division. When the Claim is a pass-through from a Subcontractor in accordance with Subsection R23-26-4(5), the payment of the fee shall be made by the Subcontractor.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties to the Claim, the costs of resolving the Claim shall be allocated among the parties on the same proportionate basis as the determination of financial responsibility for the Claim.

(3) The costs of resolving the Claim that are subject to allocation include the claimant's filing fee, the costs of any person(s) evaluating the Claim, the costs of making any required record of the process, and any additional testing or inspection procured to investigate and/or evaluate the Claim.

(4) Each party is responsible for its own attorney fees.

R23-26-10. Alternative Procedures.

To the extent otherwise permitted by law, if all parties to a Claim agree in writing, a protocol for resolving a Claim may be used that differs from the process described in this rule.

R23-26-11. Impact on Future Selections.

(1) The presentation of a good faith and non-frivolous issue or Claim shall not be considered by the Division's selection process for a future award of contract; and

(2) The submission of a bad faith and frivolous issue or Claim or the failure by a Contractor to facilitate resolution of a Claim, may be considered in the Division's evaluation of performance.

R23-26-12. Delegated Projects.

Projects delegated by the Division shall provide for contract provisions which provide a similar dispute resolution process as provided for in this rule.

R23-26-13. Report to Building Board.

The Division may report on the status of claims to the Utah State Building Board.

KEY: resolutions, settlements, disputes

March 15, 2005

63A-5-208(6)

Notice of Continuation December 16, 2014 63A-5-103(1)(e)

63G-6-208(2)

R68. Agriculture and Food, Plant Industry.**R68-20. Utah Organic Standards.****R68-20-1. Authority.**

Promulgated under authority of Sections 4-2-2(1)(j), 4-3-2, 4-4-2, 4-5-17(1), 4-9-2, 4-11-3, 4-12-3, 4-14-6(5), 4-16-3, 4-32-7(7)(a)(ii), 4-37-109(2).

A. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) adopts and incorporates by reference CFR, June 7, 2006 edition, Title 7 Part 205, National Organic Program Final Rule.

1. UDAF will make available to all its applicants for certification and producers of organic products, copies of the National Organic Program Final Rule.

R68-20-2. Definitions and Terms.

A. For the purpose of this rule, words in the singular form shall be deemed to impart the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand.

1. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, or the commissioner's representative.

2. "Distributor" means a handler that purchases products under its own name, usually from a shipper, processor, or another distributor. Distributors may or may not take physical possession of the merchandise. A distributor is required to be certified if that person both takes title to the organic products and substantially transforms, processes, repackages or re-labels these products.

3. "Food (and food products)" means material, usually of plant or animal origin, containing or consisting of essential body nutrients, as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, and minerals, that is taken in and assimilated by an organism to maintain life and growth. Food products include all agricultural and horticultural products of the soil, apiary and apiary products, poultry and poultry products, livestock and livestock products, dairy products and aquaculture products.

4. "Registration" means an agreement or contract that grants a certified operator the right to use a certificate or certification mark in accordance with organic standards and certification requirements.

5. "Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Organic Seal" means the seal to be displayed on packaging of certified organic foods and food products intended for retail sale, indicating compliance with provisions of this rules.

R68-20-3. Compliance.

A. Violations of the State Organic Program will be handled in compliance to Section 4-2-12.

R68-20-4. Fees for Organic Certification.

Fees for Organic Certification Services.

A. Fees shall be in accordance with the fee schedule in the annual appropriations act passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. The person, firm, corporation or other organization requesting registration as a producer, handler, processor or certification agency or requesting inspection or laboratory services shall pay such fees. All fees are payable to the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

B. Registration of producers, handlers, processors or combinations thereof. Applications for registration may be obtained from the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and submitted with the annual fees. Annual registration is required for all producers, handlers, processors or combinations thereof and shall be paid by April 1 each year.

C. Registration of Certification agencies Applications for registration may be obtained from the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and submitted with the annual fees. Annual registration is required for all certification agencies and shall be paid by April 1 each year.

D. Gross sales fees. Payment of annual gross sales fees

shall accompany the annual registration application and fees and shall be based on the previous year's gross sales of state certified producers and processors.

R68-20-5. UDAF Seal.

Use of the UDAF Organic Seal

A. The UDAF seal may be used only for raw or processed agricultural products in paragraphs (a), (b), (e)(1), and (e)(2) of CFR 205.301.

B. The UDAF seal must replicate the form and design and must be printed legibly and conspicuously.

1. On a white background with a double black circle the words, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, within the borders of the circles. At the bottom of the circle a teal green horizontal line.

2. Within the inner circle a black outline of the State of Utah, and inscribed in italics in a teal green color, slanting upward from left to right, the word "Certified Organic".

3. A copy of the seal is available at the Department of Agriculture and Food, 350 North Redwood Road, PO Box 146500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6500.

KEY: inspections

February 28, 2007

Notice of Continuation December 30, 2014

4-2-2(1)(j)

4-3-2

4-4-2

4-5-17(1)

4-9-2

4-11-3

4-12-3

4-14-6(5)

4-16-3

4-32-7(7)(a)(ii)

4-37-109(2)

R131. Capitol Preservation Board (State), Administration.
R131-1. Procurement of Architectural and Engineering Services.**R131-1-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) As provided by Subsections 63C-9-301(3) and 63C-9-301(4) this rule establishes procedures for the procurement of architectural and engineering services by the State Capitol Preservation Board.

(2) The Board's authority to adopt rules is provided according to Subsections 63C-9-301(3).

(3) As required by Subsection 63C-9-301(4), procurement of architectural and engineering services shall be conducted in accordance with this rule, the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 6, or of Title 63A, Chapter 5 as determined by the Board.

R131-1-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63G-6-103.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Capitol Preservation Board or authorized designee.

(b) "Office" means the staff and facilities of the executive-director to the Board pursuant to Sections 63C-9-401, and 402.

(c) "Record" shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 63G-2-103 of the Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA).

(d) "State" means the State of Utah.

R131-1-3. Maintaining a Register of Architectural/Engineering Firms.

The Board shall select registered and licensed architects and engineers that are interested in being considered for state building projects, from the DFCM register/list, prepared in accordance with Section R23-2-3, Utah Administrative Code.

R131-1-4. Notification of Need for Architectural/Engineering Services.

(1) The Board shall publish or cause to have published its needs for architectural/engineering services in the manner provided in Subsection R23-1-5(2). The public notice shall include the following:

(a) The closing time and date for the submission of Statement of Qualifications;

(b) The address of the office to which Statements of Qualifications are to be delivered;

(c) The address where a more complete project description may be obtained;

(d) A brief description of the project; and

(e) A notice of any mandatory pre-submittal meetings.

(2) The architects/engineers shall respond with a Statement of Qualifications for each project.

R131-1-5. Appointment of a Selection Committee.

The Executive Director shall appoint a selection committee to review all applications of interested architectural/engineering firms. The committee shall include representatives of the Board, the Office, the State Building Board, and others as deemed appropriate.

R131-1-6. Preliminary Screening and Evaluation.

(1) The selection committee shall independently rate each interested firm. A weighted point system shall be used. A ranking of those qualified firms shall be made by using a composite scoring of all the individual rater's scores.

(2) The following criteria shall be used in the evaluation and ranking of firms for possible awards:

(a) Competence to perform the services as reflected by technical training and education, specialized experience in providing similar services, and the qualifications and

competence of persons who would be assigned to assist with the performance of the services;

(b) Capacity to perform the services in the required time as reflected by present workload, availability of adequate personnel, equipment, and facilities;

(c) Past performance as reflected by the evaluation of the services of the architect/engineer; including such factors as control of costs, quality of work, and ability to meet deadlines; and

(d) Proximity of firm to the project.

R131-1-7. Interviews with Architectural/Engineering Firms.

(1) For all projects, interviews shall be held with no less than the top three ranked firms competing for the project design commission. The number of firms interviewed per project may vary according to the size and complexity of the project. Multiple interviews may be held on smaller projects at the discretion of the Executive Director.

(2) Firms selected to be interviewed shall be provided with as much pertinent information as possible of the job at least one week prior to the interview.

(3) After composite rankings or interviews are completed, the selection committee shall select the top three and rank them in order of selection.

R131-1-8. Negotiation and Appointment.

(1) The Executive Director shall negotiate with the top-ranked architectural or engineering firm to finalize the details of the project. If there are problems with reaching agreement, the Executive Director shall present a written offer of the terms which must then be accepted or rejected in writing by the architectural/engineering firm. If the offer is rejected by the top-ranked firm, the Executive Director may negotiate with the second-ranked firm to obtain an agreement. If negotiations with the second-ranked firm are not able to be successfully concluded, the Office may negotiate with the third-ranked firm.

(2) Following completion of negotiations, the Executive Director will present the choice of the selected firm to the Board for approval, to enter into a contract with the selected firm. Upon Board approval, the Executive Director will enter into a contract with the selected firm. Other firms who were interviewed shall receive notification of award.

R131-1-9. Role of the Board.

(1) The Executive Director shall establish and monitor the selection process, may take appropriate steps to verify the acceptability of the procedure, and make changes in procedure at any time as may be determined necessary by the Board.

(2) At each meeting of the Board, the Executive Director shall submit a list of all architect/engineer contracts entered into, and a description of the method(s) of selection used to the Board as a second review of actions taken.

R131-1-10. Disclosure of Submittals, Performance Evaluations, References and Award.

(1) After the date established for the first submittal of information, a register of submitting architects and engineers shall be prepared and open to public inspection. Prior to award, submittals and modifications shall be shown only to procurement officials and other persons involved with the review and selection process who shall adhere to the requirements of GRAMA and this rule.

(2) The Executive Director shall, throughout the course of, and at the end of the contract, evaluate the performance of the architectural/engineering firm; verbally and in writing. There shall be at least one verbal review of the architectural/engineering firm's performance on each project, prior to the project's completion. The Executive Director shall also advise the architectural/engineering firm, in writing, about their

performance at the end of the project. If the firm wishes to respond to those evaluation(s), it may enter its response(s) in the file.

(3) Except as provided in this rule, submittals shall be open to public inspection after notice of the selection results.

(4) The classification of records as protected and the treatment of such records shall be as provided in Section R131-4-411A.

(5) The Board finds that it is necessary to maintain the confidentiality of performance evaluations and reference information in order to avoid competitive injury and to encourage those persons providing the information to respond in an open and honest manner without fear of retribution. Accordingly, records containing performance evaluations and reference information are classified as protected records under the provisions of Subsection 63G-2-305(6) and shall be disclosed only to those persons involved with the performance evaluation, the architect-engineer that the information addresses and persons involved with the review and selection of submittals. The Board or Executive Director may, however, provide reference information to other governmental entities for use in their procurement activities and to other parties when requested by the architect-engineer that is the subject of the information. Any other disclosure of such performance evaluations and reference information shall only be as required by applicable law.

(6) Notice. After the selection of the successful firm, notice of the selection shall be available in the principal office of the Executive Director in Salt Lake City, Utah and may be available on the Internet.

(7) Information Disclosed. The following shall be disclosed with the notice of selection:

- (a) the ranking of the firms;
- (b) the names of the selection committee members;
- (c) the final scores used by the selection committee to make the selection, except that the names of the individual scorers shall not be associated with their individual scores; and
- (d) the written justification statement supporting the selection.

(8) Information Classified as Protected. After due consideration, the following has been determined by the Board to impair governmental procurement proceedings or give an unfair advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contract with the Board or Executive Director and shall be classified as protected records:

- (a) the names of individual selection committee scorers in relation to their individual scores or rankings; and
- (b) non-public financial statements.

R131-1-11. Emergency Conditions.

The Executive Director, in consultation with the chairman of the Board, shall determine if it is necessary to respond to any emergency conditions that may occur. He shall also document his decision to take emergency action in writing. The Executive Director may use any reasonable method of awarding architect/engineer design contracts when emergency conditions occur. If the Executive Director determines that a particular specialization is needed, he may appoint any firm(s) he finds may be necessary to accomplish work on the emergency project design.

R131-1-12. Direct Awards.

(1) The Executive Director may award a contract to an architectural/engineering firm without following the procedures of this rule if:

- (a) The contract is for a project which is integrally related to, or an extension of, a project which was awarded to the architectural/engineering firm;
- (b) The architectural/engineering firm performed

satisfactorily on any similar or related project; and

(c) The Executive Director determines that the direct award is in the best interests of the State.

(2) The Executive Director shall place written documentation of the reasons for the direct award in the project file and shall report the action to the Board at its next meeting.

R131-1-13. Small Purchases.

(1) If the Executive Director determines that the services of architects and engineers can be procured for less than \$50,000, or if the estimated construction cost of the project is less than \$500,000, the procedures contained in Subsection (2) below, may be used.

(2) Before contacting any person to perform the required services, the Executive Director may refer to or examine any current statements of qualifications on file with the Office. Following that, the Executive Director may contact a qualified firm and negotiate a contract for the required services at a fair and reasonable price. If no current statements of qualifications are on file or if the statements on file are, in the judgment of the Executive Director, inadequate to determine a qualified firm, technical proposals or statements of qualifications shall be solicited. If, after negotiations, the parties cannot agree upon a price that, in the Executive Director's judgment, is fair and reasonable, negotiations shall be terminated with that firm and negotiations begun with another qualified firm. This process shall continue until a contract is negotiated that reflects a fair and reasonable price and meets the necessary conditions of the project.

R131-1-14. Performance Evaluations.

(1) The Executive Director shall evaluate the performance of the architectural/engineering firm.

(2) This evaluation shall become a part of the record of that architectural/engineering firm with the Board and the State. The architectural/engineering firm shall be provided a copy of its evaluation at the end of the project and may enter its response in the file.

(3) Confidentiality of the evaluation information shall be addressed as provided in Subsection R131-1-10(5).

R131-1-15. Alternative Procedures.

(1) The Board may revise or enhance the procurement process whenever the Executive Director determines that it would be in the best interest of the State. Examples of enhancements or changes which may be made include design competitions and outside representation on selection committees.

(2) Any exceptions to this rule shall be justified to and approved by the Board.

KEY: architects, capitol-preservation, engineers, procurement

February 29, 2008

63C-9-301(3)

Notice of Continuation December 29, 2014

63C-9-301(4)

R131. Capitol Preservation Board (State), Administration.
R131-2. Capitol Hill Complex Facility Use.

R131-2-1. Purpose and Application.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to define conditions for public access and use of the Capitol Hill Complex and to establish procedures for receiving and deciding complaints regarding the access or use of the Capitol Hill Complex.

(2) Except as expressly stated herein, or in rule R131-11, this rule R131-2 does not apply to free speech activities. Free speech activities conducted at the Capitol Hill Complex are governed by rule R131-11.

R131-2-2. Authority.

(1) The State Capitol Preservation Board adopts this Capitol Hill Complex Facility Use Rule pursuant to Section 63C-9-301.

R131-2-3. Definitions.

As used in this rule R131-2:

(1) "Board" means the State Capitol Preservation Board created by Section 63C-9-201.

(2) "Capitol Hill Complex" means all grounds, monuments, parking areas, buildings, including the Capitol, and other man-made and natural objects within the area bounded by 300 North Street, Columbus Street, 500 North Street, and East Capitol Boulevard. Capitol Hill Complex also includes:

(a) the White Community Memorial Chapel and the Council Hall Travel Information Center building and their grounds and parking areas;

(b) the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers museum and buildings, grounds and parking areas, and other state-owned property included within the area bounded by Columbus Street, North Main Street, and Apricot Avenue;

(c) state owned property included within the area bounded by Columbus Street, Wall Street, and 400 North Street; and

(d) state owned property included within the area bounded by Columbus Street, West Capitol Street, and 500 North Street, and any other facilities and grounds owned by the state of Utah that are located within the immediate vicinity.

(3) "Capitol Hill Facilities" means all buildings on the Capitol Hill Complex, including the Capitol, exterior steps, entrances, streets, parking areas and other paved areas of the Capitol Hill Complex.

(4) "Capitol Hill Grounds" means landscaped and unpaved public areas of the Capitol Hill Complex. Maintenance and utility structures and areas are not considered Capitol Hill Grounds for the purpose of any public use.

(5) "Catering Service(s)" means the serving of food and/or beverages on Capitol Hill.

(6) "Commercial Activities" means events that sponsored or conducted for the promotion of commercial products or services, and include advertising, private parties, private company or organization meetings, and any other non-public organization event. Commercial activities do not include private, community service, state sponsored, or free speech activities.

(7) "Community Service Activities" means events sponsored by governmental, quasi-governmental and charitable organizations, city and county government departments and agencies, public schools, and charitable organizations held to support or recognize the public or charitable functions of such sponsoring group. To the extent the event is sponsored by a private charitable organization, the organization must have an Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) active status and the event must be related to such status.

(8) "Event" or "Events" are commercial, community service, private, and state sponsored activities involving one or more persons. Events may include banquets, receptions, award ceremonies, weddings, colloquia, concerts, dances, and

seminars. A free speech activity is not an event for purposes of rule R131-2 and R131-10. The term "activity" or "activities" may be substituted in this rule for the term "event" or "events."

(9) "Executive Director" means the executive director appointed by the Board under Section 63C-9-102, or a designee supervised by the executive director.

(10) "Facility Use Application" ("Application") means a form approved by the executive director used to apply to reserve Capitol Hill Facilities or Capitol Hill Grounds for an event.

(11) "Facility Use Permit" ("Permit") means a written permit issued by the executive director authorizing the use of an area of the Capitol Hill Complex for an event in accordance with this rule.

(12) "Free Speech Activity" is as defined in rule R131-11.

(13) "Cafe Operator" means the Capitol Hill cafe operator located on the first floor of the East Senate Building who is under contract with the Board to provide food/beverages in the State Room and may be allowed to cater in other areas on the Capitol Hill Complex.

(14) "Private Activity" means an event sponsored by private individuals, businesses or organizations that is not a commercial or community service activity.

(15) "Authorized Caterer" means a person or entity authorized to provide catering services on the Capitol Hill Complex, and is not the Cafe Operator.

(16) "Solicitation" is as defined in rule R131-10.

(17) "State" means the state of Utah and any of its agencies, departments, divisions, officers, legislators, members of the judiciary, persons serving on state boards or commissions, and employees of the above entities and persons.

(18) "State Sponsored Activity" means any event sponsored by the state that is related to official state business. Official state business does not include award ceremonies, lobbying activities, retirement parties, or similar social parties, social activities or social events. Management retreats may be considered a State Sponsored Activity if it has a supporting agenda and documentation establishing that the primary purpose of the retreat is to conduct official state business. In order to be considered a State Sponsored Activity, such activity must obtain written approval from the Executive Director and/or the Board's Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee.

(19) "User(s)" means any person that uses the facilities or grounds as well as any applicant for a facility use permit.

R131-2-4. Facility Use Permit - Application.

(1) Each person or group seeking to hold an event or solicitation at the Capitol Hill Complex shall submit a completed Facility Use Application at least fourteen calendar days prior to the anticipated date of the event. Applications may not be submitted, and facilities will not be scheduled, more than 365 calendar days before the date of the event. An applicant may only make one application for one continuous event at a time. For State Sponsored Activities that involve a reoccurring meeting schedule, one application may be used for all the reoccurring meetings. For all events, other than State Sponsored Activities or Free Speech Activities, there shall be a non-waivable and non-refundable application processing fee, which shall be paid at the time of submission of the application.

(2) The executive director shall provide a Facility Use Permit Application form. The form shall request and applicants shall provide all necessary information, including all material aspects of the proposed event or solicitation. This necessary information is required even if the Applicant requests a waiver. The application shall include the following information:

(a) the applicant's organization's name, address, telephone and facsimile number;

(b) the names and addresses of the person(s) responsible for supervising the event during set up, take down, clean up and the duration of the event;

(c) the nature of the applicant; i.e. individual, business entity, governmental department or other;

(d) the name and address of the legally recognized agent for service of process;

(e) a specific description of the area of the facility and/or grounds being requested for use;

(f) the type of proposed activity and the number of anticipated participants;

(g) the dates and times of the proposed activity and a description of the schedule and agenda of the event;

(h) a complete description of equipment and apparatus to be used for the event;

(i) any other special considerations or accommodations being requested; and

(j) whether the applicant requests exemption or waiver of any requirement of this rule or provision of the Facility Use Application.

(3) In addition, the applicant shall submit with the Facility Use Application:

(a) documentation supporting any requested exemption or waiver;

(b) proof of liability insurance covering the applicant and the event in the amount as identified in the Schedule of Costs and Fees as referred to in rule R131-2-7(1)(a);

(c) a deposit and down payment in the amounts as identified in the Schedule of Costs and Fees as described in rule R131-2-7(1)(a) for the type of event proposed; and

(d) other information as requested by the executive director.

(4) Applications shall be reviewed by the executive director for completeness, activity classification, costs and fees.

(5) Priority for use of the Capitol Hill Complex will be given to applications for state sponsored activities. During the actual hours of legislative sessions, priority will be given to free speech activities over commercial, community service and private activities. Otherwise, applications will be approved, and requested facilities reserved, on a first-come, first-serve basis.

R131-2-5. Facility Use Permit - Denial - Appeal - Cancellation - Revocation - Transfer.

(1) Within ten working days of receipt of a completed application, the executive director shall issue a Facility Use Permit or notice of denial of the application.

(2) The executive director may deny an application if:

(a) the application does not comply with the applicable rules;

(b) the event would conflict or interfere with a state sponsored activity, a time or place reserved for free speech activities, the operation of state business, or a legislative session; and/or

(c) the event poses a safety or security risk to persons or property.

(3) The executive director may place conditions on the approval that alleviates such concerns.

(4)(a) If the applicant disagrees with a denial of the application or conditions placed on the approval, the applicant may appeal the executive director's determination by delivering the written appeal and reasons for the disagreement to the executive director within five working days of the issuance of the notice of denial or approval with conditions.

(b) Within ten working days after the executive director receives the written appeal, the executive director may modify or affirm the determination.

(c) If the matter is still unresolved after the issuance of the executive director's reconsideration determination, the applicant may appeal the matter, in writing, within ten working days to the Board's Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee chair who will determine the process of the appeal.

(d) The applicant may appeal the Subcommittee Chair's determination in writing within ten working days of receipt of the written determination, by submitting a written appeal at the Board's office. The Board shall consider the appeal at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

(5) Facility Use Permits are non-transferable. The purpose, time, place and other conditions of the Facility Use Permit may not be changed without the advance written consent of the executive director. At least thirty calendar days advance written notice is required for the applicant to request a change in the date, time and/or place of the event or solicitation. If there is no conflict with another scheduled event or solicitation, the executive director may adjust the Facility Use Permit in regard to the date, time and/or place based upon the request.

(6) An event may be re-scheduled if the executive director determines that an event will conflict with a governmental function, free speech activity or state sponsored activity.

(a) The executive director may revoke any issued permit if this rule R131-2, any applicable law, or any provision of the permit is being violated. The permit may also be revoked if the safety or health of any person is threatened.

(b) The applicant may cancel the permit and receive a full refund of fees and any deposits if written notice of cancellation is received by the executive director at least 30 calendar days prior to the scheduled event. Failure to timely cancel the event will result in the forfeiture of any deposit and fees.

R131-2-6. General Requirements for Use of the Capitol Hill Complex.

(1) General Requirements.

(a) These are the requirements for use of the Capitol Hill Complex. This rule R131-2-6 shall apply to free speech activities, all other activities, groups and individuals using the Capitol Hill Complex.

(b) Except for state holidays, the Capitol building will be open to the general public Monday through Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. and on Sunday from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Free speech activities may be conducted beyond the times identified in this subsection, as specified in rule R131-11. Unless otherwise authorized, Capitol Hill Facilities and Capitol Hill Grounds, including the Capitol Rotunda, are available for permitted use, activities or events from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

(c) Activities, except free speech activities, may be specifically denied during legislative sessions.

(d) No event may disrupt or interfere with any legislative session, legislative meeting, or the conduct of any state or governmental business, meeting or proceeding on the Capitol Hill Complex. No person shall unlawfully intimidate or interfere with persons seeking to enter or exit any facility, or use of the Capitol Hill Complex.

(e) Levels of audible sound generated by any individual or group, indoors or on the plaza between the House and Senate Buildings, whether amplified or not, shall not exceed 85 decibels or a more restrictive limit established by applicable laws or ordinances. All outdoor events shall not exceed noise limits established by applicable laws or ordinances.

(f) Fire exits, staircases, doorways, roads, sidewalks, hallways and pathways shall not be blocked, and the efficient flow of pedestrian traffic shall not be obstructed at any time.

(g) Alteration and damage to the Capitol Hill Grounds including grass, plants, shrubs, trees, paving or concrete is prohibited.

(h) No object or substance of any kind shall be placed on or in the Capitol Plaza fountain. Standing on or in the fountain is prohibited.

(i) All costs to repair any damage or replace any destruction, regardless of the amount or cost of restoration or refurbishing, shall be at the expense of the person(s) responsible for such damage or destruction.

(j) The consumption, distribution, or open storage of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.

(k) Service animals are permitted, but the presence of other animals is allowed only with advance written permission of the executive director. Owners/caretakers are responsible for the safety to the animal, persons, grounds and facilities.

(l) Camping is prohibited on the Capitol Hill Complex.

(m) Littering is prohibited.

(n) Commercial solicitation as defined in rule R131-10 is prohibited except as provided in rule R131-10.

(o) The use of a personal space heater is prohibited, except as provided in Subsection (i).

(i) Any person with a medical related condition may obtain approval by the Executive Director to use a personal space heater provided the person submits a signed statement by a Utah licensed physician verifying that the medical related condition requires a change in the standard room temperature and the use of the space heater meets the specifications in Subsection (ii).

(ii) If a space heater is approved by the Executive Director, the space heater shall not exceed 900 watts at its highest setting, be equipped with a self-limiting element temperature setting for the ceramic elements, have a tip-over safety device, be equipped with a built-in timer not to exceed eight hours per setting, be equipped with a programmable thermostat, and be equipped with an overheat protection feature.

(p) Tables, chairs, furniture, art and other objects in the Capitol Building shall only be moved by the Board's staff. No outside furniture, including tables or chairs, shall be allowed in the Capitol Building or any other facility on the Capitol Hill Complex without the advance written approval of the Executive Director.

(2) Decorations.

(a) All cords must be taped down with 3M #471 tape or equivalent as determined by the executive director.

(b) There shall be no posting or affixing of placards, banners, or signs to any part of any building or on the grounds. All signs or placards used at the Capitol Hill Complex shall be hand held.

(c) No adhesive material, wire, nails, or fasteners of any kind may be used on the buildings or grounds.

(d) Nothing may be used as a decoration, or be used in the process of decorating, that marks or damages structure(s).

(e) All decorations and supporting structures shall be temporary.

(f) Any writing or use of ink, paint or sprays applied to any area of any building is prohibited.

(g) Users may not decorate the inside or outside of any facility or any portion of the grounds without the advance written approval of the Executive Director. Users must submit any decoration requests in writing to the Executive Director at least ten working days in advance.

(h) Signs, posters, decorations, displays, or other media shall be in compliance with the state law regarding Pornographic and Harmful Materials and Performance, Section 76-10-1201 et seq.

(i) Leaving any item(s) against the exterior or interior walls, pillars, busts, statues, portraits or staircases of the Capitol building is prohibited.

(j) Balloons are not allowed inside the Capitol building.

(3) Set up/Clean up.

(a) All deliveries and loading/unloading of materials shall be limited to routes and elevators as specified by the executive director.

(b) All decorations, displays and exhibits shall be taken down by the designated end time of the event in a manner that is least disruptive to state business.

(c) Users shall leave all facilities and grounds in its original condition and appearance.

(4) Parking.

(a) Parking is limited. All posted parking restrictions on the Capitol Hill Complex, including reserved parking stalls, shall be observed.

(b) Parking for large vehicles or trailers shall require the prior approval of the executive director, which approval may be withheld if the large vehicle or trailer may interfere with the access or use of the Capitol Hill Complex.

(c) Except as expressly allowed by the executive director, overnight parking is prohibited.

(5) Compliance with Laws.

(a) Users shall conform to all applicable and constitutional laws and requirements, including health, safety, fire, building and other codes and similar requirements. Occupancy limits as posted in or applicable to any public area will dictate, unless otherwise limited for public safety, the number of persons who can assemble in the public areas. Under no circumstance will occupancy limits be exceeded. State Capitol security personnel shall use reasonable efforts to ensure compliance with occupancy, safety, and health requirements.

(b) Safety requirements as used in this rule include safety and security requirements made known to the executive director by the Utah Department of Public Safety or the federal government for the safety and security of special events and/or persons on the Capitol Hill Complex.

(c) "No Smoking" statutes, rules and policies, including the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act, Title 26, Chapter 38, Utah Code shall be observed.

(d) Open flames, flammable fluids, candles, and explosives are prohibited.

(e) All persons must obey all applicable firearm laws, rules, and regulations.

(6) Security and Supervision.

(a) The Facility Use Application shall be reviewed by the senior ranking officer in charge of security for the Capitol Hill Complex, who shall determine the total number of uniformed security officers required for the proposed event based upon the nature of the event and the risk factors that are reasonably anticipated. Such determination by the senior ranking officer may increase the minimum number of required officers stated in this subsection. At a minimum: one uniformed security officer shall be required for any event consisting of 1-399 participants; two uniformed security officers shall be required for any event consisting of 400 or more participants. The applicant shall pay, in addition to all other required fees, the cost of the providing of all required security officers. These security fees may not be waived. This subparagraph shall not apply to free speech activities or state sponsored activities.

(b) At least one representative of the applicant identified in the application and permit shall be present during the entire activity;

(c) The activity sponsor (permit holder) is responsible for restricting the area of use by participants to the specified room and rest room areas of the reserved facilities.

(d) The activity sponsor (permit holder) shall control entrances to allow only authorized persons to enter any permitted facility or grounds.

(7) Photography, Portraits and Video/Filming.

(a) Any photography, videotaping or filming, shall require advance notice to, and permission from the executive director for scheduling.

(b) Any photography, videotaping or filming, which includes wedding participants and family portraits, and which may take place anywhere in the facilities or grounds of the Capitol Hill Complex, will be required to comply with this Rule.

(i) Such photography, videotaping or filming, may be scheduled by the executive director on Tuesday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., Friday from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The executive director may allow a different time than specified herein upon written request and if the executive

director determines that such other time can be accommodated by any necessary state personnel and does not conflict with state business and any other scheduled events. The executive director may reschedule as needed to accommodate events and state business whether scheduled or not.

(ii) In regard to inside the Capitol building, such photography, videotaping or filming may occur in the following areas: the East grand stairs, the West grand stairs, and the center of the Rotunda or other areas as approved by the executive director.

(iii) A processing fee shall be required for such photography, videotaping or filming. Additionally, a deposit may be required to cover the costs of any anticipated cleanup by the state after the session. These fees shall be described in the Fee Schedule approved by the Board.

(c) Any photography, videotaping or filming that is for the purpose of promoting any private business purposes, including television commercials, movies and photography for business advertising, shall be required to submit a Facility Use Application, pay the required fee from the Fee Schedule approved by the Board, and the time and location must be approved by the Executive Director.

(d) Unless specifically endorsed by an authorized official of the State of Utah, any photography, videotaping or filming shall not expressly or impliedly indicate any State of Utah endorsement of any product, service or any other aspect of the depiction.

(e) This subsection (7) shall not apply to tourists and does not apply to the extent it is the exercise of a free speech activity.

(8) Liability.

(a) The state, Board, executive director and their designees, employees and agents shall not be deemed in default of any issued permit, or liable for any damages if the performance of any or all of their obligations under the permit are delayed or become impossible because of any act of God, terrorism, war, riot or civil disobedience, epidemic, strike, lock-out or labor dispute, fire, or any other cause beyond their reasonable control.

(b) Except as required by law, the state shall not be responsible for any property damage or loss, nor any personal injury sustained during, or as a result of, any use, activity or event.

(c) Users/applicants shall be responsible for any personal injury, vandalism, damage, loss, or other destruction of property caused by the user or an attendee at the applicant's event.

(9) Indemnification. Individuals and organizations using the Capitol Hill Complex do so at their own risk and shall indemnify and hold harmless the state from and against any and all suits, damages, claims or other liabilities due to personal injury or death, and from damage to or loss of property arising out of or resulting from the conduct of such use or activities on the Capitol Hill Complex.

(10) Food Services, Cafe Operator and Authorized Caterer Requirements.

(a) In General. Catering services on the Capitol Hill Complex shall be exclusively provided by the Cafe Operator and Authorized Caterer for those areas of the Capitol Hill Complex under the jurisdiction of the Board and to the extent expanded by the Legislative Management Committee or the Governor's Office, whichever is applicable. Multiple Authorized Caterers may be approved by the Executive Director. The Cafe Operator shall be responsible for all activities in the kitchen, server, dining and conference rooms associated with the dining room, known as the "State Room," and located on the first floor of the East Senate Building. The Cafe Operator shall have the exclusive right to provide food and beverages in the State Room, but may give permission for an Authorized Caterer to provide food and beverages in the State Room.

(b) Authorized Caterer Requirements. In order to qualify

as an Authorized Caterer, an application must be approved by the Executive Director based on meeting the following requirements:

(i) Quality Control Policies. The Authorized Caterer must have quality control policies that are consistent with those set forth in the contract between the Board and the Cafe Operator. The Executive Director shall provide a form describing the minimum standards.

(ii) Application Form. A person or entity seeking to be an Authorized Caterer shall complete an application form approved by the Executive Director.

(iii) Insurance. A Certificate of Insurance shall be provided to the Executive Director for all of the following insurance and such insurance shall be maintained throughout the term of the catering event and for at least one year thereafter:

(A) The Authorized Caterer shall maintain Commercial General Liability insurance with per occurrence limits of at least \$1,000,000 and general aggregate limits of at least \$2,000,000. The selected Authorized Caterer shall also maintain, if applicable to the Authorized Caterer's operations or the specific activity, Business Automobile Liability insurance covering Caterer's owned, non-owned, and hired motor vehicles and/or Professional Liability (errors and omissions) insurance with liability limits of at least \$1,000,000 per occurrence. Such insurance policies shall be endorsed to be primary and not contributing to any other insurance maintained by the Board or the State of Utah.

(B) The Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee reserves the right at any time to require additional coverage from that required in this Rule, at the Authorized Caterer's expense for the additional coverage, based upon the specific risks presented by any proposed event and as recommended by the State's Risk Manager.

(C) The Authorized Caterer shall maintain all employee related insurances, in the statutory amounts, such as unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, and employer's liability, for its employees or volunteers involved in performing services pursuant to the Event. Such worker's compensation and employer's liability insurance shall be endorsed to include a waiver of subrogation against the State of Utah, the Board, its agents, officers, directors and employees. Authorized Caterer shall also maintain "all risk" property insurance at replacement cost applicable to the Authorized Caterer's property and/or its equipment.

(D) The Authorized Caterer's insurance carriers and policy provisions must be acceptable to the State of Utah's Risk Manager and remain in effect for the duration of the catering event and for at least one-year thereafter. The Board shall be named as an additional insured on the Commercial General Liability, the Professional Liability Insurance and all other required insurance policies. The Authorized Caterer will cause any of its subcontractors, who provide materials or perform services related to the catering service(s), to also maintain the insurance coverages and provisions listed above.

(E) The Authorized Caterer shall submit certificates of insurance as evidence of the above required coverage to the Executive Director prior to any entering into a contract related to the catering event. Such certificates shall provide the Board with thirty (30) calendar days written notice prior to the cancellation or material change of the applicable coverage, as evidenced by return receipt or certified mail, sent to the office of the Executive Director.

(iv) Indemnification: The Authorized Caterer shall hold harmless, defend and indemnify the State of Utah, the Board and its officers, employees, and agents from and against any and all acts, errors or omissions which may cause damage to property or person(s), claims, losses, damages to the facilities or grounds of the Capitol Hill Complex, causes of action, judgments, damages and expenses including, but not limited to

attorney's fees because of bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, or injury to or destruction of tangible property or any other injury or damage resulting from or arising out of the negligent acts or omissions or willful misconduct of the Authorized Caterer, or its agents, employees subcontractors or anyone for whom the Authorized Caterer may be liable, except where such claims, losses, causes of action, judgments, damages and expenses result solely from the negligent acts or omissions or willful misconduct of the Board, its officers, employees or agents.

(v) Record Keeping and Audit Rights: The Authorized Caterer shall maintain accurate accounting records for all goods and services provided, and shall retain all such records for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the catering service. Upon reasonable notice and during normal business hours, the Board, or any of its duly authorized representatives, shall have access to and the right to audit any records or other documents pertaining to the Authorized Caterer. The Board's audit rights shall extend for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the catering service.

(vi) Equal Opportunity: The Authorized Caterer shall not unlawfully discriminate against any employee, applicant for employment, or recipient of services.

(vii) Taxes: The Authorized Caterer shall be responsible for and pay all taxes which may be levied or incurred against the Authorized Caterer, including taxes levied or incurred against Authorized Caterer's income, inventory, property, sales, or other taxes.

(viii) Taxes: Board is Exempt: The Board is exempt from State of Utah sales and excise taxes. Exemption certification information appears on all purchase orders issued by the Board and such taxes will not apply to the Board.

(ix) Suspension/Debarment. The Authorized Caterer must notify the Executive Director within 10 calendar days if debarred or suspended by any governmental entity.

(x) Comply with Facility Use Rules. The Authorized Caterer shall comply with all of the Facility Use Rules enacted by the Board. Upon submission of any evidence to the Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee that the Authorized Caterer has not complied with a rule enacted by the Board, the Authorized Caterer shall be removed from eligibility for providing any catering service on the Capitol Hill Complex for a period of time as determined by the Subcommittee and consistent with the Board's rules on suspension and debarment.

(xi) Inspection. The Board or the Executive Director reserves the right to inspect the Authorized Caterer's facilities and operations with respect to use, safety, sanitation and the maintenance of premises which shall be maintained at a level satisfactory to the Board.

(xii) Energy. The Authorized Caterer shall exercise due care to keep utility services at a minimum, conserve the use of energies, and control the resulting costs.

(xiii) Food Handlers Permits. All of the Authorized Caterer's employees must have a current Food Handlers Permit. Documentation shall be promptly provided upon request of the Executive Director that established that all employees and temporary employees have valid Food Handlers Permits.

(xiv) The Authorized Caterer must have a locally grown food quality assurance program similar to that required of the Cafe Operator, which covers the food or products that are not provided by nationally recognized vendors.

(xv) Fees and costs associated with catering services, including the Cafe Operator or the Authorized Caterer, shall be the responsibility of the Applicant and cannot be waived.

(xvi) Security.

(A) An Authorized Caterer shall provide to the Executive Director at least 24 hours in advance of any catered event, a list of all full-time and part-time employees that will be involved with the catering service on the Capitol Hill Complex.

(B) The Applicant shall be assessed a fee to provide for the presence of at least one Board employee to be present and to assist with ingress and egress from the Capitol Hill Complex, set-up, coordination and assurance of appropriate performance under this Rule as well as timely and appropriate clean-up after the event. This fee cannot be waived.

(11) Public Notices, Employee Postings, Required Use of Bulletin Boards.

(a) Notices of Capitol Hill Complex meetings, information or announcements related to state of other governmental business shall be posted at executive director approved locations. If any posting is to be done by a person not officed in the Capitol Hill Complex, the executive director shall be notified prior to the posting for approval of the location(s) and duration of the posting. Such persons are also responsible to remove the notices after the related meeting or activity within 24-48 hours.

(b) Posting of handbills, leaflets, circulars, advertising or other printed materials by state employees officed in the Capitol Hill Complex shall be on executive director approved bulletin boards.

(12) Enforcement of Rules.

(a) If any person or group is found to be in violation of any of the applicable laws and rules, a law enforcement officer or state capital security officer may issue a warning to cease and desist from any non-complying acts. If the law enforcement or security officer observes a non-compliant act after a warning, the officer may take disciplinary action including citations, fines, cancellations of event or activity, or removal from the Capitol Hill Complex.

(13) Waivers.

The Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee may waive the requirements of any provision of R131-2-6 provided that the provision of Rule R131-2-6 does not specifically indicate that it is non-waivable, upon being presented with compelling reasons that the waiver will substantially benefit the public of the state of Utah and that the facilities, grounds and persons will be appropriately protected. Any approved waiver must still require compliance with all other provisions of this Rule. The waiver request must be submitted in writing to the Executive Director, for consideration by the Subcommittee at its next regularly scheduled meeting, and must accompany any required Facility Use Application. Conditions may be placed on any approved waiver by the Subcommittee to assure the appropriate protection of facilities, grounds and persons. An appeal to the Board of a denial or the conditions of such waiver may be filed and processed similarly to the denial of a Facility Use Application as described in R131-2-5.

R131-2-7. Fees and Charges.

(1) Fees.

(a) Application Fee. There shall be an application fee for a Facility Use Permit to cover the cost of processing the application, as specified on the Board's fee schedule. This fee is separate from rental and other fees.

(b) Rental of Space Fee. Persons using the Capitol Hill Complex pursuant to a Facility Use Permit shall be charged a rental of the space fee as specified on the Board's fee schedule.

(c) Security Fee. A security fee shall also be assessed as provided in this Rule, as specified on the Board's fee schedule.

(d) Rental of Equipment fee. A rental of equipment fee shall be assessed as specified on the Board's fee schedule.

(e) Room Setup Fees. The Board's fee schedule shall provide for room setup fees.

(f) Additional Board Staff fee. If an Applicant requests that additional Board staff be present for an event, then an additional fee shall be assessed.

(g) Authorized Caterer Fee. Any fee or costs of an

Authorized Caterer are the responsibility of the Applicant. The State of Utah, the Capitol Preservation Board, State Officials, employees and anyone for whom the State may be liable, shall have no liable whatsoever for such fee or costs owed to the Authorized Caterer.

(h) A "Schedule of Costs and Fees" is available during regular working hours at the executive director's office. This Schedule of Costs and Fees shall include all the fees referred to in this Rule R131-2-7. Additionally, fees may be assessed for technology assistance, recording, insurance coverage, cleaning and repairs. The Schedule of Costs and Fees may have special fees for community service activities, state employee events, including state employee recognition events, state retirement events, or state employee holiday/social events. There are no fees for free speech activities, except costs for requested use of state equipment or supplies shall be assessed in accordance with the Schedule of Costs and Fees. State Sponsored Activities shall not be required to pay any fees under this Rule.

R131-2-8. Specific Facilities.

(1) The following applies to all events and solicitations, except for free speech activities.

(a) Use of caucus rooms, committee rooms, the House of Representatives or Senate Chambers will be separately administered by the legislative branch. Requests for all other rooms must be submitted in writing to the executive director for scheduling and staffing. If the requested room is under the control of the Governor, the judiciary, or other elected officials, the executive director shall forward the request to the appropriate representative of such branch of government or elected official. The executive director will notify the applicant of the approval or denial of the requested space by the approving organization.

(b) The State Office Building auditorium shall be available to all state entities on a first-come, first-serve basis for governmental functions. All state entities shall reserve this facility in advance with the executive director.

(c) After-hours access to the State Office Building shall be through the first floor south doors.

(d) During legislative sessions, legislative meetings or other legislative activities, use of the legislative space will be subject to the applicable legislative rules.

(e) The Gold Room and all other areas controlled by the Governor in the Capitol building shall be available in accordance with Section 67-1-16.

R131-2-9. Use of White Community Memorial Chapel.

(1) In addition to the provisions above, the following rules for the White Community Memorial Chapel shall be observed:

(a) Fire Marshal occupancy limits shall not be exceeded.

(b) The kitchen is for the exclusive use of the Preferred Caterer. No Private Caterer shall be allowed to use the White Community Memorial Chapel and its grounds. Users may use the full rest room facilities.

(c) The White Community Memorial Chapel will be available from 7:00 a.m. until 12:00 midnight, seven days a week, 365 days a year unless otherwise specified by the Board's Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee.

(d) If no wedding or event is scheduled the day before the scheduled wedding or event, the applicant may be allowed to use the Chapel the day before from noon to midnight for rehearsal or decorative purposes for an additional fee as identified on the Board's fee schedule.

(e) All users must complete the Facility Use Permit Application and comply with all the permit requirements listed under rules R131-2 and R131-10.

R131-2-10. Procedure for Receiving and Deciding Complaints Regarding the Access or Use of the Capitol Hill

Complex.

(1) Any person that has a complaint regarding the access or use of the Capitol Hill Complex may file such complaint in writing to the executive director.

(2) The executive director will issue a written determination within thirty calendar days of the filing of the complaint or such longer time period as agreed to by the complainant.

(3) If the executive director does not issue a determination within the time period for such determination, then the complainant may file a written appeal no later than ten calendar days after the expiration of such time period. The written appeal shall be delivered to the office of the executive director and shall be considered by the Board's Budget Development and Board Operations Subcommittee chair in a manner determined appropriate by the chair.

(4) The chair will issue a written determination within thirty calendar days of the filing of the appeal or such longer time period as agreed to by the complainant.

(5) If the chair does not issue a determination within the time period for the chair's determination, the complainant may file a written appeal to the Board no later than ten calendar days after the expiration of such time period. The written appeal to the Board shall be delivered to the office of the executive director.

(6) Upon the filing of a timely appeal to the Board, the appeal shall be scheduled at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board.

(7) This is considered to be an administrative remedy for complaints regarding the access or use of the Capitol Hill Complex, and to the extent allowed by law, shall be considered an administrative remedy that must be pursued prior to any legal action.

R131-2-11. Fees and Charges During Legislative Session.

During the regular Utah Legislative Session, from the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, the facility use fees for specific rooms and spaces shall be reduced as follows:

(1) Facilities on Capitol Hill are available on a first come first serve basis as defined in this Rule R131-2, subject to preemption for State Sponsored Activities and any need to reserve or close off spaces for security reasons as advised by the Department of Public Safety.

(a) Subject to all the other provisions of this Rule R131-2-11, the following rooms may be reserved with no room rental being assessed:

- (i) Kletting Room located in the Senate Building;
- (ii) Olmstead Room located in the Senate Building;
- (iii) Spruce Room located in the Senate Building;
- (iv) Beehive Room located in the Senate Building;
- (v) Seagull Room located in the Senate Building;
- (vi) Copper Room located in the Senate Building;
- (vii) Rooms B110 and 1112 in the State Office Building;
- (viii) Room 130, the Multipurpose/Public Lounge located in the Capitol;

(ix) Room 170 located in the Capitol; and

(x) Room 210 located in the Capitol.

(b) These rooms identified in R131-2-11(2) may be reserved when the Utah Legislature is meeting in regular session in 4 hour blocks/day for a maximum of 8 total hours per week, and not concurrent.

(c) The use of the State Room in the East Senate Building is to be for public use except for certain hours established by the Executive Director when the public does not ordinarily use the State Room.

(2) The State Office Building Auditorium may be reserved during the time the Utah Legislature is meeting in regular session in two hour blocks one day a week, but is subject to the

same rental fees that would apply at other times of the year and priority shall be provided to those events that are related to the regular session of the Utah Legislature.

(3) The Capitol Rotunda or Hall of Governors facilities may be reserved during the hours the Utah Legislature is meeting in regular session with no fee for the space rental itself being assessed subject to the following:

(a) The reservation shall be for a maximum of two hours which must be in one block of hours; and

(b) Priority shall be given to those events that are related to the regular session of the Utah Legislature.

(4) This Rule R131-2-11 does not prohibit the rental of these rooms for the standard fees when rental is beyond the time restrictions set forth in this Rule R131-2-11.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Rule R131-2-11, Registration (Application), Janitorial and all other associated set up and security fees that would apply if the rental was not during the Utah Legislature's regular session, shall be assessed.

(b) Those persons or entities reserving or using the facilities shall leave the space as they found it in a clean and orderly manner and comply with all other provisions of the Facility Use Rules, R131-2.

(c) The janitorial fee will only be assessed if, in the opinion of the Executive Director, that the work required to prepare the room for the next user is beyond that what is expected and reasonable. Charges for any such required janitorial services shall be assessed in half hour increments of \$50/hour per janitorial worker.

(d) The Registration (Application) fee shall be assessed at the rate of one rental even if the Registration (Application) includes more than one reservation. Multiple reservations on one application form for reservations during the Utah Legislature's regular session are encouraged in order to best coordinate all the reservations.

KEY: public buildings, facilities use

August 21, 2013

63C-9-101 et seq.

Notice of Continuation December 29, 2014

R131. Capitol Preservation Board (State), Administration.**R131-7. State Capitol Preservation Board Master Planning Policy.****R131-7-1. Purpose.**

Pursuant to Section 63C-9-402, this rule provides a procedure for the Executive Director to devise and develop a master-planning process for Capitol Hill Facilities; for future capital facilities expansion of the state Capitol grounds, and for projected Capitol Hill facility growth needs.

R131-7-2. Authority.

This rule is authorized under Subsection 63C-9-402(1), which directs the Executive Director to develop, for board approval, a master plan for the state capitol facilities and grounds.

R131-7-3. Policy.

The Executive Director shall prepare annually, and maintain in current form, a 20-year Master Plan and a corresponding annual budget for all existing and planned capital facilities for the Capitol Hill facilities and grounds, which shall reflect maintenance, preservation, restoration, and modification considerations.

R131-7-4. Review of Plan.

The Board will review the State Capitol Preservation Master Plan and associated budgetary requirements at least once yearly, or whenever it considers requests for project funding. The Board, when requested, may also review any design or project, to assist the Executive Director in long-term planning efforts. The Master Plan shall be expected to reflect realistic budgetary perspectives, usage, deterioration, and expectation of future growth that affects projected needs of state Capitol Hill facilities and grounds.

R131-7-5. Coordination with State Budget Policy.

Following approval by the Board, the Executive Director will submit a summary of the Master Plan and annual budget to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, for inclusion into the Executive Branch budget, pursuant to Section 63J-1-101, et seq., for submission to the Legislature.

KEY: planning-budgeting, state buildings, public buildings
March 13, 2000 **63C-9-101**
Notice of Continuation December 29, 2014

R131. Capitol Preservation Board (State), Administration.
R131-8. CPB Facilities and Grounds: Maintenance of Aesthetics.

R131-8-1. Purpose.

Pursuant to sections 63C-9-301(1)(b) and 63C-9-301(3)(a), Utah Code, this rule defines the Board's statutory requirement to preserve, maintain and restore Capitol Hill facilities and Capitol Hill grounds.

R131-8-2. Authority.

This rule is authorized under Subsection 63C-9-402(1), Utah Code, which directs the Executive Director to develop a master plan for the Board's approval to maintain, preserve, restore, and modify the Capitol Hill facilities and Capitol Hill grounds.

R131-8-3. Definitions.

In addition to terms defined in Sections 63G-6-103 and 63C-9-102, Utah Code:

- (a) "Board" means the Capitol Preservation Board.
- (b) "Design Guidelines and Imperatives" means the document of project parameters developed and titled by that name, and issued by the Board, that sets forth the architectural design direction consistent with the master plan approved by the Board.
- (c) "Historic Fabric" means antiquities of various types, which are architectural elements both old and new, in existing and new structures that support the intent of the Board's master plan and the design guidelines and imperatives.

R131-8-4. Alterations to Buildings Interiors.

(a) Pursuant to Sections 63C-9-301 and 63C-9-402, Utah Code;

- (i) No alteration to the interior of any building on Capitol Hill that is under the control of the Board shall be made without the signed, written approval of the Executive Director.
- (ii) No alteration may be made to the interior of the Capitol Hill buildings that could have a visual or functional impact to the exterior appearance of the buildings, without the signed, written approval of the Executive Director.
- (iii) All alterations to the interior space of any Capitol Hill facility shall comply with the architectural Design Guidelines and Imperatives, and selected historic color guidelines as approved by the Executive Director, following Board approval.
- (b) Historic building elements and components of significance may not be altered, changed or removed without the signed, written approval of the Executive Director. New elements that are used to restore the historically significant elements such as furnishings, paint color, lighting fixtures, artifacts and other finished materials that are consistent with the historic fabric of the Capitol, shall be treated as historically significant to the Capitol Complex. Such finishes shall apply to new structures as well as existing structures.

R131-8-5. Exterior Building Alterations/Appearance.

- (a) All objects that need to be attached to or hung from the exterior elevation of the buildings shall first have the signed, written approval of the Executive Director following Board approval.
- (b) All items that are required to be mounted on the roof of any building shall first be approved of the Executive Director following Board approval.

R131-8-6. Alterations to Grounds.

No objects may be permanently placed on the grounds without the signed, written approval of the Executive Director, following approval of the Board.

R131-8-7. External Requests for Changes or Projects.

Pursuant to Section 63C-9-301, Utah Code:

(1) Agencies, private parties or organizations which disagree with any aspect or function or appearance of Capitol Hill facilities, and seek to have changes or modifications made thereto, shall apply for approval of such a project or function by contacting the Executive Director. The applicant shall submit:

- (i) an application, and
- (ii) a request for a feasibility study to be conducted to determine if the requested change, modification or alteration is consistent with authorized functions or design guidelines and imperatives, and the Board's Master Plan.

(2) Following an analysis of an application or request, the Executive Director shall:

- (a) Find that the application or request is appropriate, and recommend approval to the Board; or
- (b) Recommend denial of the application or request to the Board; or
- (c) Contact the requesting agency/organization and suggest particular changes that may increase the possibility of the changes or project being more acceptable. Such suggestions will not be construed by the applicant as a guarantee of approval, but only that the change or project may be reconsidered.

(2) The Board may:

- (a) Approve with or without recommendation,
- (b) Deny with or without recommendations, or
- (c) Advise the Executive Director to meet with the applicant and redesign the change or request.

(3) If the Board denies the change or request, the applicant shall be notified of the decision. If the applicant disagrees with the decision, and wishes to continue with his application or request, s/he shall begin again and re-apply.

(4) If the application or request is denied a second time, the applicant may not re-apply for the same request or project proposal until at least 12 months time has elapsed.

(5) If the Board approves the application or request, the applicant shall be notified by the Executive Director that the change or project has been approved in accordance with the following parameters.

- (i) All changes, alterations and/or modifications to functions, uses or facilities, and approved by the Board, will be under the direction of the Executive Director.
- (ii) Where needed, the Board shall retain a designer, contractor or other professionals to perform the work.
- (iii) The Executive Director must give signed, written approval of and supervise the changes, or designs and construction work.
- (iv) The Executive Director will assure that any work so conducted meets the scope of the master plan and the design guidelines and imperatives.
- (v) The Executive Director will assure that all historically significant fabric is preserved and protected from damage.

KEY: CPB, aesthetics, maintenance, architecture
March 3, 2005 **63C-9-301**
Notice of Continuation December 29, 2014

**R131. Capitol Preservation Board (State), Administration.
R131-14. Parking on Capitol Hill.****R131-14-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) The purpose of this rule is to define and implement Board policy regarding parking at the Utah State Capitol Hill Complex.

(2) This rule is promulgated pursuant to Section 63C-9-301, Utah Code.

R131-14-2. Parking Assignments.

(1) Parking assignments on Capitol Hill is the responsibility of the Capitol Preservation Board's (CPB) Executive Director or designee.

(2) The identification and assignment of reserved parking spaces shall:

(a) meet the statutory requirements of Section 36-5-1 and any delegation by the Legislative Management Committee; and

(b) all remaining parking shall be distributed between all other Elected Officials, their staff and departments with preference going to the Elected Officials and their staff.

R131-14-3. Disabled Parking Assignments.

(1) The Capitol Preservation Board maintains accessible parking spaces as specified by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG). The number and placement of public, reserved and accessible parking spaces were established in agreement with the Utah State Building Official. All provisions of this rule shall be interpreted consistent with the ADA and applicable Federal law. In case of conflict, the provisions of the ADA and applicable Federal law shall supersede the provisions of this rule.

(2) Due to the limited number of available spaces, the assignment of reserved accessible spaces shall be made as follows:

(a) Agencies shall give first priority to individuals who have qualified for a parking accommodation pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act.

(b) Agencies shall give second priority to individuals who have a "permanent disabled parking placard" from the Utah State Tax Commission Division of Motor Vehicles.

(c) Agencies shall give third priority to individuals with "temporary disabled parking placards" from the Utah State Tax Commission Division of Motor Vehicles for the duration of their temporary condition as determined by their healthcare provider, if a space is available.

(d) Individuals who have disabled parking placards and do not receive a reserved accessible parking space may park in available non-assigned accessible parking spaces located on the East side of the Capitol Hill Grounds.

(e) Unassigned, reserved accessible spaces in the underground parking plaza may be assigned to non-disabled Elected Officials or employees; however, when a request for an accessible space is made by an Elected Official or employee with a disabled parking placard, any available accessible parking space shall be relinquished to the Elected Official or employee with an accessible parking placard in accordance with the above-described priorities.

(f) In the event an accessible space is not available, employees may request individualized accommodations through their ADA coordinator who will conduct a confidential individualized assessment with the employee and/or Elected Official. If a parking accommodation is not granted at the agency level, parking accommodation appeals shall be directed to the ADA coordinator within the Division of Risk Management (801.538.9560), who will review the assessment with the employee and/or Elected Official and work with the CPB to implement reasonable accommodations if appropriate.

R131-14-4. Assignment Process and Procedures.

(1) Subject to Section 36-5-1, the CPB Executive Director will oversee and approve the number of parking spaces assigned to the legislature, executive and judicial branches of government. The CPB Executive Director may assign and designate areas of parking by departments, divisions or agencies of the executive and judicial branches. The CPB Executive Director shall provide space numbers to employees/Elected Officials of the legislative, executive and judicial branches, issue parking tags, personal data sheets and written agreements for each assigned individual to fill out and return to the CPB. The CPB Executive Director may require those assigned a parking space to execute a legal agreement protecting the State of Utah and the CPB, in accordance with a form reviewed by the Utah Attorney General's Office and the Division of Risk Management. The identification of persons with particular spaces shall be kept confidential by the CPB, the Department of Public Safety and any other State officials that receive such information in the course of State business, because the release of such information creates security and property risks.

(2) Upon the completion and signature of the personal data sheet and the written agreement, the space will be assigned and parking privileges will be added to the employee or official's access card. Those with disabilities assigned to an accessible space will need to provide a copy of the placard to the CPB Executive Director.

(3) Because of a limited number of parking spaces on the Capitol Hill Complex, it is necessary to transition parking for both Legislative Sessions and Interim Legislative Sessions. Notices to employees may be sent out from the CPB as a courtesy. However, it is the responsibility of the individual to know which days they may and may not have a reserved parking space as identified in their signed agreement.

(4) Any executive or judicial branch employee who intentionally violates their signed parking agreement may lose the privilege to park in the space identified in the parking agreement as well as have any entrance card or device deactivated, as determined by the CPB Executive Director. Any determination by the CPB Executive Director may be appealed to the Chair of the Board Operations and Budget Development Subcommittee. However, such determination by the Chair shall be final. The designation of a parking space in the Capitol Hill Complex is a privilege and not a right.

(5) Any violation of this rule may also be prosecuted under Section 63C-9-301(3), Utah Code.

**KEY: parking spaces Capitol Hill Complex
February 22, 2010
Notice of Continuation December 29, 2014**

63C-9-301

R151. Commerce, Administration.**R151-1. Department of Commerce General Provisions.****R151-1-1. Oaths to Investigators and to Members of Boards and Commissions.**

Each investigator employed by the Department of Commerce, and each board member and commission member working in conjunction with the Department or its Divisions, shall take the oath of office required by the Utah Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 10. The oath of office may be administered by the following personnel within the Department: Department Executive Director and Deputy Director, Division Directors, Administrative Law Judges, Commerce Managers II, Division Assistant Directors, and Division Bureau Managers.

R151-1-2. Electronic Meetings.

In compliance with Utah Code Ann. Section 52-4-207, the following shall apply to electronic meetings held by any "public body" (as defined in Utah Code Ann. Section 52-4-103) within the Department of Commerce.

(1) Electronic meetings are not prohibited but may be limited by an agency director or designee based on budget, public policy, or logistical considerations.

(2)(a) An agency director or designee, on his/her own initiative, may establish an electronic meeting.

(b) Any member of a public body may also request an agency director to establish an electronic meeting.

(i) Any such request shall be made as far in advance as possible, but not less than three business days prior to a meeting to allow for arrangements to be made for the electronic meeting. The agency director or designee may shorten this time frame upon a determination of reasonable need.

(ii) The agency director or designee may determine whether such a request should be granted. No vote of the public body is required.

(3) A quorum of the public body is not required to be present at a single anchor location for an electronic meeting.

(4) Any number of separate connections for members of a public body is allowed for an electronic meeting, unless an agency director or designee limits the number of separate connections based on available equipment capability or other relevant and reasonable considerations.

KEY: oath, board members, investigators, electronic meetings

June 15, 2006

Art. IV, Sec. 10

Notice of Continuation December 12, 2014

53-13-101(12)

13-1-6(1)

13-1-2(1)(b)

52-4-103

52-4-207

**R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-11a. Barber, Cosmetologist/Barber, Esthetician,
Electrologist, and Nail Technician Licensing Act Rule.**

R156-11a-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Barber, Cosmetologist/Barber, Esthetician, Electrologist, and Nail Technician Licensing Act Rule."

R156-11a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 11a, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 11a or this rule:

(1) "Acrylic nail", as used in Subsections 15A-3-401(4) and R156-11a-102(25), means an extension for natural nails molded out of a polymer powder and a liquid monomer buffed to a shine.

(2) "Advanced pedicures", as used in Subsection 58-11a-102(34)(a)(i)(D), means any of the following while caring for the nails, cuticles or calluses of the feet:

(a) utilizing manual instruments, implements, advanced electrical equipment, tools, or microdermabrasion for cleaning, trimming, softening, smoothing, or buffing;

(b) utilizing blades, including corn or callus planer or rasp, for smoothing, shaving or removing dead skin from the feet as defined in Section R156-11a-611; or

(c) utilizing topical products and preparations for chemical exfoliation as defined in Subsection R156-11a-610(4).

(3) "Aroma therapy" means the application of essential oils which are applied directly to the skin, undiluted or in a misted dilution with a carrier oil or lotion. for varied applications such as massage, hot packs, cold packs, compress, inhalation, steam or air diffusion, or in hydrotherapy services.

(4) "BCA acid" means bicloroacetic acid.

(5) "Body wraps", as used in Subsection 58-11a-102(34)(a)(i)(A), means body treatments utilizing products or equipment to enhance and maintain the texture, contour, integrity and health of the skin and body.

(6) "Chemical exfoliation", as defined in Subsections 58-11a-102(34)(a)(i)(C) and R156-11a-610(4), means a resurfacing procedure performed with a chemical solution or product for the purpose of removing superficial layers of the epidermis to a point no deeper than the stratum corneum.

(7) "Dermabrasion or open dermabrasion" means the surgical application of a wire or diamond frieze for deep skin resurfacing by a physician to abrade the skin to the epidermis and possibly down to the papillary dermis.

(8) "Dermaplane" means the use of a scalpel or bladed instrument under the direct supervision of a health care practitioner to shave the upper layers of the stratum corneum.

(9) "Direct supervision by a licensed health care practitioner" means a health care practitioner who, acting within the scope of the licensee's license, authorizes and directs the work of a licensee pursuant to this chapter as defined under Subsection R156-1-102a(4)(a).

(10) "Equivalent number of credit hours" means:

(a) the following conversion table if on a semester basis:

(i) theory - 1 credit hour - 30 clock hours;

(ii) practice - 1 credit hour - 30 clock hours; and

(iii) clinical experience - 1 credit hour - 45 clock hours; and

(b) the following conversion table if on a quarter basis:

(i) theory - 1 credit hour - 20 clock hours;

(ii) practice - 1 credit hour - 20 clock hours; and

(iii) clinical experience - 1 credit hour - 30 clock hours.

(11) "Exfoliation" means the sloughing off of non-living skin cells "corneocytes" by superficial and non-invasive means.

(12) "Extraction" means the following:

(a) "advanced extraction", as used in Subsections 58-11a-102(34)(a)(i)(F) and R156-11a-611(2)(b), means to perform extraction with a lancet or device that removes impurities from

the skin;

(b) "manual extraction", as used in Subsection 58-11a-102(25)(a), means to remove impurities from the skin with protected fingertips, cotton swabs or a loop comedone extractor.

(13) "Galvanic current" means a constant low-voltage direct current.

(14) "General supervision by a licensed health care practitioner" means a health care practitioner who, acting within the scope of the licensee's license, authorizes and directs the work of a licensee pursuant to this chapter as defined under Subsection R156-1-102a(4)(c).

(15) "Health care practitioner" means a physician/surgeon licensed under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act, or Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under Title 58, Chapter 31b, Nurse Practice Act, a podiatrist under Title 58, Chapter 5A, Podiatric Physician Licensing Act, or a physician assistant licensed under Title 58, Chapter 70a, Physician Assistant Practice Act, acting within the appropriate scope of practice.

(16) "Hydrotherapy", as used in Subsection 58-11a-102(34)(a)(i)(B), means the use of water for cosmetic purposes or beautification of the body.

(17) "Indirect supervision" means the supervising instructor who, acting within the scope of the licensee's license, authorizes and directs the work of a licensee pursuant to this chapter as defined under Subsection R156-1-102a(4)(b).

(18) "Limited chemical exfoliation" means a non-invasive chemical exfoliation and is further defined in Subsection R156-11a-610(3).

(19) "Lymphatic massage", as used in Subsections 58-11a-102(34)(a)(ii) and 58-11a-302(11)(e), means a method using a light rhythmic pressure applied by manual or other means to the skin using specific lymphatic maneuvers to promote drainage of the lymphatic fluid through the tissue.

(20) "Manipulating", as used in Subsection 58-11a-102(28)(a), means applying a light pressure by the hands to the skin.

(21) "Microdermabrasion", as used in Subsection 58-11a-102(34)(a)(i)(E), means a gentle, progressive, superficial, mechanical exfoliation of the uppermost layers of the stratum corneum using a closed-loop vacuum system.

(22) "Microneedling" means the use of multiple tiny solid needles designed to pierce the skin for the purpose of stimulating collagen production or cellular renewal. Devices used may be in the form of rollers, stamps or electronic "pens". It is also known as:

(a) dermal needling;

(b) Collagen Induction Therapy (CIT);

(c) dermal rolling;

(d) cosmetic dry needling;

(e) multitrepannic collagen actuation; or

(f) percutaneous collagen induction.

(23) "Patch test" or "predisposition test" means applying a small amount of a chemical preparation to the skin of the arm or behind the ear to determine possible allergies of the client to the chemical preparation.

(24) "Pedicure" means any of the following:

(a) cleaning, trimming, softening, or caring for the nails, cuticles, or calluses of the feet;

(b) the use of manual instruments or implements on the nails, cuticles, or calluses of the feet;

(c) callus removal by sanding, buffing, or filing; or

(d) massaging of the feet or lower portion of the leg.

(25) "Source capture system", as used in Subsections 15A-3-401(4) and 58-11a-502(7), means an air filtration and recirculation system that shall be:

(a) maintained and cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions; and

- (b) capable of:
 - (i) filtering and recirculating air to inside space not less than 50 cubic feet per minute (cfm) per acrylic nail station; or
 - (ii) exhausting not less than 50 cubic feet per minute (cfm) per acrylic nail station.
- (26) "TCA acid" means trichloroacetic acid.
- (27) "Unprofessional conduct" is further defined, in accordance with Section 58-1-501, in Section R156-11a-502.

R156-11a-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 11a.

R156-11a-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

The organization of this rule and its relationship to Rule R156-1 is as described in Section R156-1-107.

R156-11a-301. Change of Legal Entity.

In accordance with Section 58-11a-301, a school shall be required to submit a new application for licensure upon any change of legal entity status. The new legal entity may not engage in practice as a licensed school, pursuant to Subsections 58-11a-102(16) through (19), until the application is approved and a license issued.

R156-11a-302. Good Moral Character - Disqualifying Convictions.

(1) When reviewing an application to determine the good moral character of an applicant as set forth in Section 58-11a-302 and whether the applicant has been involved in unprofessional conduct as set forth in Subsection 58-1-501(2)(c), the Division and the Board shall consider the applicant's criminal record as follows:

- (a) a criminal conviction for a sex offense as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4 and Chapter 5a, and Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 12 and 13, may disqualify an applicant from becoming licensed; and
- (b) a criminal conviction for the following crimes may disqualify an applicant from becoming licensed:
 - (i) crimes against a person as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Parts 1, 2 and 3;
 - (ii) crimes against property as defined in Title 76, Chapter 6, Parts 1 through 6;
 - (iii) any offense involving controlled dangerous substances; or
 - (iv) conspiracy to commit or any attempt to commit any of the above offenses.

(2) An applicant who has a criminal conviction for a felony crime of violence may be considered ineligible for licensure for a period of seven years from the termination of parole, probation, judicial proceeding or date of incident, whichever is later.

(3) An applicant who has a criminal conviction for a felony involving a controlled substance may be considered ineligible for licensure for a period of five years from the termination of parole, probation, judicial proceeding or date of incident, whichever is later.

(4) An applicant who has a criminal conviction for any misdemeanor crime of violence or the use of a controlled substance may be considered ineligible for licensure for a period of three years from the termination of parole, probation, judicial proceeding or date of incident, whichever is later.

(5) Each application for licensure or renewal of licensure shall be considered in accordance with the requirements of Section R156-1-302.

R156-11a-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Section 58-11a-302, the examination requirements for licensure are established as follows:

(1) Applicants for each classification listed below shall pass within one year prior to the date of application, or within other reasonable timeframe as approved by the Division upon review of applicable extenuating circumstances, the respective examination with a passing score of at least 75% as determined by the examination provider.

(a) Applicants for licensure as a barber shall pass the National Interstate Council of State Boards of Cosmetology (NIC) Barber Theory and Practical Examinations.

(b) Applicants for licensure as a cosmetologist/barber shall pass the NIC Cosmetology/Barber Theory and Practical Examinations.

(c) Applicants for licensure as an electrologist shall pass the NIC Electrologist Theory and Practical Examinations.

(d) Applicants for licensure as a basic esthetician shall pass the NIC Esthetics Theory and Practical Examinations.

(e) Applicants for licensure as a master esthetician shall pass the NIC Master Esthetician Theory and Practical Examinations.

(f) Applicants for licensure as a barber instructor, cosmetologist/barber instructor, electrology instructor, esthetician instructor, or nail technology instructor shall pass the NIC Instructor Examination.

(g) Applicants for licensure as a nail technician shall pass the NIC Nail Technician Theory and Practical Examinations.

(2) Any substantially equivalent theory, practical or instructor examination approved by the licensing authority of any other state is acceptable for any of the examinations specified in Subsection(1).

R156-11a-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Equivalency of Foreign School Education.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(17):

(1) An applicant shall submit documentation of education equivalency from a foreign school education to a Utah licensed barber school, cosmetology/barber school, esthetics school, electrology school, or nail technology school.

(2) The documentation shall be an education or credential evaluation from one of the following approved credential evaluation services:

- (a) Josef Silny and Associates Incorporated, International Education Consultants; or
- (b) Educational Credential Evaluators Incorporated.

R156-11a-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Acceptance of Credit Hours.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(18), credit hours toward graduation may be accepted as follows:

(1) A licensed school may accept credit hours toward the curriculum set forth in Sections R156-11a-700, R156-11a-701, R156-11a-702, R156-11a-703, R156-11a-704 and R156-11a-705 from a licensee under Title 58, Chapter 11a, based upon the licensee's schooling, apprenticeship, or experience.

(2) The credit hours accepted toward graduation shall not exceed the number of hours required in Subsections 58-11a-302(1)(d)(i), 58-11a-302(4)(d)(i), 58-11a-302(7)(d), 58-11a-302(10)(d)(i), 58-11a-302(11)(d)(i), and 58-11a-302(14)(d)(i) for that professional license in Utah.

R156-11a-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two year renewal cycle applicable to licenses and certificates under Title 58, Chapter 11a is established by rule in Section R156-1-308a.

(2) Renewal procedures shall be in accordance with Section R156-1-308c.

R156-11a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) failing to provide direct supervision of an apprentice, a student attending a barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, electrology, or nail technology school, or a student instructor;

(2) failing to obtain accreditation as a barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, electrology, or nail technology school in accordance with the requirements of Section R156-11a-601;

(3) failing to maintain accreditation as a barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, electrology or nail technology school after having been approved for accreditation;

(4) failing to comply with the standards of accreditation applicable to barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, electrology, or nail technology schools;

(5) failing to provide adequate instruction or training as applicable to a student of a barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, electrology, or nail technology school, or in an approved barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, or nail technology apprenticeship;

(6) failing to comply with Title 26, Utah Health Code;

(7) failing to comply with the apprenticeship requirements applicable to barber, cosmetologist/barber, basic esthetician, master esthetician, or nail technician apprenticeships as set forth in Sections R156-11a-800 through R156-11a-804;

(8) failing to comply with the standards for curriculums applicable to barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, electrology, or nail technology schools as set forth in Sections R156-11a-700 through R156-11a-706;

(9) using any device classified by the Food and Drug Administration as a prescriptive medical device without the appropriate level of supervision by a licensed health care practitioner acting within the licensed health care practitioner's scope of practice;

(10) performing services within the scope of practice as a basic esthetician, or a master esthetician without having been adequately trained to perform such services;

(11) failing as a supervisor to provide the appropriate level of supervision while a basic esthetician, an electrologist or a master esthetician under supervision is performing service within the scope of practice as set forth in Subsections 58-11a-102(25), 58-11a-102(28) and 58-11a-102(31);

(12) performing services within the scope of practice as a basic esthetician, a master esthetician or an electrologist without having the appropriate level of supervision as required by Subsection 58-11a-102(25), 58-11a-102(28) and 58-11a-102(31);

(13) violating any standard established in Sections R156-11a-601 through R156-11a-612;

(14) performing a procedure while the licensee has a known contagious disease of a nature that may be transmitted by performing the procedure, unless the licensee takes medically approved measures to prevent transmission of the disease; and

(15) performing a procedure on a client who has a known contagious disease of a nature that may be transmitted by performing the procedure, unless the licensee takes medically approved measures to prevent transmission of the disease.

R156-11a-503. Administrative Penalties - Unlawful Conduct.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-501(1)(a) and (c), 58-11a-301(1) and (2), 58-11a-502(1), (2), (4), (5), (6), or (7), and 58-11a-503(4), unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, the following fine schedule shall apply to citations issued under Title 58, Chapter 11a.

(1) Practicing or engaging in, or attempting to practice or engage in activity for which a license is required under Title 58, Chapter 11a in violation of Subsection 58-11a-502(1).

First Offense: \$200

Second Offense: \$400

(2) Knowingly employing any other person to engage in or practice or attempt to engage in or practice any occupation or profession for which a license is required under Title 58, Chapter 11a in violation of Subsection 58-11a-502(2).

First Offense: \$400

Second Offense: \$800

(3)(a) Using a solution composed of at least 10% methyl methacrylate (MMA) on a client in violation of Subsection 58-11a-502(4)

First Offense: \$500

Second Offense: \$1,000

(b) Possessing a solution composed of at least 10% methyl methacrylate (MMA) in violation of Subsection 58-11a-502(4)

First Offense: \$500

Second Offense: \$1,000

(4) Citations shall not be issued for third offenses, except in extraordinary circumstances approved by the investigative supervisor. If a citation is issued for a third offense, the fine is double the second offense amount, with a maximum amount not to exceed the maximum fine allowed under Subsection 58-11a-503(4)(h).

(5) If multiple offenses are cited on the same citation, the fine shall be determined by evaluating the most serious offense.

(6) An investigative supervisor may authorize a deviation from the fine schedule based upon the aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

(7) The presiding officer for a contested citation shall have the discretion, after a review of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, to increase or decrease the fine amount imposed by an investigator based upon the evidence reviewed.

R156-11a-601. Standards for Accreditation.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iv), (6)(c)(iv), (9)(c)(iv), (13)(c)(iv), and (16)(c)(iv), the accreditation standards for a barber school, a cosmetology/barber school, an electrology school, an esthetics school, and a nail technology school include:

(1) Each school shall be required to become accredited by:

(a) the National Accrediting Commission of Cosmetology Arts and Sciences (NACCAS); or

(b) other accrediting commissions recognized by the Utah Board of Regents for post secondary schools.

(2) Each school shall maintain and keep the accreditation current.

(3) A newly licensed school shall pursue accreditation under this section using the following procedure:

(a) A new school shall:

(i) submit an application for candidate status for accreditation to an accrediting commission within one month of the date when the school was licensed by the Division as a barber school, a cosmetology/barber school, an electrology school, an esthetics school, or a nail technology school;

(ii) provide evidence received from the accrediting commission to the Division of achieving candidate status within 12 months of the date the school was licensed;

(iii) file an "Exemption of Registration as a Post-Secondary Proprietary School" form with the Division of Consumer Protection pursuant to Sections 13-34-101 and R152-34-1;

(iv) comply with all applicable accreditation standards during the pendency of its application for accreditation status; and

(v) have 24 months following the date of achieving candidate status to be approved for accreditation.

(b) The Division shall determine whether a newly-licensed school entity has succeeded a previously-licensed school entity for the purposes of achieving accreditation.

(c) If a newly-licensed school is determined by the

Division to be a new entity, then the newly-licensed school shall comply with the accreditation deadlines that are specified in Subsection R156-11a-601(3)(a) above.

(d) If a newly-licensed school is determined by the Division not to be a new entity, then the newly-licensed school shall meet the accreditation deadlines previously set by its accrediting commission.

(4) The Division's determination shall be based upon whether the newly-licensed school:

(a) operates on essentially the same premises as the previously-licensed school;

(b) uses essentially the same staff;

(c) operates under essentially the same ownership; and

(d) maintains the previously-licensed schools's accreditation status with the applicable governing accreditation commission.

(5) A licensee whose accreditation has been withdrawn shall immediately notify the Division.

(6) A licensee who fails to obtain or maintain accreditation status, as required herein, shall immediately surrender to the Division its license as a school. Failure to do so shall constitute a basis for immediate revocation of licensure in accordance with Section 63G-4-502.

R156-11a-602. Standards for the Physical Facility.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iii), (6)(c)(iii), (9)(c)(iii), (13)(c)(iii) and (16)(c)(iii), the standards for the physical facility of a barber, cosmetology/barber, electrology, esthetics, or nail technology schools shall include:

(1) the governing standards established by the accreditation commission; and

(2) whether or not addressed in the governing standards, each facility shall have the following available:

(a) enough of each type of training equipment so that each student has an equal opportunity to be properly trained;

(b) laundry facilities to maintain sanitation and sterilization; and

(c) appropriate amounts of clean towels, sheets, linen, sponges, headbands, compresses, robes, drapes and other necessary linens for each student's and client's use.

R156-11a-603. Standards for a Student Kit.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iv), (6)(c)(iv), (9)(c)(iv), (13)(c)(iv), and (16)(c)(iv), barber, cosmetology/barber, electrology, esthetics, and nail technology schools shall provide a list of all basic kit supplies needed by each student.

(2) The basic kit may be supplied by the school or purchased independently by the student.

R156-11a-604. Standards for Prohibition Against Operation as a Barbershop, Salon or Spa.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iii), (6)(c)(iii), (9)(c)(iv), (13)(c)(iii), and (16)(c)(iii), when a barbershop, professional salon or spa is under the same ownership or is otherwise associated with a school, the barbershop, salon or spa shall maintain separate operations from the school.

(2) If the barbershop, salon or spa is located in the same building as a school, separate entrances and visitor reception areas are required. The barbershop, salon or spa shall also use separate public information releases, advertisements and names than that used by the school.

R156-11a-605. Standards for Protection of Students.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iii) and (iv), (6)(c)(iii) and (iv), (9)(c)(iii) and (iv), (13)(c)(iii) and (iv), (16)(c)(iii) and (iv), standards for the protection of students shall include the following:

(1) In the event a school ceases to operate for any reason, the school shall:

(a) notify the Division within 15 days by registered or certified mail; and

(b) name a trustee who shall be responsible for:

(i) maintaining the student records for a minimum period of ten years; and

(ii) providing information such as accumulated student hours and dates of attendance during that time.

(2) Schools shall provide a copy of the written contract prepared in accordance with Section R156-11a-607 to each student.

(3) Schools shall not use students to perform maintenance, janitorial or remodeling work such as scrubbing floor, walls or toilets, cleaning windows, waxing floors, painting, decorating, or performing any outside work on the grounds or building. Students may be required to clean up after themselves and to perform or participate in daily cleanup of work areas, including the floor space, shampoo bowls, laundering of towels and linen and other general cleanup duties that are related to the performance of client services.

(4) Schools shall not require students to sell products applicable to their industry as a condition to graduate, but may provide instruction in product sales techniques as part of their curriculums.

(5) Schools shall keep a daily written record of student attendance.

(6) Schools shall not be permitted to remove hours earned by a student. If a student is late for class, the school may require the student to retake the class before giving credit for the class. Schools may require a student to take a refresher course or retake a class toward graduation based upon an evaluation of the student's level of competency.

(7) In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-502(3)(a), schools shall not require students to participate in hair removal training that pertains to the genitals or anus of a client.

R156-11a-606. Standards for Protection of Schools.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iv), (6)(c)(iv), (9)(c)(iv), (13)(c)(iv), and (16)(c)(iv), standards for the protection of barber, cosmetology/barber, electrology, esthetics, and nail technology schools shall include the following:

(1) Schools shall not be required to release documentation of hours earned to a student until the student has paid the tuition or fees owed to the school as provided in the terms of the contract.

(2) Schools may accept transfer students. Schools shall determine the number of hours to be accepted toward graduation based upon an evaluation of the student's level of training in accordance with Section R156-11a-302c.

(3) Hours obtained by a student who is enrolled in a barber, cosmetology/barber, esthetics, master esthetics, or nail technology apprenticeship may not be used to satisfy any of the required hours of school instruction.

R156-11a-607. Standards for a Written Contract.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iv), (6)(c)(iv), (9)(c)(iv), (13)(c)(iv), and (16)(c)(iv), barber, cosmetology/barber, electrology, esthetics, and nail technology schools shall complete a written contract with each student prior to admission.

(2) Each contract shall include specifically, or by reference to the school's catalogue or handbook, or both, the following:

(a) the current status of the school's accreditation;

(b) rules of conduct;

(c) attendance requirements;

(d) provisions for make up work;

(e) grounds for probation, suspension or dismissal; and

(f) a detailed fee schedule which shall include the student's financial responsibility upon voluntarily leaving the school or upon being suspended from the school.

(3) The school shall maintain on file a copy of the contract and catalogue or handbook, or both, for each student and shall provide a copy of the contract and catalogue or handbook, or both to the Division upon request.

R156-11a-608. Standards for Staff Requirements of Schools.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iv), (6)(c)(iv), (9)(c)(iv), (13)(c)(iv), and (16)(c)(iv), the staff requirement for barber, cosmetology/barber, electrolysis, esthetics and nail technology schools shall include:

(1) Schools shall be required to have, as a minimum, one licensed instructor for every 20 students, or fraction thereof, attending a practical session, and one licensed instructor for any group attending a theory session. Special guest speakers shall not reduce the number of licensed instructors required to be present.

(2) Schools may give credit for special workshops, training seminars, and competitions, or may invite special guest speakers who are not licensed in accordance with Section 58-11a-302, to provide instruction or give practical demonstrations to supplement the curriculum as long as a licensed instructor from the school is present.

(3) Student instructors shall not be counted as part of the instructor staff.

R156-11a-609. Standards for Instructors.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(2)(e) and (f), (5)(e) and (f), (8)(e) and (f), (12)(e) and (f), and (15)(e) and (f), barber, cosmetology/barber, electrolysis, esthetics, and nail technology instructors may only teach in those areas for which they have received training and are qualified to teach.

(2) In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-102(9), an individual licensed as a cosmetology/barbering instructor may teach barbering, basic esthetics as part of the cosmetology/barbering curriculum or nail technology in a licensed barber school, a licensed cosmetology/barber school or a licensed nail technology school or in an approved barber, cosmetology/barber or nail technology apprenticeship, provided the individual can demonstrate the same experience as required in Subsection (1).

(3) An instructor may only teach the use of a mechanical or electrical apparatus for which the instructor is trained and qualified.

R156-11a-610. Standards for the Use of Acids.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-102(25)(b) and (31)(a)(i)(C) and 58-11a-501(17), the standards for the use of any acid or concentration of acids, shall be:

(1) The use of any acid or acid solution which would exfoliate the skin below the stratum corneum, including those listed in Subsections (3) and (4), is prohibited unless used under the supervision of a licensed health care practitioner.

(2) The following acids are prohibited unless used under the supervision of a licensed health care practitioner:

- (a) phenol;
- (b) bichloroacetic acid;
- (c) resorcinol, except as provided in Subsection (4)(b); and
- (d) any acid in any concentration level that requires a prescription.

(3) Limited chemical exfoliation for a basic esthetician does not include the mixing, combining or layering of skin exfoliation products or services, but does include:

- (a) alpha hydroxy acids of 30% or less, with a pH of not less than 3.0; and
- (b) salicylic acid of 15% or less.

(4) Chemical exfoliation for a master esthetician includes:

(a) acids allowed for a basic esthetician;

(b) modified jessner solution on the face and the tissue immediately adjacent to the jaw line;

(c) alpha hydroxy acids with a pH of not less than 1.0 and at a concentration of 50% must include partially neutralized acids, and any acid above the concentration of 50% is prohibited;

(d) beta hydroxy acids with a concentration of not more than 30%;

(e) trichloroacetic acid, in accordance with Subsection 58-11a-501(17)(c), may be used in a concentration of not more than 15%, but no manual, mechanical or acid exfoliation can be used prior to treatment unless under the general supervision of a licensed health care practitioner; and

(f) vitamin based acids.

(5) A licensee may not apply any exfoliating acid to a client's skin that has undergone microdermabrasion or microneedling within the previous seven days unless under the general supervision of a licensed health care practitioner.

(6)(a) A licensee shall prepare and maintain current documentation of the licensee's cumulative experience in chemical exfoliation, including:

- (i) courses of instruction;
- (ii) specialized training;
- (iii) on-the-job experience; and
- (iv) the approximate percentage that chemical exfoliation represents in the licensee's overall business.

(b) A licensee shall provide the documentation required by Subsection (6)(a) to the Division upon request.

(7) A licensee may not use an acid or perform a chemical exfoliation for which the licensee is not competent to use or perform through training and experience and as documented in accordance with Subsection (6).

(8) Only commercially available products utilized in accordance with manufacturers' instructions may be used for chemical exfoliation purposes.

(9) A patch test shall be administered to each client prior to beginning any chemical exfoliation series.

R156-11a-611. Standards for Approval of Mechanical or Electrical Apparatus.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-102(31)(a)(i)(G)(II) and (H), the standards for approval of mechanical or electrical apparatus shall be:

(1) No mechanical or electrical apparatus that is considered a prescription medical device by the FDA may be used by a licensee, unless such use is completed under the appropriate level of supervision by a licensed health care practitioner acting within the licensed health care practitioner's scope of practice.

(2) Dermaplane procedures, dermabrasion procedures, blades, knives, and lancets are prohibited except for:

- (a) advanced pedicures;
- (b) advanced extraction of impurities from the skin; and
- (c) dermaplane procedures for advanced exfoliation as defined in Subsection R156-11a-102(7) by a master esthetician under direct supervision of a health care practitioner.

(3) The use of any procedure in which human tissue is cut or altered by laser energy or ionizing radiation is prohibited for all individuals licensed under this chapter unless it is within the scope of practice for the licensee and under the appropriate level of supervision by a licensed health care practitioner acting within the licensed health care practitioner's scope of practice.

(4) To be approved, a microdermabrasion machine must:

- (a) be specifically labeled for cosmetic or esthetic purposes;
- (b) be a closed-loop vacuum system that uses a tissue retention device; and
- (c) the normal and customary use of the machine does not

result in the removal of the epidermis beyond the stratum corneum.

- (5) To be approved, a microneedling device shall:
 - (a) be used only by a master esthetician;
 - (i) without supervision if needle penetration does not exceed 1.5 mm; or
 - (ii) with general supervision by a licensed health care practitioner if needle penetration exceeds 1.5 mm; and
 - (b) be used specifically for cosmetic or esthetic purposes.

R156-11a-612. Standards for Disclosure.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-102(25)(b) and (31)(i)(C), a licensee acting within the licensee's scope of practice shall inform a client of the following before applying a chemical exfoliant, using a microneedling device or using a microdermabrasion machine:

- (a) the procedure may only be performed for cosmetic and not medical purposes, unless the licensee is working under the supervision of a licensed health care practitioner, who is working within the scope of the practitioner's license; and
- (b) the benefits and risks of the procedure.

R156-11a-700. Curriculum for Barber Schools.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(3)(c)(iv), the curriculum for a barber school shall consist of 1,000 hours of instruction in the following subject areas:

- (1) introduction consisting of:
 - (a) history of barbering;
 - (b) an overview of the barber curriculum;
- (2) personal, client and shop safety including:
 - (a) aseptic techniques and sanitary procedures;
 - (b) disinfection and sterilization methods and procedures;
 - (c) health risks to the barber;
- (3) business and shop management including:
 - (a) developing a clientele;
 - (b) professional image;
 - (c) professional ethics;
 - (d) professional associations;
 - (e) public relations;
 - (f) advertising;
- (4) legal issues including:
 - (a) malpractice liability;
 - (b) regulatory agencies;
 - (c) tax laws;
 - (5) human immune system;
 - (6) diseases and disorders of the hair and scalp including:
 - (a) bacteriology;
 - (b) sanitation;
 - (c) sterilization;
 - (d) decontamination;
 - (e) infection control;
 - (7) implements, tools and equipment for barbering;
 - (8) first aid;
 - (9) anatomy;
 - (10) science of barbering;
 - (11) chemistry for barbering;
 - (12) analysis of the hair and scalp;
 - (13) properties of the hair, skin, and scalp;
 - (14) basic hairstyling and hair cutting including:
 - (a) draping;
 - (b) clipper variations;
 - (c) scissor cutting; and
 - (d) wet and thermal styling;
 - (15) shaving and razor cutting;
 - (16) mustache and beard design;
 - (17) elective topics; and
 - (18) the Utah Barber Examination review.

R156-11a-701. Curriculum for Electrology Schools.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(9)(c)(iv), the curriculum for an electrology school shall consist of 600 hours of instruction in the following subject areas:

- (1) introduction consisting of:
 - (a) the history of electrology; and
 - (b) an overview of the curriculum;
- (2) personal, client, and salon safety including:
 - (a) aseptic techniques and sanitary procedures;
 - (b) disinfection and sterilization methods and procedures;
- and
 - (c) health risks to the electrologist;
 - (3) business and salon management including:
 - (a) developing a clientele;
 - (b) professional image;
 - (c) professional ethics;
 - (d) professional associations;
 - (e) public relations; and
 - (f) advertising;
 - (4) legal issues including:
 - (a) malpractice and liability;
 - (b) regulatory agencies; and
 - (c) tax laws;
 - (5) human immune system;
 - (6) diseases and disorders of hair and skin;
 - (7) implements, tools, and equipment for electrology;
 - (8) first aid;
 - (9) anatomy;
 - (10) science of electrology;
 - (11) analysis of the skin;
 - (12) physiology of hair and skin;
 - (13) medical definitions including:
 - (a) dermatology;
 - (b) endocrinology;
 - (c) angiology; and
 - (d) neurology;
 - (14) evaluating the characteristics of skin;
 - (15) evaluating the characteristics of hair;
 - (16) medications affecting hair growth including:
 - (a) over-the-counter preparations;
 - (b) anesthetics; and
 - (c) prescription medications;
 - (17) contraindications;
 - (18) disease and blood-borne pathogens control including:
 - (a) pathogenic bacteria and non-bacterial causes; and
 - (b) American Electrology Association (AEA) infection control standards;
 - (19) principles of electricity and equipment including:
 - (a) types of electrical currents, their measurements and classifications;
 - (b) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved needle type epilation equipment;
 - (c) FDA approved hair removal devices; and
 - (d) epilator operation and care;
 - (20) modalities for need type electrolysis including:
 - (a) needle/probe types, features, and selection;
 - (b) insertions, considerations, and accuracy;
 - (c) galvanic multi needle technique;
 - (d) thermolysis manual and flash technique;
 - (e) blend and progressive epilation technique; and
 - (f) one and two handed techniques;
 - (21) clinical procedures including:
 - (a) consultation;
 - (b) health/medical history;
 - (c) pre and post treatment skin care;
 - (d) normal healing skin effects;
 - (e) tissue injury and complications;
 - (f) treating ingrown hairs;
 - (g) face and body treatment;
 - (h) cosmetic electrology; and

- (i) positioning and draping;
- (22) elective topics; and
- (23) Utah Electrology Examination review.

R156-11a-702. Curriculum for Esthetics School - Basic Esthetician Programs.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(13)(c)(iv), the curriculum for an esthetics school basic esthetician program shall consist of 600 hours of instruction in the following subject areas:

- (1) introduction consisting of:
 - (a) history of esthetics; and
 - (b) an overview of the curriculum;
- (2) personal, client, and salon safety including:
 - (a) aseptic techniques and sanitary procedures;
 - (b) disinfection and sterilization methods and procedures;
- and
- (c) health risks to the basic esthetician;
- (3) business and salon management including:
 - (a) developing a clientele;
 - (b) professional image;
 - (c) professional ethics;
 - (d) professional associations;
 - (e) public relations; and
 - (f) advertising.
- (4) legal issues including:
 - (a) malpractice liability;
 - (b) regulatory agencies; and
 - (c) tax laws;
- (5) human immune system;
- (6) diseases and disorders of the skin including:
 - (a) bacteriology;
 - (b) sanitation;
 - (c) sterilization;
 - (d) decontamination; and
 - (e) infection control;
- (7) implements, tools, and equipment for basic esthetics including:
 - (a) high frequency or galvanic current; and
 - (b) heat lamps;
 - (8) first aid;
 - (9) anatomy;
 - (10) science of basic esthetics;
 - (11) analysis of the skin;
 - (12) physiology of the skin;
 - (13) facials, manual and mechanical;
 - (14) limited chemical exfoliation including:
 - (a) pre-exfoliation consultation;
 - (b) post-exfoliation treatments; and
 - (c) chemical reactions;
 - (15) chemistry for basic esthetics;
 - (16) temporary removal of superfluous hair by waxing;
 - (17) treatment of the skin;
 - (18) packs and masks;
 - (19) Aroma therapy;
 - (20) application of makeup including:
 - (a) application of artificial eyelashes;
 - (b) arching of the eyebrows; and
 - (c) tinting of the eyelashes and eyebrows;
 - (21) medical devices;
 - (22) cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR);
 - (23) basic facials;
 - (24) chemistry of cosmetics;
 - (25) skin treatments, manual and mechanical;
 - (26) massage of the face and neck;
 - (27) natural nail manicures and pedicures;
 - (28) elective topics; and
 - (29) Utah Esthetic Examination review.

R156-11a-703. Curriculum for Esthetics School -- Master Esthetician Programs.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(13)(c)(iv), the curriculum for an esthetics school master esthetician program shall consist of 1,200 hours of instruction, 600 of which consist of the curriculum for a basic esthetician program, the remaining 600 of which shall be in the following subject areas:

- (1) introduction consisting of:
 - (a) history of esthetics and master esthetics; and
 - (b) an overview of the curriculum;
- (2) personal, client, and salon safety including:
 - (a) aseptic techniques and sanitary procedures;
 - (b) disinfection and sterilization methods and procedures;
- and
- (c) health risks to the master esthetician;
- (3) business and salon management consisting of:
 - (a) developing clients;
 - (b) professional image;
 - (c) professional ethics;
 - (d) professional associations;
 - (e) advertising; and
 - (f) public relations;
- (4) legal issues including:
 - (a) malpractice liability;
 - (b) regulatory agencies; and
 - (c) tax laws;
- (5) the human immune system;
- (6) diseases and disorders of the skin including:
 - (a) bacteriology;
 - (b) sanitation;
 - (c) sterilization;
 - (d) contamination; and
 - (e) infection controls;
- (7) implements, tools and equipment for master esthetics;
- (8) first aid;
- (9) anatomy;
- (10) science of master esthetics;
- (11) analysis of the skin;
- (12) physiology of the skin;
- (13) advanced facials, manual and mechanical;
- (14) chemistry for master esthetics;
- (15) advanced chemical exfoliation, including:
 - (a) pre-exfoliation consultation;
 - (b) post-exfoliation treatments; and
 - (c) reactions;
- (16) temporary removal of superfluous hair by waxing and advanced waxing;
- (17) advanced pedicures;
- (18) advanced Aroma therapy;
- (19) the aging process and its damage to the skin;
- (20) medical devices;
- (21) cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training;
- (22) hydrotherapy;
- (23) advanced mechanical and electrical devices including instruction in using:
 - (a) sanding and microdermabrasion techniques;
 - (b) galvanic or high-frequency current for treatment of the skin;
- (c) devices equipped with a brush to cleanse the skin;
- (d) devices that apply a mixture of steam and ozone to the skin;
- (e) devices that spray water and other liquids on the skin;
- and
- (f) any other mechanical devices, esthetic preparations or procedures approved by the Division in collaboration with the Board for the care and treatment of the skin;
- (24) elective topics;
- (25) for schools teaching lymphatic massage, in accordance with Subsections 58-11a-102(31)(a)(ii) and 58-11a-

302(11)(d)(i)(C), 200 hours of instruction is required and shall consist of:

- (a) 40 hours of training in anatomy and physiology of the lymphatic system;
 - (b) 70 applications of one hour each in manual lymphatic massage of the full body; and
 - (c) 90 hours of training in lymphatic massage by other means, including but not limited to energy, mechanical devices, suction assisted massage with or without rollers, compression therapy with equipment, or garment therapy; and
- (26) Utah Master Esthetician Examination review.

R156-11a-704. Curriculum for Nail Technology Schools.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(16)(c)(iv), the curriculum for a nail technology school shall consist of 300 hours of instruction in the following subject areas:

- (1) introduction consisting of:
 - (a) history of nail technology; and
 - (b) an overview of the curriculum;
- (2) personal, client and salon safety including:
 - (a) aseptic techniques and sanitary procedures;
 - (b) disinfection and sterilization methods and procedures;
- and
- (c) health risks to the nail technician;
- (3) business and salon management including:
 - (a) developing clientele;
 - (b) professional image;
 - (c) professional ethics;
 - (d) professional associations;
 - (e) public relations; and
 - (f) advertising;
- (4) legal issues including:
 - (a) malpractice liability;
 - (b) regulatory agencies; and
 - (c) tax laws;
- (5) human immune system;
- (6) diseases and disorders of the nails and skin including:
 - (a) bacteriology;
 - (b) sanitation;
 - (c) sterilization;
 - (d) decontamination; and
 - (e) infection control;
- (7) implements, tools and equipment for nail technology;
- (8) first aid;
- (9) anatomy;
- (10) science for nail technology;
- (11) theory of basic manicuring including hand and arm massage;
- (12) physiology of the skin and nails;
- (13) chemistry for nail technology;
- (14) artificial nail techniques consisting of:
 - (a) wraps;
 - (b) nail tips;
 - (c) gel nails;
 - (d) sculptured and other acrylic nails; and
 - (e) nail art;
- (15) pedicures and massaging the lower leg and foot;
- (16) elective topics; and
- (17) Utah Nail Technology Examination review.

R156-11a-705. Curriculum for Cosmetology/Barber Schools.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-302(6)(c)(iv), the curriculum for a cosmetology/barber school shall consist of 1,600 hours of instruction in all of the following subject areas:

- (1) introduction consisting of:
 - (a) history of barbering, cosmetology/barbering, esthetics, nail technology; and
 - (b) overview of the curriculum;
- (2) personal, client and salon safety including:

- (a) aseptic techniques and sanitary procedures;
- (b) disinfection and sterilization methods and procedures;
- (c) health risks to the cosmetologist/barber;
- (3) business and salon management including:
 - (a) developing clientele;
 - (b) professional image;
 - (c) professional ethics;
 - (d) professional associations;
 - (e) public relations; and
 - (f) advertising;
- (4) legal issues including:
 - (a) malpractice liability;
 - (b) regulatory agencies; and
 - (c) tax laws;
- (5) human immune system;
- (6) diseases and disorders of skin, nails, hair, and scalp including:
 - (a) bacteriology;
 - (b) sanitation;
 - (c) sterilization;
 - (d) decontamination; and
 - (e) infection control;
- (7) implements, tools and equipment for cosmetology, barbering, basic esthetics and nail technology, including:
 - (a) high frequency or galvanic current; and
 - (b) heat lamps;
 - (8) first aid;
 - (9) anatomy;
 - (10) science of cosmetology/barbering, basic esthetics and nail technology;
 - (11) analysis of the skin, hair and scalp;
 - (12) physiology of the human body including skin and nails;
 - (13) electricity and light therapy;
 - (14) limited chemical exfoliation including:
 - (a) pre-exfoliation consultation;
 - (b) post-exfoliation treatments; and
 - (c) chemical reactions;
 - (15) chemistry for cosmetology/barbering, basic esthetics and nail technology;
 - (16) temporary removal of superfluous hair including by waxing;
 - (17) properties of the hair, skin and scalp;
 - (18) basic hairstyling including:
 - (a) wet and thermal styling;
 - (b) permanent waving;
 - (c) hair coloring;
 - (d) chemical hair relaxing; and
 - (e) thermal hair straightening;
 - (19) haircuts including:
 - (a) draping;
 - (b) clipper variations;
 - (c) scissor cutting;
 - (d) shaving; and
 - (e) wigs and artificial hair;
 - (20) razor cutting for men;
 - (21) mustache and beard design;
 - (22) basic esthetics including:
 - (a) treatment of the skin, manual and mechanical;
 - (b) packs and masks;
 - (c) aroma therapy;
 - (d) chemistry of cosmetics;
 - (e) application of makeup including:
 - (i) application of artificial eyelashes;
 - (ii) arching of the eyebrows;
 - (iii) tinting of the eyelashes and eyebrows;
 - (f) massage of the face and neck; and
 - (g) natural manicures and pedicures;
 - (23) medical devices;

- (24) cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR);
- (25) artificial nail techniques consisting of:
 - (a) wraps;
 - (b) nail tips;
 - (c) gel nails;
 - (d) sculptured and other acrylic nails; and
 - (e) nail art;
- (26) pedicures and massaging of the lower leg and foot;
- (27) elective topics; and
- (28) Utah Cosmetology/Barber Examination review.

R156-11a-706. Curriculum for Instructor Schools.

In accordance with Subsections 58-11a-302(2)(e)(i), (5)(e)(i), (8)(e)(i), (12)(e)(i) and (15)(e)(i), the curriculum for an approved instructor school shall consist of instructor training in the following subjects:

- (1) motivation and the learning process;
- (2) teacher preparation;
- (3) teaching methods;
- (4) classroom management;
- (5) testing;
- (6) instructional evaluation;
- (7) laws, rules and regulations; and
- (8) Utah Barber, Cosmetology/Barber, Esthetics (Master level), Electrology and Nail Technology Instructors Examination review.

R156-11a-800. Approved Barber Apprenticeship Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-102(1), the requirements for an approved barber apprenticeship shall include the following:

- (1) The instructor shall have only one apprentice at a time.
- (2) There shall be a conspicuous sign near the work station of the apprentice stating "Apprentice in Training".
- (3) The instructor and apprentice shall keep a daily record, which shall include the hours of theory instruction, the hours of practical instruction, the number and type of client services performed, and other services which will document the total number of hours of training. The record shall be available to the Division upon request.
- (4) A complete set of barber texts shall be available to the apprentice.
- (5) An apprentice may be compensated for services performed.
- (6) The instructor shall provide training and technical instruction of 1,250 hours using the curriculum defined in Section R156-11a-700.
- (7) The instructor shall limit the training of the apprentice to not more than 40 hours per week and not more than five days out of every seven consecutive days.
- (8) An apprentice shall not perform work on the public until the apprentice has received at least 10% of the hours of technical training, with at least a portion of that time devoted to each of the subjects specified in Section R156-11a-700.
- (9) Any hours obtained while enrolled in a barber school or a cosmetology/barber school shall not be used to satisfy the required 1,250 hours of apprentice training.

R156-11a-801. Approved Cosmetologist/Barber Apprenticeship Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-102(1), the requirements for an approved cosmetology/barber apprenticeship include:

- (1) The instructor shall have only one apprentice at a time.
- (2) There shall be a conspicuous sign near the work station of the apprentice stating "Apprentice in Training".
- (3) The instructor and apprentice shall keep a daily record, which shall include the hours of theory instruction, the hours of

practical instruction, the number and type of client services performed, and other services which will document the total number of hours of training. The record shall be available to the Division upon request.

(4) A complete set of cosmetology/barber texts shall be available to the apprentice.

(5) An apprentice may be compensated for services performed.

(6) The instructor shall provide training and technical instruction of 2,500 hours using the curriculum defined in Section R156-11a-705.

(7) The instructor shall limit the training of the apprentice to not more than 40 hours per week and not more than five days out of every seven consecutive days.

(8) An apprentice shall not perform work on the public until the apprentice has received at least 10% of the hours of technical training, with at least a portion of that time devoted to each of the subjects specified in Section R156-11a-705.

(9) Hours obtained while enrolled in a cosmetology/barber school shall not be used to satisfy the required 2,500 hours of apprentice training.

R156-11a-802. Approved Basic Esthetician Apprenticeship Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-102(2), the requirements for an approved basic esthetician apprenticeship include:

- (1) The instructor shall have no more than one apprentice at a time.
- (2) There shall be a conspicuous sign near the workstation of the apprentice stating, "Apprentice in Training".
- (3) The instructor and apprentice shall keep a daily record, which shall include the hours of theory instruction, the hours of practical instruction, the number and type of client services performed, and other services, which will document the total number of hours of training. The record shall be available to the Division upon request.
- (4) A complete set of esthetics texts shall be available to the apprentice.
- (5) An apprentice may be compensated for services performed.
- (6) The instructor shall provide training and technical instruction of 800 hours using the curriculum defined in Section R156-11a-702.
- (7) The instructor shall limit the training of the apprentice to not more than 40 hours per week and not more than five days out of every seven consecutive days.
- (8) An apprentice shall not perform work on the public until the apprentice has received at least 10% of the hours required in technical training, with at least a portion of that time devoted to each of the subjects specified in Section R156-11a-702.
- (9) Hours obtained while enrolled in an esthetics school or a cosmetology/barber school shall not be used to satisfy the required 800 hours of apprentice training.

R156-11a-803. Approved Master Esthetician Apprenticeship Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-102(3), the requirements for an approved master esthetician apprenticeship include:

- (1) The instructor shall have no more than one apprentice at a time.
- (2) There shall be a conspicuous sign near the workstation of the apprentice stating, "Apprentice in Training."
- (3) The instructor and apprentice shall keep a daily record, which shall include the hours of theory instruction, the hours of practical instruction, the number and type of client services performed, and other services, which will document the total

number of hours of training. The record shall be available to the Division upon request.

(4) A complete set of esthetics texts shall be available to the apprentice.

(5) An apprentice may be compensated for services performed.

(6) The instructor shall provide training and technical instruction of 1,500 hours using the curriculum defined in Section R156-11a-703.

(7) The instructor shall limit the training of the apprentice to not more than 40 hours per week and not more than five days out of every seven consecutive days.

(8) An apprentice shall not perform work on the public until the apprentice has received at least 10% of the required hours of technical training, with at least a portion of that time devoted to each of the subjects specified in Subsection R156-11a-703.

(9) Hours obtained while enrolled in an esthetics school or a cosmetology/barber school shall not be used to satisfy the required 1,500 hours of apprentice training.

R156-11a-804. Approved Nail Technician Apprenticeship Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-102(4), the requirements for an approved nail technician apprenticeship include:

(1) The instructor shall have no more than two apprentices at a time.

(2) There shall be a conspicuous sign near the workstation of the apprentice stating, "Apprentice in Training."

(3) The instructor and apprentice shall keep a daily record, which shall include the hours of theory instruction, the hours of practical instruction, the number and type of client services performed, and other services, which will document the total number of hours of training. The record shall be available to the Division upon request.

(4) A complete set of nail technician texts shall be available to the apprentice.

(5) An apprentice may be compensated for services performed.

(6) The instructor shall provide training and technical instruction of 375 hours using the curriculum defined in Section R156-11a-704.

(7) The instructor shall limit the training of the apprentice to not more than 40 hours per week and not more than five days out of every seven consecutive days.

(8) An apprentice shall not perform work on the public until the apprentice has received at least 10% of the hours of technical training, with at least a portion of that time devoted to each of the subjects specified in Subsection R156-11a-704.

(9) Hours obtained while enrolled in a nail technology school or a cosmetology/barber school shall not be used to satisfy the required 375 hours of apprentice training.

R156-11a-805. Conflicts of Interest.

An apprentice instructor may not be an employee of an apprentice or be involved in any relationship with an apprentice or others that would interfere with the instructor's ability to teach and train the apprentice.

R156-11a-901. Standards for an On the Job Training Internship.

In accordance with Subsection 58-11a-304(8), students enrolled in a licensed cosmetology/barber school may participate in an on the job training internship if they meet the following requirements:

(1) The on the job training intern shall have completed at least 1,000 hours of the training contracted with a cosmetology/barber school, of which 400 hours shall be clinical

hours.

(2) There shall be a conspicuous sign near the work station of the on the job training intern stating "Intern in Training".

(3) A licensed "on-site" cosmetology/barber shall supervise only one on the job training intern at a time.

(4) An on the job training intern, while working under the direct supervision of an "on-site" licensed cosmetologist/barber, may perform the following procedures:

- (a) draping;
- (b) shampooing;
- (c) roller setting;
- (d) blow drying styling;
- (e) applying color;
- (f) removing color by rinsing and shampooing;
- (g) removing permanent chemicals;
- (h) removing permanent rods;
- (i) removing rollers;
- (j) applying temporary rinses, reconditioners, and rebuilders;
- (k) acting as receptionists;
- (l) doing retail sales;
- (m) sanitizing the salon;
- (n) doing inventory and ordering supplies; and
- (p) handing equipment to the cosmetologist/barber supervisor.

(5) The "on-site" cosmetologist/barber supervisor shall have in the supervisor's possession a letter, which must be updated on a quarterly basis, from the school where the on the job training intern is enrolled stating that the on the job training intern is currently in good standing at the school and is complying with school requirements.

(6) Hours of training spent while performing on the job training as an intern shall not apply towards credits required for graduation.

KEY: cosmetologists/barbers, estheticians, electrologists, nail technicians

December 22, 2014

Notice of Continuation February 6, 2012

58-11a-101

58-1-106(1)(a)

58-1-202(1)(a)

**R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-31c. Nurse Licensure Compact Rule.****R156-31c-101. Title.**

This rule is known as the "Nurse Licensure Compact Rule".

R156-31c-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 31c, as used in Title 58, Chapter 31c or this rule:

(1) "Board", as used in this rule, means the party state's regulatory body responsible for issuing nurse licenses.

(2) "Business days", as used in Subsection R156-31c-201(9), means scheduled work days for the nurse licensing agency of the new home state.

(3) "Information system", as used in this rule, means the coordinated licensure information system as defined in Section 58-31c-102.

(4) "Primary state of residence", as used in this rule, means the state of a person's declared fixed permanent and principal home for legal purposes; domicile.

(5) "Public", as used in this rule, means any individual or entity other than designated staff or representatives of party state Boards or the National Council of State Boards of Nursing, Inc.

R156-31c-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 31c.

R156-31c-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

The organization of this rule and its relationship to Rule R156-1 is as described in Section R156-1-107.

R156-31c-201. Issuing a License.

(1) As of July 1, 2005 no applicant for initial licensure will be issued a compact license granting a multi-state privilege to practice unless the applicant first obtains a passing score on the applicable NCLEX examination or any predecessor examination used for licensure.

(2) A nurse applying for a license in a home party state shall produce evidence of the nurse's primary state of residence. Such evidence shall include a declaration signed by the licensee. Further evidence that may be requested may include:

- (a) driver's license with a home address;
- (b) voter registration card displaying a home address;
- (c) federal income tax return declaring the primary state of residence;
- (d) military form no. 2058 - state of legal residence certificate; or
- (e) W-2 form from the United States government or any bureau, division or agency thereof indicating the declared state of residence.

(3) A nurse on a visa from another country applying for licensure in a party state may declare either the country of origin or the party state as the primary state of residence. If the foreign country is declared the primary state of residence, a single state license will be issued by the party state.

(4) A license issued by a party state is valid for practice in all other party states unless clearly designated as valid only in the state which issued the license.

(5) When a party state issues a license authorizing practice only in that state and not authorizing practice in other party states (i.e. a single state license), the license shall be clearly marked with words indicating that it is valid only in the state of issuance.

(6) A nurse changing primary state of residence, from one party state to another party state, may continue to practice under the former home state license and multi-state privilege during the processing of the nurse's licensure application in the new home state for a period not to exceed 90 days.

(7) The licensure application in the new home state of a nurse under pending investigation by the former home state shall be held in abeyance and the 90 day period in Subsection (6) shall be stayed until resolution of the pending investigation.

(8) The former home state license shall be expired and no longer valid upon the issuance of a new home state license.

(9) If a decision is made by the new home state denying licensure the new home state shall notify the former home state within ten business days and the former home state shall take action in accordance with that state's laws and rules.

R156-31c-302. Limitations on Multi-state Licensure Privilege - Discipline.

(1) Home state Boards shall include in all licensure disciplinary orders and stipulation agreements that limit practice or require monitoring the requirement that the licensee subject to said order or stipulation will agree to limit the licensee's practice to the home state during the pendency of the order or stipulation. This requirement may, in the alternative, allow the nurse to practice in other party states with prior written authorization from both the home state and such other party state Boards.

(2) An individual who had a license which was surrendered, revoked, suspended, or an application denied for cause in a prior state of residence may be issued a single state license in a new primary state of residence until such time as the individual would be eligible for an unrestricted license by the prior state(s) of adverse action. Once eligible for licensure in the prior state, a multistate license may be issued.

R156-31c-401. Information System.

(1) Levels of Access:

(a) The public shall have access to nurse licensure information limited to:

- (i) the nurse's name;
- (ii) jurisdiction(s) of licensure;
- (iii) license expiration date(s);
- (iv) licensure classification(s) and status(es);
- (v) public emergency and final disciplinary actions, as defined by the contributing state authority; and
- (vi) the status of multi-state licensure privileges.

(b) Non-party state Boards shall have access to all Information System data except current significant investigative information and other information as limited by the contributing party state authority.

(c) Party state Boards shall have access to all Information System data contributed by the party states and other information as limited by contributing non-party states' authority.

(2) The licensee may request in writing to the home state Board to review the data relating to the licensee in the Information System. In the event a licensee asserts that any data relating to him is inaccurate, the burden of proof shall be upon the licensee to provide evidence that substantiates such claim. The Board shall verify and within ten business days correct inaccurate data to the Information System.

(3) The Board shall report to the Information System within ten business days:

- (a) disciplinary action, stipulation or order requiring participation in alternative programs or which limit practice or require monitoring (except agreements relating to participation in alternative programs required to remain nonpublic by the contributing state authority);
- (b) dismissal of a complaint; and
- (c) changes in status of disciplinary action, or licensure encumbrance.

(4) Current significant investigative information shall be deleted from the Information System within ten business days upon report of disciplinary action, stipulation or order requiring

participation in alternative programs or stipulations which limit practice or require monitoring or dismissal of a complaint.

(5) Changes to licensure information in the Information System shall be completed within ten business days upon notification by a Board.

KEY: nurses, licensing

December 22, 2014

Notice of Continuation August 21, 2014

58-31c-103

58-1-106(1)(a)

**R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-38a. Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Rule.**

R156-38a-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act Rule."

R156-38a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 38, Chapter 11, Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act; Title 58, Chapter 1, Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing Act; and Rule R156-1, General Rule of the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing, which shall apply to this rule, as used in this rule:

(1) "Affidavit", as required by Subsection 38-11-110(2)(a), means a form affidavit approved by the Division and posted on the Division's website or otherwise made available for public inspection, that establishes the following:

(a) the applicant is an owner as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(17);

(b) the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(18);

(c) the amount of the general contract as defined in Subsection 38-11-107(1)(b)(i)(B) and clarified in Subsection R156-38a-102(14);

(d) the original contractor as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(16);

(e) the location of the residence; and

(f) any other information necessary to establish eligibility for the issuance of a certificate of compliance under Subsection 38-11-110(2)(a), as determined by the Division.

(2) "Affidavit of Compliance" means the affidavit submitted by the owner seeking issuance of a certificate of compliance under Subsection 38-11-110(1)(a)(ii).

(3) "Applicant" means either a claimant, as defined in Subsection (4), or a homeowner, as defined in Subsection (8), who submits an application for a certificate of compliance.

(4) "Claimant" means a person who submits an application or claim for payment from the fund.

(5) "Construction project", as used in Subsection 38-11-203(4), means all qualified services related to the written contract required by Subsection 38-11-204(4)(a).

(6) "Contracting entity" means an original contractor, a factory built housing retailer, or a real estate developer that contracts with a homeowner.

(7) "During the construction", as used in Subsection 38-11-204(1)(c)(ii), means beginning at the time the claimant first provides qualified services and throughout the time frame the claimant provides qualified services.

(8) "Homeowner" means the owner of an owner-occupied residence.

(9) "Licensed or exempt from licensure", as used in Subsection 38-11-204(4) means that, on the date the written contract was entered into, the contractor held a valid, active license issued by the Division pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 55 of the Utah Code in any classification or met any of the exemptions to licensure given in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 55.

(10) "Necessary party" includes the Division, on behalf of the fund, and the applicant.

(11) "Owner", as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(17), does not include any person or developer who builds residences that are offered for sale to the public.

(12) "Permissive party" includes:

(a) with respect to claims for payment: the nonpaying party, the homeowner, and any entity who may be required to reimburse the fund if a claimant's claim is paid from the fund;

(b) with respect to an application for a certificate of compliance: the original contractor and any entity who has demanded from the homeowner payment for qualified services.

(13) "Qualified services", as used in Subsection 38-11-102(20) do not include:

(a) services provided by the claimant to cure a breach of the contract between the claimant and the nonpaying party; or

(b) services provided by the claimant under a warranty or similar arrangement.

(14) "Totals no more", as used in Subsection 38-11-107(1)(b)(ii)(A), means the inclusion of all changes or additions.

(15) "Written contract", as used in Subsection 38-11-204(4)(a)(i), means one or more documents for the same construction project which collectively contain all of the following:

(a) an offer or agreement conveyed for qualified services that will be performed in the future;

(b) an acceptance of the offer or agreement conveyed prior to the commencement of any qualified services; and

(c) identification of the residence, the parties to the agreement, the qualified services that are to be performed, and an amount to be paid for the qualified services that will be performed.

R156-38a-103a. Authority - Purpose - Organization.

(1) This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Section 38-11-103 to enable the Division to administer Title 38, Chapter 11, the Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act.

(2) The organization of this rule is patterned after the organization of Title 38, Chapter 11.

R156-38a-103b. Duties, Functions, and Responsibilities of the Division.

The duties, functions and responsibilities of the Division with respect to the administration of Title 38, Chapter 11, shall, to the extent applicable and not in conflict with the Act or this rule, be in accordance with Section 58-1-106.

R156-38a-104. Board.

Board meetings shall comply with the requirements set forth in Section R156-1-205.

R156-38a-105a. Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) The classification of adjudicative proceedings initiated under Title 38, Chapter 11 is set forth at Sections R156-46b-201 and R156-46b-202.

(2) The identity and role of presiding officers for adjudicative proceedings initiated under Title 38, Chapter 11, is set forth in Sections 58-1-109 and R156-1-109.

(3) Issuance of investigative subpoenas under Title 38, Chapter 11 shall be in accordance with Subsection R156-1-110.

(4) Adjudicative proceedings initiated under Title 38, Chapter 11, shall be conducted in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Utah Administrative Procedures Act, and Rules R151-46b and R156-46b, Utah Administrative Procedures Act Rules for the Department of Commerce and the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing, respectively, except as otherwise provided by Title 38, Chapter 11 or this rule.

(5) Claims for payment and applications for a certificate of compliance shall be filed with the Division and served upon all necessary and permissive parties.

(6) Service of claims, applications for a certificate of compliance, or other pleadings by mail to a qualified beneficiary of the fund addressed to the address shown on the Division's records with a certificate of service as required by R151-46b-8, shall constitute proper service. It shall be the responsibility of each applicant or registrant to maintain a current address with the Division.

(7) A permissive party is required to file a response to a claim or application for certificate of compliance within 30 days

of notification by the Division of the filing of the claim or application for certificate of compliance, to perfect the party's right to participate in the adjudicative proceeding to adjudicate the claim or application. The response of a permissive party seeking to dispute an owner's affidavit of compliance shall clearly state the basis for the dispute.

(8)(a) For claims wherein the claimant has had judgment entered against the nonpaying party, findings of fact and conclusions of law entered by a civil court or state agency submitted in support of or in opposition to a claim against the fund shall not be subject to readjudication in an adjudicative proceeding to adjudicate the claim.

(b) For claims wherein the nonpaying party's bankruptcy filing precluded the claimant from having judgment entered against the nonpaying party, a claim or issue resolved by a prior judgment, order, findings of fact, or conclusions of law entered in by a civil court or a state agency submitted in support of or in opposition to a claim against the fund shall not be subject to readjudication with respect to the parties to the judgment, order, findings of fact, or conclusions of law.

(9) A party to the adjudication of a claim against the fund may be granted a stay of the adjudicative proceeding during the pendency of a judicial appeal of a judgment entered by a civil court or the administrative or judicial appeal of an order entered by an administrative agency provided:

(a) the administrative or judicial appeal is directly related to the adjudication of the claim; and

(b) the request for the stay of proceedings is filed with the presiding officer conducting the adjudicative proceeding and concurrently served upon all parties to the adjudicative proceeding, no later than the deadline for filing the appeal.

(10) Notice pursuant to Subsection 38-1a-701(6)(f) shall be accomplished by sending a copy of the Division's order by first class, postage paid United States Postal Service mail to each lien claimant listed on the application for certificate of compliance. The address for the lien claimant shall be:

(a) if the lien claimant is a licensee of the Division or a registrant of the fund, the notice shall be mailed to the current mailing address shown on the Division's records; or

(b) if the lien claimant is not a licensee of the Division or a registrant of the fund, the notice shall be mailed to the registered agent address shown on the records of the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code.

R156-38a-105b. Notices of Denial - Notices of Incomplete Application - Conditional Denial of Claims - Extensions of Time to Correct Claims - Prolonged Status.

(1)(a) A written notice of denial of a claim or certificate of compliance shall be provided to an applicant who submits a complete application if the Division determines that the application does not meet the requirements of Section 38-11-204 or Subsection 38-11-110(1)(a), respectively.

(b) A written notice of incomplete application shall be provided to an applicant who submits an incomplete application. The notice shall advise the applicant that the application is incomplete and that the application will be denied, unless the applicant corrects the deficiencies within the time period specified in the notice and the application otherwise meets all qualifications for approval.

(2) An applicant may upon written request receive a single 30 day extension of the time period specified in the notice of incomplete application.

(3) (a) A claimant may for any reason be granted a single request for prolonged status;

(b) A homeowner seeking issuance of a certificate of compliance may be granted prolonged status if the homeowner submits a written request documenting that the homeowner:

(i) can be reasonably expected to complete the application if an additional extension is granted; or

(ii) has filed a pending action in small claims or district court to resolve a dispute of the affidavit of compliance.

(c) An application under (3)(a) or (3)(b) that is granted prolonged status shall be inactive for a period of one year or until reactivated by the applicant, whichever comes first.

(d) At the end of the one year period, the applicant under (3)(a) or (3)(b) shall be required to either complete the application or demonstrate reasonable cause for prolonged status to be renewed for another one year period. The following shall constitute valid causes for renewing prolonged status:

(i) continuing litigation the outcome of which will affect whether the applicant can demonstrate compliance with Section 38-11-110 or 38-11-204;

(ii) ongoing bankruptcy proceedings involving the nonpaying party or contracting entity that would prevent the applicant from complying with Section 38-11-204;

(iii) continuing compliance by the nonpaying party with a payment agreement between the claimant and the nonpaying party; or

(iv) other reasonable cause as determined by the presiding officer.

(e) Upon expiration of the one year prolonged status of an application, the Division shall issue to the applicant an updated notice of incomplete application pursuant to Subsection (1)(b). Included with that notice shall be a form that provides the applicant an opportunity to:

(i) reactivate the application;

(ii) withdraw the application; or

(iii) request prolonged status be renewed pursuant to Subsection (3)(d).

(f) A request for renewal of prolonged status made under Subsection (3)(d) shall include evidence sufficient to demonstrate the validity of the reasons given as justification for renewal.

(g) If an applicant's request for prolonged status or renewal of prolonged status is denied, the applicant may request agency review.

(h) An application which has been reactivated from prolonged status may not be again prolonged unless the applicant can establish compliance with the requirements of Subsection (3)(d).

R156-38a-107. Application of Requirements under Subsection 38-11-107(1)(b).

The provisions of Subsection 38-11-107(1)(b) shall apply only to general contracts entered into after May 10, 2010.

R156-38a-108. Notification of Rights under Title 38, Chapter 11.

A notice in substantially the following form shall prominently appear in an easy-to-read type style and size in every contract between an original contractor and homeowner and in every notice of intent to hold and claim lien filed under Section 38-1a-502 against a homeowner or against an owner-occupied residence:

"X. PROTECTION AGAINST LIENS AND CIVIL ACTION. Notice is hereby provided in accordance with Section 38-11-108 of the Utah Code that under Utah law an "owner" may be protected against liens being maintained against an "owner-occupied residence" and from other civil action being maintained to recover monies owed for "qualified services" performed or provided by suppliers and subcontractors as a part of this contract, if either section (1) or (2) is met:

(1)(a) the owner entered into a written contract with an original contractor, a factory built housing retailer, or a real estate developer;

(b) the original contractor was properly licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act at the time the contract was executed; and

(c) the owner paid in full the contracting entity in accordance with the written contract and any written or oral amendments to the contract; or

(2) the amount of the general contract between the owner and the original contractor totals no more than \$5,000."

(3) An owner who can establish compliance with either section (1) or (2) may perfect the owner's protection by applying for a Certificate of Compliance with the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing. The application is available at www.dopl.utah.gov/rlrf.

R156-38a-109. Format for Instruction and Form Required under Subsection 38-1a-701(6).

The instructions and form required under Subsection 38-1a-701(6) shall be the Homeowner's Application for Certificate of Compliance prepared by the Division.

R156-38a-110a. Applications by Homeowners seeking issuance of Certificate of Compliance under Subsection 38-11-110(1)(a)(i) - Supporting Documents and Information.

The following supporting documents shall, at a minimum, accompany each homeowner application for a certificate of compliance seeking protection under Subsection 38-11-110(1)(a)(i):

(1) a copy of the written contract between the homeowner and the contracting entity;

(2)(a) if the homeowner contracted with an original contractor, documentation issued by the Division that the original contractor was licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, on the date the contract was entered into;

(b) if the homeowner contracted with a real estate developer:

(i) a copy of the contract between the real estate developer and the licensed contractor with whom the real estate developer contracted for construction of the residence or other credible evidence showing the existence of such a contract and setting forth a description of the services provided to the real estate developer by the contractor;

(ii) credible evidence that the real estate developer offered the residence for sale to the public; and

(iii) documentation issued by the Division that the contractor with whom the real estate developer contracted for construction of the residence was licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, on the date the contract was entered into;

(c) if the real estate developer is a licensed contractor under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, who engages in the construction of a residence that is offered for sale to the public:

(i) a copy of the contract between the homeowner and the contractor real estate developer;

(ii) credible evidence that the contractor real estate developer offered the residence for sale to the public; and

(iii) documentation issued by the Division showing that the contractor real estate developer with whom the homeowner contracted for construction of the residence was licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, on the date the contract was entered into;

(d) if the homeowner contracted with a manufactured housing retailer, a copy of the completed retail purchase contract;

(3) one of the following:

(a) except as provided in Subsection (7), an affidavit from the contracting entity acknowledging that the homeowner paid the contracting entity in full in accordance with the written contract and any amendments to the contract; or

(b) other credible evidence establishing that the

homeowner paid the contracting entity in full in accordance with the written contract and any amendments to the contract; and

(4) credible evidence establishing ownership of the incident residence on the date the written contract between the owner and the contracting entity was entered;

(5) one of the following:

(a) a copy of the certificate of occupancy issued by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the incident residence;

(b) if no occupancy permit was required by the local government entity but a final inspection was required, a copy of the final inspection approval issued by the local government entity; or

(c) if neither Subsection (5)(a) nor (b) applies, an affidavit from the homeowner or other credible evidence establishing the date on which the original contractor substantially completed the written contract;

(6)(a) an affidavit from the homeowner establishing that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(18); or

(b) other credible evidence establishing that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(18).

(7) If any of the following apply, the affidavit described in Subsection (3)(a) shall not be accepted as evidence of payment in full unless that affidavit is accompanied by independent, credible evidence substantiating the statements made in the affidavit:

(a) the affiant is the homeowner;

(b) the homeowner is an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the contracting entity;

(c) the homeowner has a familial relationship with an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the contracting entity;

(d) the homeowner has a familial relationship with the affiant;

(e) an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the contracting entity is also an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the homeowner;

(f) the contracting entity is an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the homeowner; or

(g) the affiant stands to benefit in any way from approval of the claim or application for certificate of compliance.

R156-38a-110b. Applications by Homeowners seeking issuance of a Certificate of Compliance under Subsection 38-11-110(1)(a)(ii) - Supporting Documents and Information.

The following supporting documents shall, at a minimum, accompany each homeowner application for a certificate of compliance seeking protection under Subsection 38-11-110(1)(a)(ii):

(1)(a) the original affidavit of compliance; and

(b) a list of known subcontractors who provided service, labor, or materials under the general contractor.

(2) When an affidavit of compliance is disputed, the owner must submit evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements specified in Subsection 38-11-110(2)(c)(ii).

R156-38a-202a. Initial Assessment Procedures.

The initial assessment shall be a flat or identical assessment levied against all qualified beneficiaries to create the fund.

R156-38a-202b. Special Assessment Procedures.

(1) Special assessments shall take into consideration the claims history against the fund.

(2) The amount of special assessments shall be established by the Division and Board in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 38-11-206.

R156-38a-203. Limitation on Payment of Claims.

(1) Claims may be paid prior to the pro-rata adjustment required by Subsection 38-11-203(4)(b) if the Division determines that a pro-rata payment will likely not be required.

(2) If any claims have been paid before the Division determines a pro-rata payment will likely be required, the Division will notify the claimants of the likely adjustment and that the claimants will be required to reimburse the Division when the final pro-rata amounts are determined.

(3) The pro-rata payment amount required by Subsection 38-11-203(4)(b) shall be calculated as follows:

(a) determine the total claim amount each claimant would be entitled to without consideration of the limit set in Subsection 38-11-203(4)(b);

(b) sum the amounts each claimant would be entitled to without consideration of the limit to determine the total amount payable to all claimants without consideration of the limit;

(c) divide the limit amount by the total amount payable to all claimants without consideration of the limit to find the claim allocation ratio; and

(d) for each claim, multiply the total claim amount without consideration of the limit by the claim allocation ratio to find the net payment for each claim.

R156-38a-204a. Claims Against the Fund by Nonlaborers - Supporting Documents and Information.

The following supporting documents shall, at a minimum, accompany each nonlaborer claim for recovery from the fund:

(1) one of the following:

(a) a copy of the certificate of compliance issued by the Division establishing that the owner is in compliance with Subsection 38-11-204(4)(a) and (b) for the residence at issue in the claim;

(b) the documents required in Section R156-38a-110a; or

(c) a copy of a civil judgment containing findings of fact that:

(i) the homeowner entered a written contract in compliance with Subsection 38-11-204(4)(a);

(ii) the contracting entity was licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act;

(iii) the homeowner paid the contracting entity in full in accordance with the written contract and any amendments to the contract; and

(iv) the homeowner is an owner as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(17) and the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(18);

(2) if the applicant recorded a notice of claim under Section 38-1a-502, a copy of that notice establishing the date that notice was filed.

(3) one of the following as applicable:

(a) a copy of an action date stamped by a court of competent jurisdiction filed by the claimant against the nonpaying party to recover monies owed for qualified services performed on the owner-occupied residence; or

(b) documentation that a bankruptcy filing by the nonpaying party prevented the claimant from satisfying Subsection (a);

(4) one of the following:

(a) a copy of a civil judgment entered in favor of the claimant against the nonpaying party containing a finding that the nonpaying party failed to pay the claimant pursuant to their contract; or

(b) documentation that a bankruptcy filing by the nonpaying party prevented the claimant from obtaining a civil judgment, including a copy of the proof of claim filed by the claimant with the bankruptcy court, together with credible evidence establishing that the nonpaying party failed to pay the claimant pursuant to their contract;

(5) one or more of the following as applicable:

(a) a copy of a supplemental order issued following the civil judgment entered in favor of the claimant and a copy of the return of service of the supplemental order indicating either that service was accomplished on the nonpaying party or that said nonpaying party could not be located or served;

(b) a writ of execution issued if any assets are identified through the supplemental order or other process, which have sufficient value to reasonably justify the expenditure of costs and legal fees which would be incurred in preparing, issuing, and serving execution papers and in holding an execution sale; or

(c) documentation that a bankruptcy filing or other action by the nonpaying party prevented the claimant from satisfying Subparagraphs (a) and (b);

(6) certification that the claimant is not entitled to reimbursement from any other person at the time the claim is filed and that the claimant will immediately notify the presiding officer if the claimant becomes entitled to reimbursement from any other person after the date the claim is filed; and

(7) one or more of the following:

(a) a copy of invoices setting forth a description of, the location of, the performance dates of, and the value of the qualified services claimed;

(b) a copy of a civil judgment containing a finding setting forth a description of, the location of, the performance dates of, and the value of the qualified services claimed; or

(c) credible evidence setting forth a description of, the location of, the performance dates of, and the value of the qualified services claimed.

(8) If the claimant is requesting payment of costs and attorney fees other than those specifically enumerated in the judgment against the nonpaying party, the claim shall include documentation of those costs and fees adequate for the Division to apply the requirements set forth in Section R156-38a-204d.

(9) In claims in which the presiding officer determines that the claimant has made a reasonable but unsuccessful effort to produce all documentation specified under this rule to satisfy any requirement to recover from the fund, the presiding officer may elect to accept the evidence submitted by the claimant if the requirements to recover from the fund can be established by that evidence.

(10) A separate claim must be filed for each residence and a separate filing fee must be paid for each claim.

R156-38a-204b. Claims Against the Fund by Laborers - Supporting Documents.

(1) The following supporting documents shall, at a minimum, accompany each laborer claim for recovery from the fund:

(a) one of the following:

(i) a copy of a wage claim assignment filed with the Employment Standards Bureau of the Antidiscrimination and Labor Division of the Labor Commission of Utah for the amount of the claim, together with all supporting documents submitted in conjunction therewith; or

(ii) a copy of an action filed by claimant against claimant's employer to recover wages owed;

(b) one of the following:

(i) a copy of a final administrative order for payment issued by the Employment Standards Bureau of the Antidiscrimination and Labor Division of the Labor Commission of Utah containing a finding that the claimant is an employee and that the claimant has not been paid wages due for work performed at the site of construction on an owner-occupied residence;

(ii) a copy of a civil judgment entered in favor of claimant against the employer containing a finding that the employer failed to pay the claimant wages due for work performed at the

site of construction on an owner-occupied residence; or

(iii) a copy of a bankruptcy filing by the employer which prevented the entry of an order or a judgment against the employer;

(c) one of the following:

(i) a copy of the certificate of compliance issued by the Division establishing that the owner is in compliance with Subsection 38-11-204(4)(a) and (b) for the residence at issue in the claim;

(ii) an affidavit from the homeowner establishing that he is an owner as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(17) and that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(18);

(iii) a copy of a civil judgment containing a finding that the homeowner is an owner as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(17) and that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(18); or

(iv) other credible evidence establishing that the owner is an owner as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(17) and that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(18).

(2) When a laborer makes claim on multiple residences as a result of a single incident of nonpayment by the same employer, the Division must require payment of at least one application fee required under Section 38-11-204(1)(b) and at least one registration fee required under Subsection 38-11-204(7), but may waive additional application and registration fees for claims for the additional residences, where no legitimate purpose would be served by requiring separate filings.

R156-38a-204c. Calculation of Costs, Attorney Fees and Interest for Payable Claims.

(1) Payment for qualified services, costs, attorney fees, and interest shall be made as specified in Section 38-11-203.

(2) When a claimant provides qualified service on multiple properties, irrespective of whether those properties are owner-occupied residences, and files claim for payment on some or all of those properties and the claims are supported by a single judgment or other common documentation and the judgment or documentation does not differentiate costs and attorney fees by property, the amount of costs and attorney fees shall be allocated among the related properties using the following formula: (Qualified services attributable to the owner-occupied residence at issue in the claim divided by Total qualified services awarded as judgment principal or total documented qualified services) x Total costs or total attorney fees.

(3)(a) For claims wherein the claimant has had judgment entered against the nonpaying party, post-judgment costs shall be limited to those costs allowable by a district court, such as costs of service, garnishments, or executions, and shall not include postage, copy expenses, telephone expenses, or other costs related to the preparation and filing of the claim application.

(b) For claims wherein the nonpaying party's bankruptcy filing precluded the claimant from having judgment entered against the nonpaying party, total costs shall be limited to those costs that would have been allowable by the district court had judgment been entered, such as, but not limited to, costs of services, garnishments, or executions, and shall not include postage, copy expenses, telephone expenses, or other costs related to the preparation and filing of the claim application.

(4) The interest rate or rates applicable to a claim shall be the rate for the year or years in which payment for the qualified services was due.

(5) If the evidence submitted in fulfillment of Subsection R156-38a-204b(7) does not specify the date or dates upon which payment was due, the Division shall assume payment was due 30 calendar days after the date on which the claimant billed the nonpaying party for the qualified services.

(6) If the qualified services at issue in a claim were billed in two or more installments and payment was due on two or more dates, the claimant shall provide documentation sufficient for the Division to determine each payment due date and the attendant portion of qualified services for which payment was due on that date. If the claimant does not provide sufficient documentation, the Division shall assume the nonpaying party's debt accrued evenly throughout the period so an equal portion of the qualified services balance shall be applied to each billing installment.

(7) If a claimant receives partial payment for qualified services between the time judgment is entered and the claim is filed, the Division shall calculate payment amounts by accruing costs, attorney fees and interest to the date of the payment then reducing the individual balances of first interest, then costs, then attorney fees, and finally qualified services to a zero balance until the entire payment is applied. The Division shall then make payment of the remaining balances plus additional accrued interest on the remaining qualified services balance.

R156-38a-301a. Contractor Registration as a Qualified Beneficiary - All License Classifications Required to Register Unless Specifically Exempted - Exempted Classifications.

(1) All license classifications of contractors are determined to be regularly engaged in providing qualified services for purposes of automatic registration as a qualified beneficiary, as set forth in Subsections 38-11-301(1) and (2), with the exception of the following license classifications:

TABLE II

Primary Classification Number	Subclassification Number	Classification
E100		General Engineering Contractor
	S211	Boiler Installation Contractor
	S213	Industrial Piping Contractor
	S262	Gunnite and Pressure Grouting Contractor
S320		Steel Erection Contractor
	S321	Steel Reinforcing Contractor
	S322	Metal Building Erection Contractor
	S323	Structural Stud Erection Contractor
S340		Sheet Metal Contractor
S360		Refrigeration Contractor
S440		Sign Installation Contractor
	S441	Non Electrical Outdoor Advertising Sign Contractor
S450		Mechanical Insulation Contractor
S470		Petroleum System Contractor
S480		Piers and Foundations Contractor
I101		General Engineering Trades Instructor
I102		General Building Trades Instructor
I103		General Electrical Trades Instructor
I104		General Plumbing Trades Instructor
I105		General Mechanical Trades Instructor

(2) A licensee with a license classification that requires registration in the fund whose license is on inactive status on the assessment date of any special assessment of the fund, is not required to pay the special assessment during the time the license remains on inactive status.

(3) Before a licensee can reactivate the license, the licensee must pay any special assessment or assessments within the two years prior to the reactivation date.

R156-38a-301b. Event Necessitating Registration - Name Change by Qualified Beneficiary - Reorganization of Registrant's Business Type - Transferability of Registration.

(1) Any change in entity status by a registrant requires registration with the Fund by the new or surviving entity before that entity is a qualified beneficiary.

(2) The following constitute a change of entity status for purposes of Subsection (1):

(a) creation of a new legal entity as a successor or related-party entity of the registrant;

(b) change from one form of legal entity to another by the registrant; or

(c) merger or other similar transaction wherein the existing registrant is acquired by or assumed into another entity and no longer conducts business as its own legal entity.

(3) A qualified beneficiary registrant shall notify the Division in writing of a name change within 30 days of the change becoming effective. The notice shall provide the following:

(a) the registrant's prior name;

(b) the registrant's new name;

(c) the registrant's registration number; and

(d) proof of registration with the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code as required by state law.

(4) A registration shall not be transferred, lent, borrowed, sold, exchanged for consideration, assigned, or made available for use by any entity other than the registrant for any reason.

(5) A claimant shall not be considered a qualified beneficiary registrant merely by virtue of owning or being owned by an entity that is a qualified beneficiary.

protected party and is payable to the protected party upon the occurrence of specified conditions in a written agreement.

KEY: licensing, contractors, liens

September 9, 2010

Notice of Continuation December 9, 2014

38-11-101

58-1-106(1)(a)

58-1-202(1)(a)

R156-38a-302. Renewal and Reinstatement Procedures.

(1) Renewal notices required in connection with a special assessment shall be sent to each registrant at least 30 days prior to the expiration date for the existing registration established in the renewal notice. Unless the registrant pays the special assessment by the expiration date shown on the renewal notice, the registrant's registration in the fund automatically expires on the expiration date.

(2)(a) Renewal notices shall be sent by letter deposited in the post office with postage prepaid, addressed to the last address shown on the Division's records. Such mailing shall constitute legal notice. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the registrant to maintain a current mailing address with the Division; or

(b) If a registrant has authorized the Division to send a renewal notice by email, the email shall be sent to the last email address shown on the Division's records. Such mailing shall constitute legal notice. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the registrant to maintain a current email address with the Division.

(3) Renewal notices shall specify the amount of the special assessment, the application requirement, and other renewal requirements, if any; shall require that each registrant document or certify that the registrant meets the renewal requirements; and shall advise the registrant of the consequences of failing to renew a registration.

(4) Renewal applications must be received by the Division in its ordinary course of business on or before the renewal application due date in order to be processed as a renewal application. Late applications will be processed as reinstatement applications.

(5) A registrant whose registration has expired may have the registration reinstated by complying with the requirements and procedures specified in Subsection 38-11-302(5).

R156-38a-401. Requirements for a Letter of Credit and/or Evidence of a Cash Deposit as Alternate Security for Mechanics' Lien.

To qualify as alternate security under Subsection 38-1a-804(2)(c)(i)(B) "evidence of a cash deposit" must be an account at a federally insured depository institution that is pledged to the

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.**R156-38b. State Construction Registry Rule.****R156-38b-101. Title.**

This rule is known as the "State Construction Registry Rule."

R156-38b-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 38, Chapter 1a, Preconstruction and Construction Liens; Title 38, Chapter 1b, Government Construction Projects; Title 58, Chapter 1, Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing Act; and Rule R156-1, General Rule of the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing; which shall apply to these rules, as used in the referenced statutes or this rule:

- (1) "Alternate means" means transmission by telefax, by U.S. mail, or by private commercial courier.
- (2) "Electronic" or "Electronically" means transmission by Internet or by electronic mail and does not mean a transmission by alternate means or process.
- (3) "J2EE" means SUN Microsystem's Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition, for multi-tier server-oriented enterprise applications.
- (4) "Merge" means to link two or more filings together under a unique project number as required by Subsection 38-1b-201(3)(c).
- (5) "Private project" means a construction project, commenced after July 31, 2011, that is not a government project.
- (6) "SCR" means the State Construction Registry established in Sections 38-1a-201 through 38-1a-211.

R156-38b-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 38-1a-202(3)(a) to administer the SCR.

R156-38b-201. Duties, Functions, and Responsibilities of the Division.

In accordance with Subsection 38-1a-202(3)(a), the duties, functions, and responsibilities of the Division are oversight and enforcement of the Act, and include:

- (1) establishing rules to implement the SCR;
- (2) providing oversight of the design, operation, and maintenance of the SCR; and
- (3) auditing the functionality and integrity of the SCR.

R156-38b-301. Duties, Functions, and Responsibilities of the Designated Agent.

In accordance with Subsections 38-1a-202(2) and (4) through (7), the duties, functions, and responsibilities of the designated agent include:

- (1) designing, developing, hosting, operating, and maintaining the SCR;
- (2) providing training, marketing, and technical support for the SCR;
- (3) performing other duties, functions, and responsibilities provided by statute, rule, or contract; and
- (4) obtaining and maintaining insurance coverage as follows:
 - (a) general liability insurance which at a minimum shall be the amount established for the designated agent's master contract with the State of Utah; and
 - (b) errors and omissions insurance as required by Subsection 38-1-30(5), may be satisfied by the designated agent's current policy that insures its parent company and all subsidiaries in the amount of \$5 Million.

R156-38b-401. Reliability, Availability and Security Standards.

The designated agent shall provide a reliable hosting

environment which shall contain the following elements:

(1) Operating Standard. The designated agent shall initially adhere to the J2EE standard and such standard in the future as the Division shall designate in cooperation with the designated agent.

(2) System Upgrades. The designated agent shall notify the Division when the SCR requires an update that may cause significant service interruption. Functional or structural changes that impact the system requirements shall require prior approval from the Division.

(3) Security. The designated agent shall take commercially reasonable steps to provide that the information contained in the SCR is secure and protected from unauthorized entry.

(4) System Backup. The designated agent shall provide adequate backup of the system and its data, including the following:

(a) Redundant Servers. There shall be multiple servers running the SCR and Internet environments, but no more than two sets of servers.

(b) Data Backup Environment. There shall be facilities to continuously back up data contained in the SCR. This backed-up data must be easily retrieved and either viewed or placed back into the SCR if required.

(c) Redundant Power Supply. There shall be a single reliable redundant power supply for the entire environment.

(5) System Recovery. In the event of a system failure, the designated agent shall provide system recovery and re-deployment to meet a standard that will result in restoration into full production within a maximum of three business days which are defined as Mondays through Fridays with legal holidays excluded. In the event of destruction of the designated agent's primary hosting facility, the designated agent shall meet a standard whereby complete service restoration could be implemented within two weeks provided the telecommunications and data center vendor can meet this schedule.

(6) Software Licensing. The designated agent shall maintain valid software licenses for all purchased software used for the SCR.

(7) System Monitoring. The designated agent shall provide continuous monitoring of SCR environment.

(8) System Support. The designated agent shall provide appropriate personnel to continuously maintain the SCR environment.

(9) Continuity of Operations. In the event that, for whatever reason, operation and maintenance of the SCR is transferred to the state or another designated agent, continuity of the SCR shall be maintained in accordance with the governing contractual provisions with the designated agent.

(10) In the event that the Division elects to provide some of the services listed in (1) through (8) above, the designated agent will be relieved of the responsibilities for the services so assumed. Such election by the Division shall be in writing.

R156-38b-402. User Identification and Password.

(1) All users are required to register with the designated agent.

(2) The designated agent shall issue a unique user ID and password to each user who successfully registers to use the SCR.

(3) The information gathered in the registration process shall be maintained in the SCR as the user profile.

(4) The registration process shall include the following information and any other information established by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent:

- (a) first and last name of the individual registering; and
 - (b) email address, if any.
- (5) The designated agent shall provide the ability for a

user to view and modify the user's profile.

(6) The designated agent shall provide an industry accepted secure method for a user to recover a forgotten user ID or password.

(7) The designated agent shall pre-populate filings with any information available in the user's profile.

R156-38b-403. Transaction Log.

The designated agent shall maintain a transaction log of the SCR that includes a transaction record of completed transactions by registered user.

R156-38b-501. Required Information for SCR Filing Notices.

(1) Electronic notice filings shall be input into the SCR entry screen by the person making the filing but shall not be accepted by the designated agent unless the person complies with the content requirements for the SCR filing.

(2) The designated agent shall verify that data is submitted for each of the content requirements, but it is not responsible for the accuracy, suitability, or coherence of the data.

R156-38b-502. Merging Notices of Commencement.

(1) Checking for Existing Notices. In order to prevent duplicate filings of notices of commencement, the designated agent shall search the SCR for any existing notices of commencement before allowing a user to create a new notice of commencement.

(a) If an existing notice of commencement is identified the following procedures apply:

(i) For an electronic filing:

(A) the designated agent shall indicate that a notice of commencement may have already been filed for the project and display the possible notice or notices of commencement that may match the existing project filing.

(B) The designated agent shall allow the user to review the content of any existing notices to determine whether a notice has already been filed for the project before allowing a new notice to be filed.

(ii) For an alternate means filing, the designated agent shall notify the filer by electronic or alternate means as specified by the filer, that a notice of commencement has already been filed for the particular project and include a copy of the existing notice of commencement.

(b) As part of the process described in Subsection R156-38b-502(1), the SCR search for an existing notice of commencement shall display, for review by the person who submitted the search parameters, all notice of commencement filings that fit the search parameters indicated by the submission that prompted the search.

(c) If no existing notice of commencement is identified for the particular project, the designated agent shall allow the person who submitted the filing to file a new notice of commencement.

(2) Merging of Duplicate Filings. Duplicate filings shall be avoided to the extent possible in accordance with the procedure outlined in this Subsection. The SCR shall include functionality to allow a person who has successfully filed a notice of commencement which duplicates another notice of commencement already in the SCR to merge the notice of commencement with the existing notice of commencement filing.

(a) The affected SCR filings shall reflect the effective date of the merger.

(b) The designated agent shall provide notification of the merger to all persons who are associated with either notice of commencement filing, including those who have filed preliminary notices.

(c) The effective date of a merger reflects the date the

unique merger number was cross-referenced to duplicate notice of commencement filings. A merger does not dissolve or affect the filing dates, or the consequences of the filing dates, of the notices being combined.

(3) The person making a notice filing shall be responsible for correctly identifying a project, and for the consequences of failing to correctly identify a project. Neither the Division nor the designated agent shall be responsible for the consequences of a person making a notice of commencement filing that identifies a project in such a way that the designated agent is unable to identify an existing notice of commencement for the project, according to the search criteria established by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent, nor for the designated agent allowing the person to make a successful duplicate notice of commencement filing with a different description of the project.

R156-38b-505. Alternate Filings.

(1) Alternate Means of Filing. The alternate means of filing are those established by Subsection 38-1a-201(1)(e)(ii), including U.S. Mail and telefax. Private commercial courier is established as an additional alternate means of receipt by the designated agent, but not dispatch from the designated agent.

(2) Content Requirements. The content requirements for alternate means filings shall be the same as for electronic filings as set forth for Notices in Title 38, Chapters 1a and 1b or this rule.

(3) Format Requirements. Alternate means filings shall be submitted in a standard format adopted by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent. Filings not submitted in the standard format, in the sole judgment of the designated agent, shall be rejected and dispatched to the submitter. The filing fee shall be retained by the designated agent as a processing fee for rejecting and dispatching the filing. An additional filing fee shall be due upon resubmission.

(4) Methodology.

(a) U.S. Mail. An alternate means filing by U.S. Mail shall be submitted to the designated agent's mailing address by any method of U.S. Mail.

(b) Express Mail. An alternate means filing by commercial private courier shall be submitted to the designated agent's mailing address by any commercially available method of express mail.

(c) Telefax. An alternate means filing by telefax shall be submitted to the designated agent's toll-free unique SCR fax number.

(5) Processing Requirements.

(a) Transaction Receipt. The designated agent shall confirm a successful alternate method filing and fee payment receipt by sending a transaction receipt as specified in Section R156-38b-602.

(b) Creation of Electronic Image. The designated agent shall create and maintain an electronic image of alternate method filings that are accepted into the SCR. Once an electronic image has been created and the accepted alternate method filing has been entered into the SCR, the original version of the accepted alternate method filing may be destroyed. The electronic image shall remain accessible for audit purposes.

(6) Data Entry Standards.

(a) In accordance with Subsection 38-1a-202(6), the designated agent shall meet or exceed the following data entry standards for alternate means filings:

(i) a primary operator shall manually input information filed by alternate means;

(ii) a secondary operator shall independently input the construction project permit number and original contractor name;

(iii) the designated agent shall automatically compare all

entries from the primary and secondary operators for consistency;

(iv) following the above procedures, the designated agent shall visually inspect at least 5% of all notices created by alternate means filing; and

(v) these standards are to be met prior to Internet publication.

R156-38b-506. Dates of Filings.

The official filing date of a particular filing shall be determined as follows:

(1) In the case of an electronic filing, it shall be the date the designated agent accepts a filing input by the person making the filing and makes available a payment receipt to the person making the filing.

(2) In the case of an alternate means filing, it shall be the date upon which the designated agent received a filing that was ultimately accepted into the SCR including content requirements and payment.

R156-38b-507. Status of and Process for Filings Not Accepted by the Designated Agent.

(1) A filing that is not accepted by the designated agent shall not be considered to be filed.

(2) The designated agent shall electronically indicate to a person whose electronic filing is not accepted that the filing is not accepted and the reason or reasons why it is not accepted. The designated agent shall allow the person making the electronic filing to attempt to correct any defects, if possible.

(3) The designated agent shall notify a person whose alternate means filing is not accepted that the filing is not accepted and the reason or reasons why it is not accepted. The designated agent shall allow the person making the alternate means filing to correct the defect or defects.

(4) A fee payment received with a filing submitted by alternate means that is not accepted shall be retained by the designated agent as the processing fee for handling the incomplete filing.

(5) For auditing purposes, the designated agent shall maintain a record of all processing fees received with filings submitted by alternate means that are not accepted.

R156-38b-509. Withdrawal of Filings.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 38-1a-307(3) and 38-1a-501(5), the designated agent shall, upon request of a person who filed an accepted notice filing allow the person to designate the filing as withdrawn.

(2) Notification of a filing withdrawal shall be provided to the same persons as required for the original successful filing.

(3) A withdrawn filing shall indicate that the filing is no longer given effect.

(4) A withdrawn filing may not be restored, but must be filed as a new filing in accordance with Sections 38-1a-401, 38-1a-501, or 38-1a-506.

R156-38b-601. Fee Payment Methods.

(1) Pay-as-you-go Account. Payments may be made online by a credit card transaction in the amount established by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent. For alternate means filings, users will have the option of sending in a check or credit card information with their filing.

(2) Monthly Accounts. Payments may be made by a monthly account as specified by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent, as follows:

(a) an account in which the designated agent charges monthly fees to a credit card or bank account designated and authorized by the registered user; or

(b) an account, guaranteed by a credit card, in which the designated agent sends a monthly invoice to be paid by the

registered user within 30 days.

R156-38b-602. Transaction Receipts.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 38-1a-201(1)(g), the designated agent shall make available a transaction receipt upon acceptance of a filing into the SCR. The receipt shall indicate:

- (a) the amount of any fee payment being processed;
- (b) that the filing is accepted by the designated agent;
- (c) the date and time of the filing's acceptance; and
- (d) the content of the accepted filing.

(2) The designated agent shall send a transaction receipt to a person who submits a filing by alternate means that is accepted.

R156-38b-603. Fee Payment Accounting.

The designated agent shall keep accurate records to account for all fee payments, including filing fee payments and registration payments for access to SCR data. The designated agent shall make its accounting records available to the Division upon notification for auditing purposes.

R156-38b-604. Fee Payment Collection.

The designated agent shall conduct or contract for all fee payment collection activities and shall document or require to be documented such activities. The designated agent shall make its collection activity records available to the Division upon notification, for auditing purposes.

R156-38b-702. Archiving Requirements.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 38-1a-202(4)(a), the designated agent shall archive the SCR computer data files semi-annually for auditing purposes.

(2) In accordance with Subsection 38-1a-202(4)(c), filings shall be archived as follows:

(a) one year after the day on which a notice of completion is accepted into the SCR;

(b) if no notice of completion is filed, two years after the last filing activity for a project; or

(c) one year after the day on which a filing is withdrawn under Subsection 38-1a-307(3) or 38-1a-501(5).

(3) For purposes of this section, "archive" means to preserve an original or a copy of computer data files and filings separate from the active SCR.

(4) The designated agent shall maintain a transaction log of archived filings and make it available to the Division upon request for auditing purposes.

R156-38b-703. SCR Record Classification.

With the exception of any data that is subclassified as a private record, the SCR shall be classified by the Division under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA), as a public record series.

R156-38b-704. Registered User Access to SCR Data.

In accordance with Subsection 38-1a-207(5), construction projects in the SCR shall be accessible to an interested person who has registered with the designated agent and has been assigned a unique user ID and password to gain access to the SCR.

R156-38b-705. Public Access to SCR Data.

Requests for public access to SCR data shall be handled in accordance with Subsection 38-1-27(5).

KEY: electronic preliminary lien filing, notice of commencement, preliminary notice, notice of completion
December 10, 2012 **38-1a-101**
Notice of Continuation December 16, 2014 **38-1b-101**

**R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-60c. Clinical Mental Health Counselor Licensing Act Rule.****R156-60c-101. Title.**

This rule is known as the "Clinical Mental Health Counselor Licensing Act Rule".

R156-60c-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 60, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 60, or this rule:

(1) "Internship" means:

(a) one or more courses completed as part of a program at an accredited school:

(i) in a public or private agency engaged in the clinical practice of mental health therapy as defined in Subsection 58-60-102(7); and

(ii) under supervision provided by a qualified mental health training supervisor as defined in Section R156-60c-401.

(2) "Practicum" means:

(a) one or more courses completed as part of a program at an accredited school:

(i) in a public or private agency engaged in the clinical practice of mental health therapy as defined in Subsection 58-60-102(7); and

(ii) under supervision provided by a qualified mental health training supervisor as defined in Section R156-60c-401.

(3) "Unprofessional conduct" as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 60 is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), in Section R156-60c-502.

R156-60c-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 60, Part 4.

R156-60c-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

The organization of this rule and its relationship to Rule R156-1 is as described in Section R156-1-107.

R156-60c-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Education Requirements.

(1) Pursuant to Subsection 58-60-405(1)(d)(i), an applicant for licensure as a clinical mental health counselor shall:

(a) produce certified transcripts evidencing completion of at least 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours completed as part of a master's or doctorate degree conferred to the applicant in clinical mental health counseling or counselor education and supervision from a program accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP); or

(b)(i) produce certified transcripts evidencing completion of at least 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours as part of a master's or doctorate degree conferred to the applicant in clinical mental health counseling or an equivalent field from a program affiliated with an institution that has accreditation that is recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA).

(ii) A program under Subsection (1)(b)(i) shall include the following graduate level course work:

(A) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in professional orientation and ethical practice based on the standards of the American Counseling Association (ACA), American Mental Health Counselors Association (AMHCA), or National Board of Certified Counselors (NBCC);

(B) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in social and cultural diversity;

(C) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in group work;

(D) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in human growth and development across the life span;

(E) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in career development;

(F) a minimum of six semester or eight quarter hours in helping relationships including theory and skills in counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, couples or families;

(G) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in substance use disorders or addictive or compulsive behaviors;

(H) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in psychometric test and measurement theory;

(I) a minimum of four semester or six quarter hours in assessment of mental status including the appraisal of DSM maladaptive and psychopathological behavior;

(J) a minimum of two semester or three quarter hours in research and evaluation in clinical mental health counseling;

(K) a minimum of four semester or six quarter hours of internship or practicum as defined in Subsection R156-60c-102(1) or (2) that includes combined completion of at least 1,000 hours of supervised clinical training of which at least 400 hours shall be in providing mental health therapy directly to clients as defined in Subsection 58-60-102(7); and

(L) a minimum of 34 semester or 52 quarter hours of course work related to the practice of counseling of which no more than six semester or eight quarter hours of credit for thesis, dissertation or project hours shall be counted toward the required hours in this subsection.

R156-60c-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Experience Requirements.

(1) The clinical mental health counselor and mental health therapy training qualifying an applicant for licensure as a clinical mental health counselor under Subsections 58-60-405(1)(e) and (f) shall:

(a) be completed in not less than two years;

(b) be completed while the applicant is licensed as a licensed associate clinical mental health counselor or licensed associate clinical mental health counselor extern;

(c) be completed while the applicant is an employee, as defined in Subsection R156-60-102(3), of a public or private agency engaged in mental health therapy under the supervision of a qualified clinical mental health counselor, psychiatrist, psychologist, clinical social worker, registered psychiatric mental health nurse specialist, physician, or marriage and family therapist; and

(c) be completed under a program of supervision by a mental health therapist meeting the requirements under Sections R156-60c-401 and R156-60c-402.

(2) An applicant for licensure as a clinical mental health counselor, who is not seeking licensure by endorsement based upon licensure in another jurisdiction, who has completed all or part of the clinical mental health counselor and mental health therapy training requirements under Subsection (1) outside the state may receive credit for that training completed outside of the state if it is demonstrated by the applicant that the training completed outside the state is equivalent to and in all respects meets the requirements for training under Subsections 58-60-405(1)(e) and (f), and Subsections R156-60c-302b(1). The applicant shall have the burden of demonstrating by evidence satisfactory to the Division and Board that the training completed outside the state is equivalent to and in all respects meets the requirements under this Subsection.

R156-60c-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

(1) Under Subsection 58-60-405(1)(g), an applicant for licensure as a clinical mental health counselor must pass the following examinations:

(a) the National Counseling Examination of the National

Board for Certified Counselors; and

(b) the National Clinical Mental Health Counseling Examination of the National Board for Certified Counselors.

R156-60c-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licenses under Title 58, Chapter 60, is established by rule in Section R156-1-308a.

(2) Renewal procedures shall be in accordance with Section R156-1-308c.

R156-60c-304. Continuing Education.

(1) There is hereby established a continuing education requirement for all individuals licensed under Title 58, Chapter 60, Part 4, as a clinical mental health counselor and licensed associate clinical mental health counselor.

(2) During each two year period commencing October 1st of each even numbered year, a clinical mental health counselor or licensed associate clinical mental health counselor shall be required to complete not fewer than 40 hours of continuing education directly related to the licensee's professional practice of which a minimum of six hours must be completed in ethics/law.

(3) The required number of hours of continuing education for an individual who first becomes licensed during the two year period shall be decreased in a pro-rata amount equal to any part of that two year period preceding the date on which that individual first became licensed.

(4) Continuing education under this section shall:

(a) be relevant to the licensee's professional practice;

(b) be prepared and presented by individuals who are qualified by education, training and experience to provide continuing education regarding clinical mental health counseling; and

(c) have a method of verification of attendance and completion.

(5) Credit for continuing education shall be recognized in accordance with the following:

(a) unlimited hours shall be recognized for continuing education completed in blocks of time of not less than one hour in formally established classroom courses, seminars, or conferences;

(b) a maximum of 10 hours per two year period may be recognized for teaching in a college or university, teaching qualified continuing education courses in the field of clinical mental health counseling, or supervision of an individual completing his experience requirement for licensure in a mental health therapist license classification; and

(c) a maximum of 10 hours per two year period may be recognized for distance learning, clinical readings, or internet-based courses directly related to practice as a clinical mental health counselor unless otherwise approved by the Division.

(6) A licensee shall be responsible for maintaining competent records of completed continuing education for a period of four years after close of the two year period to which the records pertain. It is the responsibility of the licensee to maintain such information with respect to continuing education to demonstrate it meets the requirements under this section.

(7) A licensee who documents he is engaged in full-time activities or is subjected to circumstances which prevent that licensee from meeting the continuing education requirements established under this Section may be excused from the requirement for a period of up to three years. However, it is the responsibility of the licensee to document the reasons and justify why the requirement could not be met.

R156-60c-306. License Reinstatement - Requirements.

In addition to the requirements established in Section

R156-1-308e, an applicant for reinstatement of his license after two years following expiration of that license shall be required to meet the following reinstatement requirements:

(1) if deemed necessary, meet with the Board for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's current ability to engage safely and competently in practice as a clinical mental health counselor and to make a determination of any additional education, experience or examination requirements which will be required before reinstatement;

(2) upon the recommendation of the Board, establish a plan of supervision under an approved supervisor which may include up to 4,000 hours of clinical training as an associate clinical mental health counselor extern;

(3) pass the National Counseling Examination of the National Board for Certified Counselors if it is determined by the Board that current taking and passing of the examination is necessary to demonstrate the applicant's ability to engage safely and competently in practice as a clinical mental health counselor;

(4) pass the National Clinical Mental Health Counseling Examination if it is determined by the Board that current taking and passing of the examination is necessary to demonstrate the applicant's ability to engage safely and competently in practice as a clinical mental health counselor; and

(5) complete a minimum of 40 hours of continuing education in subjects determined by the Board as necessary to ensure the applicant's ability to engage safely and competently in practice as a clinical mental health counselor.

R156-60c-401. Requirements to be Qualified as a Clinical Mental Health Counselor Training Supervisor.

In accordance with Subsections 58-60-405(1)(e) and (f), in order for an individual to be qualified as a clinical mental health counselor training supervisor, the individual shall have the following qualifications:

(1) be currently licensed in good standing in a profession set forth for a supervisor under Subsection 58-60-405(1)(e) in the state in which the supervised training is being performed;

(2) have engaged in lawful practice of mental health therapy as a physician, clinical mental health counselor, psychiatrist, psychologist, clinical social worker, registered psychiatric mental health nurse specialist, or marriage and family therapist for not fewer than 4,000 hours in a period of not less than two years prior to beginning supervision activities; and

(3) be employed by or have a contract with the mental health agency that employs the supervisee, but not be employed by the supervisee, nor be employed by an agency owned in total or in part by the supervisee, or in which the supervisee has any controlling interest.

R156-60c-402. Duties and Responsibilities of a Supervisor of Clinical Mental Health Counselor.

The duties and responsibilities of a licensee providing supervision to an individual completing supervised clinical mental health counselor training requirements for licensure as a clinical mental health counselor are to:

(1) be professionally responsible for the acts and practices of the supervisee which are a part of the required supervised training;

(2) be engaged in a relationship with the supervisee in which the supervisor is independent from control by the supervisee and in which the ability of the supervisor to supervise and direct the practice of the supervisee is not compromised;

(3) be available for advice, consultation, and direction consistent with the standards and ethics of the profession and the requirements suggested by the total circumstances including the supervisee's level of training, diagnosis of patients, and other factors known to the supervisee and supervisor;

(4) provide periodic review of the client records assigned to the supervisee;

(5) comply with the confidentiality requirements of Section 58-60-114;

(6) monitor the performance of the supervisee for compliance with laws, standards, and ethics applicable to the practice of clinical mental health counseling and report violations to the Division;

(7) supervise only a supervisee who is an employee of a public or private mental health agency;

(8) submit appropriate documentation to the Division with respect to all work completed by the supervisee evidencing the performance of the supervisee during the period of supervised clinical mental health counselor training, including the supervisor's evaluation of the supervisee's competence in the practice of clinical mental health counseling;

(9) supervise not more than three supervisees at any given time unless approved by the Board and Division; and

(10) assure each supervisee is licensed as a licensed associate clinical mental health counselor or licensed associate clinical mental health counselor extern prior to beginning the supervised training of the supervisee as required under Subsection 58-60-405(1)(e) and (f).

R156-60c-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) acting as a supervisor or accepting supervision duties of a supervisor without complying with or ensuring the compliance with the requirements of Sections R156-60c-401 and R156-60c-402;

(2) engaging in the supervised practice of mental health therapy when not in compliance with Subsections R156-60c-401(3) and R156-60c-402(7);

(3) engaging in and aiding or abetting conduct or practices which are dishonest, deceptive or fraudulent;

(4) engaging in or aiding or abetting deceptive or fraudulent billing practices;

(5) failing to establish and maintain appropriate professional boundaries with a client or former client;

(6) engaging in dual or multiple relationships with a client or former client in which there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the client;

(7) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact with a client with or without client consent;

(8) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact with a former client within two years of documented termination of services;

(9) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact at any time with a former client who is especially vulnerable or susceptible to being disadvantaged because of the client's personal history, current mental status, or any condition which could reasonably be expected to place the client at a disadvantage recognizing the power imbalance which exists or may exist between the counselor and the client;

(10) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact with client's relatives or other individuals with whom the client maintains a relationship when that individual is especially vulnerable or susceptible to being disadvantaged because of his personal history, current mental status, or any condition which could reasonably be expected to place that individual at a disadvantage recognizing the power imbalance which exists or may exist between the counselor and that individual;

(11) engaging in physical contact with a client when there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the client resulting from the contact;

(12) engaging in or aiding or abetting sexual harassment or any conduct which is exploitive or abusive with respect to a student, trainee, employee, or colleague with whom the licensee has supervisory or management responsibility;

(13) failing to render impartial, objective, and informed services, recommendations or opinions with respect to custodial or parental rights, divorce, domestic relationships, adoptions, sanity, competency, mental health or any other determination concerning an individual's civil or legal rights;

(14) exploiting a client for personal gain;

(15) using a professional client relationship to exploit a person that is known to have a personal relationship with a client for personal gain;

(16) failing to maintain appropriate client records for a period of not less than ten years from the documented termination of services to the client;

(17) failing to obtain informed consent from the client or legal guardian before taping, recording or permitting third party observations of client care or records;

(18) failing to cooperate with the Division during an investigation; and

(19) failing to abide by the provisions of the American Mental Health Counselors Association Code of Ethics, last amended March 2010, which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

KEY: licensing, counselors, mental health, clinical mental health counselor

November 13, 2012

58-60-401

Notice of Continuation December 9, 2014

58-1-106(1)(a)

58-1-202(1)(a)

**R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-63b. Security Personnel Licensing Act Armored Car Rule.**

R156-63b-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Security Personnel Licensing Act Armored Car Rule."

R156-63b-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63 or this rule:

(1) "Approved basic education and training program" means basic education and training that meets the standards set forth in Sections R156-63b-602 and R156-63b-603 that is approved by the Division.

(2) "Approved basic firearms education and training program" means basic firearms education and training that meets the standards set forth in Section R156-63b-604 that is approved by the Division.

(3) "Armored car company" includes a peace officer who engages in providing security or guard services when acting in a capacity other than as an employee of the law enforcement agency by whom he is employed.

(4) "Armored car company" does not include a company which hires as employees, individuals to provide security or guard services for the purpose of protecting tangible property, currency, valuables, jewelry, SNAP benefits as defined in Section 35A-1-102, or other high value items that require secured delivery from one place to another and are owned by or under the responsibility of that company, as long as the security or guard services provided by the company do not benefit any person other than the employing company.

(5) "Authorized emergency vehicle" is as defined in Subsection 41-6a-102(3).

(6) "Compensated", as used in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(c)(iii)(A), means remuneration in the form of W-2 wages unless the qualifying agent is an owner of a contract security or armored car company, in which case "compensated" experience means the owner's profit distributions or dividends.

(7) "Conviction" means criminal conduct where the filing of a criminal charge has resulted in:

(a) a finding of guilt based on evidence presented to a judge or jury;

(b) a guilty plea;

(c) a plea of nolo contendere;

(d) a plea of guilty or nolo contendere which is held in abeyance pending the successful completion of probation;

(e) a pending diversion agreement; or

(f) a conviction which has been reduced pursuant to Section 76-3-402.

(8) "Employee" means an individual providing services in the armored car industry for compensation when the amount of compensation is based directly upon the armored car services provided and upon which the employer is required under law to withhold federal and state taxes, and for whom the employer is required under law to provide worker's compensation insurance coverage and pay unemployment insurance.

(9) "Officer" as used in Subsection 58-63-201(1)(a) means a manager, director, or administrator of an armored car company.

(10) "Qualified continuing education" means continuing education that meets the standards set forth in Subsection R156-63b-304.

(11) "Qualifying agent" means an individual who is an officer, director, partner, proprietor or manager of an armored car company who exercises material authority in the conduct of the armored car company's business by making substantive technical and administrative decisions relating to the work performed for which a license is required under this chapter and who is not involved in any other employment or activity which

conflicts with his duties and responsibilities to ensure the licensee's performance of work regulated under this chapter does not jeopardize the public health, safety, and welfare.

(12) "Soft uniform" means a business suit or a polo-type shirt with appropriate slacks. The coat or shirt has an embroidered badge or armored car company logo that clips onto or is placed over the front pocket.

(13) "Supervised on-the-job training" means training of an armored car security officer under the supervision of a licensed armored car security officer who has been assigned to train and develop the on-the-job trainee.

(14) "Supervision" means general supervision as defined in Section R156-1-102a(4)(c).

(15) "Unprofessional conduct," as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63, is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(c), in Section R156-63b-502.

R156-63b-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 63.

R156-63b-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

The organization of this rule and its relationship to Rule R156-1 is as described in Section R156-1-107.

R156-63b-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Application Requirements.

(1) An application for licensure as an armored car company shall be accompanied by:

(a) two fingerprint cards for the applicant's qualifying agent, and all of the applicant's officers, directors, shareholders owning more than 5% of the stock, partners, proprietors, and responsible management personnel; and

(b) a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504 equal to the cost of conducting a check of records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, for each of the applicant's qualifying agent, officers, directors, shareholders owning more than 5% of the stock, partners, proprietors, and responsible management personnel.

(2) An application for licensure as an armored car security officer shall be accompanied by:

(a) two fingerprint cards for the applicant; and

(b) a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504 equal to the cost of conducting a check of records of:

(i) the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the applicant; and

(ii) the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Utah Department of Public Safety.

R156-63b-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Basic Education and Training Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), the basic education and training requirements for licensure in Section 58-63-302 are defined, clarified, or established herein. An applicant for licensure as an armored car security officer shall successfully complete a basic education and training program and a firearms training program approved by the Division, the content of which is set forth in Section R156-63b-603.

R156-63b-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Firearm Training Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), the firearm training requirements for licensure in Subsection 58-63-302(4)(g) are defined, clarified, or established herein. An applicant for licensure as an armored car security officer shall successfully complete a firearms training program

approved by the Division, the content of which is set forth in Section R156-63b-604.

R156-63b-302d. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), the examination requirements for licensure in Section 58-63-302 are defined, clarified, or established herein.

(1) The qualifying agent for an applicant who is an armored car company shall obtain a passing score of at least 75% on the Utah Security Personnel Armored Car Qualifying Agent's Examination.

(2) An applicant for licensure as an armored car security officer shall obtain a score of at least 80% on the basic education and training final examination approved by the Division and administered by the provider of basic education and training.

R156-63b-302e. Qualification for Licensure - Liability Insurance for a Armored Car Company.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), the insurance requirements for licensure as an armored car company in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(j)(i) are defined, clarified, or established herein.

(1) An applicant shall file with the Division a "Certificate of Insurance" providing liability insurance for the following exposures:

- (a) general liability;
- (b) assault and battery;
- (c) personal injury;
- (d) libel and slander;
- (e) broad form property damage;
- (f) damage to property in the care, custody or control of the armored car company; and
- (g) errors and omissions.

(2) Said insurance shall provide liability limits in amounts not less than \$500,000 for each incident and not less than \$2,000,000 total aggregate for each annual term.

(3) The insurance carrier must be an insurer which has a certificate of authority to do business in Utah, or is an authorized surplus lines insurer in Utah, or is authorized to do business under the laws of the state in which the corporate offices of foreign corporations are located.

(4) All armored car companies shall have a current insurance certificate of coverage as defined in Subsection (1) on file at all times and available for immediate inspection by the Division during normal working hours.

(5) All armored car companies shall notify the Division immediately upon cancellation of the insurance policy, whether such cancellation was initiated by the insurance company or the insured agency.

R156-63b-302f. Qualifications for Licensure - Age Requirement for Armored Car Security Officer.

An armored car security officer must be 21 years of age or older at the time of submitting an application for licensure.

R156-63b-302g. Qualifications for Licensure - Good Moral Character - Disqualifying Convictions.

(1) In addition to those criminal convictions prohibiting licensure as set forth in Subsections 58-63-302(1)(h) and (4)(c), the following is a list of criminal convictions which may disqualify a person from obtaining or holding an armored car security officer license, or an armored car company license:

- (a) crimes against a person as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 1;
- (b) theft, including retail theft, as defined in Title 76;
- (c) larceny;
- (d) sex offenses as defined in Title 76, Part 4;

- (e) any offense involving controlled dangerous substances;
- (f) fraud;
- (g) extortion;
- (h) treason;
- (i) forgery;
- (j) arson;
- (k) kidnapping;
- (l) perjury;
- (m) conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed herein;
- (n) hijacking;
- (o) burglary;
- (p) escape from jail, prison, or custody;
- (q) false or bogus checks;
- (r) terrorist activities;
- (s) desertion;
- (t) pornography;
- (u) two or more convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol within the last three years; and
- (v) any attempt to commit any of the above offenses.

(2) Where not automatically disqualified pursuant to Subsections 58-63-302(1)(h) and (4)(c), applications for licensure or renewal of licensure in which the applicant, or in the case of an armored car company, the officers, directors, and shareholders with 5% or more of the stock of the company, has a criminal background shall be considered on a case by case basis as defined in Section R156-1-302.

R156-63b-302h. Qualifications for Licensure - Immediate Issuance of an Interim Permit.

In accordance with Section 58-63-310, upon receipt of an application for licensure as an armored car security officer, the Division may immediately issue an interim permit to the applicant, if the applicant meets the following criteria:

- (1)(a) the applicant submits with his application an official criminal history report from the Bureau of Criminal Identification showing "No Criminal Record Found";
- (b) the applicant has not answered "yes" to any question on the qualifying questionnaire section of the application; and
- (c) the applicant has not had a license to practice an occupation or profession denied, revoked, suspended, restricted or placed on probation.

(2) If an applicant's application is denied, an interim permit under this section shall automatically expire.

R156-63b-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 63 is established by rule in Section R156-1-308a.

(2) Renewal procedures shall be in accordance with Section R156-1-308c.

R156-63b-304. Continuing Education for Armored Car Security Officers as a Condition of Renewal.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(g) and 58-1-308(3)(b), there is created a continuing education requirement as a condition of renewal or reinstatement of licenses issued under Title 58, Chapter 63 in the classifications of armored car security officer.

(2) Armored car security officers shall complete 16 hours of continuing education every two years consisting of education that includes:

- (a) company operational procedures manual;
- (b) applicable state laws and rules;
- (c) ethics; and
- (d) emergency techniques.

(3) Credit for the 16 hours of continuing education shall be recognized in accordance with the following:

- (a) Unlimited hours shall be recognized for continuing

education completed in blocks of time of not less than one hour in formally established classroom courses, seminars, or conferences.

(b) Unlimited hours shall be recognized for continuing education that is provided via the Internet provided the course provider verifies registration and participation in the course by means of a test which demonstrates that the participant has learned the material presented.

(4) In addition to the required 16 hours of continuing education, armored car security officers shall complete not less than 16 additional hours of continuing firearms education and training every two years. The continuing firearms education and training shall be completed in four-hour blocks every six months and shall not include any hours for the continuing education requirement in Subsection R156-63b-304(2). The continuing firearms education and training shall include as a minimum:

(a) live classroom instruction concerning the restrictions in the use of deadly force and firearms safety on duty, at home and on the range; and

(b) a recognized practical pistol recertification course on which the licensee achieves a minimum score of 80% using regular or low light conditions.

(5) Firearms education and training shall comply with the provisions of Title 15, USC Chapter 85, the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act.

(6) An individual holding a current armored car security officer license in Utah who fails to complete the required four hours of continuing firearms education within the appropriate six month period will be required to complete one and one half times the number of continuing firearms education hours the licensee was deficient for the reporting period (this requirement is hereafter referred to as penalty hours). The penalty hours shall not be considered to satisfy in whole or in part any of the continuing firearms education hours required for subsequent renewal of the license.

(7) If a renewal period is shortened or lengthened to effect a change of renewal cycle, the continuing education hours required for that renewal period shall be increased or decreased accordingly as a pro rata amount of the requirements of a two-year period.

(8) Each licensee shall maintain documentation showing compliance with the requirements of this section.

(9) The continuing education course provider shall provide course participants, who complete the continuing education course, with a course completion certificate.

(10) The course certificate shall contain:

- (a) the name of the participant;
- (b) the date the course was taken;
- (c) the location where the course was taken;
- (d) the title of the course;
- (e) the name of the course provider and instructor; and
- (f) the number of continuing education hours completed.

R156-63b-305. Criminal History Renewal and Reinstatement Requirement.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(g) and 58-1-308(3)(b) and R156-1-302, a criminal history background check is required for all applications for renewal and reinstatement.

(2) The criminal history background check shall be performed by the Division and is not required to be submitted by the applicant.

(3) If the criminal background check discloses a criminal background, the Division shall evaluate the criminal history in accordance with Sections 58-63-302 and R156-63b-302g to determine appropriate licensure action.

R156-63b-306. Change of Qualifying Agent.

Within 60 days after a qualifying agent for a licensed

armored car company ceases employment with the licensee, or for any other reason is not qualified to be the licensee's qualifier, the armored car company shall file with the Division an application for change of qualifier on forms provided by the Division, accompanied by a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.

R156-63b-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes the following:

(1) making any statement that would reasonably cause another person to believe that an armored car security officer functions as a law enforcement officer or other official of this state or any of its political subdivisions or any agency of the federal government;

(2) employing an armored car security officer by an armored car company, as an on-the-job trainee pursuant to Section R156-63b-307, who has been convicted of:

- (a) a felony;
- (b) a misdemeanor crime of moral turpitude; or
- (c) a crime that when considered with the duties and functions of an armored car security officer by the Division and the Board indicates that the best interests of the public are not served;

(3) employing an armored car security officer by an armored car company who fails to meet the requirements of Section R156-63b-307;

(4) utilizing a vehicle whose markings, lighting, and/or signal devices imply or suggest that the vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle as defined in Subsection 41-6a-102(3) and Section 41-6a-310 and in Title R722, Chapter 340;

(5) utilizing a vehicle with an emergency lighting system which violates the requirements of Section 41-6a-1616 of the Utah Motor Vehicle Code;

(6) wearing a uniform, insignia, or badge that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the armored car security officer is connected with a federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agency;

(7) being incompetent or negligent as an armored car security officer or by an armored car company that results in injury to a person or that creates an unreasonable risk that a person may be harmed;

(8) failing as an armored car company or its officers, directors, partners, proprietors or responsible management personnel to adequately supervise employees to the extent that the public health and safety are at risk;

(9) failing to immediately notify the Division of the cancellation of the armored car company's insurance policy;

(10) failing as an armored car company or an armored car security officer to report a criminal offense pursuant to Section R156-63b-612; and

(11) wearing a uniform, insignia, badge or displaying a license that would lead a reasonable person to believe that an individual is connected with an armored car company, when not employed as an armored car security officer by an armored car company.

R156-63b-503. Administrative Penalties.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-63-503, the following citation fine schedule shall apply to citations issued under Title 58, Chapter 63:

TABLE FINE SCHEDULE		
FIRST OFFENSE		
Violation	Armored Car Company	Armed or Unarmed Armored Car Security Officer
58-63-501(1)	\$ 800.00	N/A
58-63-501(4)	\$ 800.00	\$ 500.00

SECOND OFFENSE

58-63-501(1)	\$1,600.00	\$1,000.00
58-63-501(4)	\$1,600.00	\$1,000.00

(2) Citations shall not be issued for third offenses, except in extraordinary circumstances approved by the investigative supervisor. If a citation is issued for a third offense, the fine is double the second offense amount, with a maximum amount not to exceed the maximum fine allowed under Subsection 58-63-503(3)(h)(iii).

(3) If multiple offenses are cited on the same citation, the fine shall be determined by evaluating the most serious offense.

(4) An investigative supervisor may authorize a deviation from the fine schedule based upon the aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

(5) The presiding officer for a contested citation shall have the discretion, after a review of the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, to increase or decrease the fine amount imposed by an investigator based upon the evidence reviewed.

R156-63b-601. Operating Standards - Firearms.

(1) An armored car security officer shall carry only that firearm with which he has passed a firearms qualification course as defined in Section R156-63b-604.

(2) Shotguns and rifles, owned and issued by the armored car company, may be used in situations where they would constitute an appropriate defense for the armored car security officer and where the officer has completed an appropriate qualification course in their use.

(3) An armored car security officer shall not carry a firearm except when acting on official duty as an employee of an armored car company, unless the licensee is otherwise qualified under the laws of the state to carry a firearm.

R156-63b-602. Operating Standards - Approved Basic Education and Training Program for Armored Car Security Officers.

To be designated by the Division as an approved basic education and training program for armored car officers, the following standards shall be met.

(1) The applicant for program approval shall pay a fee for the approval of the education program.

(2) There shall be a written education and training manual which includes performance objectives.

(3) The program for armored car security officers shall provide content as established in Sections R156-63b-603 and R156-63b-604.

(4) An instructor is a person who directly facilitates learning through means of live in-class lecture, group participation, practical exercise, or other means. All instructors providing the basic classroom instruction shall have at least three years of training and experience reasonably related to providing of security guard services.

(5) All instructors providing firearms training shall have the following qualifications:

(a) current Peace Officers Standards and Training firearms instructors certification; or

(b) current certification as a firearms instructor by the National Rifle Association, a Utah law enforcement agency, a Federal law enforcement agency, a branch of the United States military, or other qualification or certification found by the director to be equivalent.

(6) All approved basic education and training programs shall maintain training records on each individual trained including the dates of attendance at training, a copy of the instruction given, and the location of the training. These records shall be maintained in the files of the education and training program for at least three years.

(7) In the event an approved provider of basic education

and training ceases to engage in business, the provider shall establish a method approved by the Division by which the records of the education and training shall continue to be available for a period of at least three years after the education and training is provided.

(8) Instructors, who present continuing education hours and are licensed armored car security officers, shall receive credit for actual preparation time for up to two times the number of hours to which participants would be entitled. For example, for learning activities in which participants receive four continuing education hours, instructors may receive up to eight continuing education hours (four hours for preparation plus four hours for presentation).

R156-63b-603. Operating Standards - Content of Approved Basic Education and Training Program for Armored Car Security Officers.

An approved basic education and training program for armored car security officers shall have at least 24 hours of instruction including:

(1) 16 hours of basic classroom instruction in which there is a direct student-teacher relationship that includes all of the following:

(a) the nature and role of private security, including the limits of, scope of authority and the civil liability of an armored car security officer and the armored car security officer's role in today's society;

(b) state laws and rules applicable to armored car security;

(c) legal responsibilities of armored car security, including constitutional law, search and seizure and other such topics;

(d) ethics;

(e) use of force, emphasizing the de-escalation of force and alternatives to using force;

(f) police and community relations, including fundamental duties and the personal appearance of an armored car officer;

(g) sexual harassment in the work place;

(h) driving policies and procedures, driver training and vehicle orientation;

(i) emergency situation response including terminal security, traffic accidents, robbery situations, homeland security and reducing risk potential through street procedures and tactics, securing robbery scenes, and dealing with the media; and

(j) armored operations, including proper paperwork, street control procedures, vehicle transfers, vault procedures, and other proper branch procedures.

(2) Eight hours of elective course work as determined by the instructor that may include:

(a) current certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), automated external defibrillator (AED), first aid, or any other recognized basic life saving certification;

(b) introduction to executive protection;

(c) basic self-defense;

(d) escort techniques;

(e) access control and the use of electronic detection devices;

(f) use of defensive items and objects;

(g) management of aggressive behavior, use of force, de-escalation techniques;

(h) homeland security involving bomb threats and anti-terrorism;

(i) Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance; and

(j) prior training as evidenced by third-party documentation may be accepted at the trainer's discretion to count towards the eight hours of elective training.

(3) A final examination that:

(a) competently examines the student on the subjects included in the 16 hours of basic classroom instruction in the

approved program of education and training; and
 (b) mandates a minimum pass score of 80%.

R156-63b-604. Operating Standards - Content of Approved Basic Firearms Training Program for Armored Car Security Officers.

An approved basic firearms training program for armored car security officers shall have the following components:

- (1) at least six hours of classroom firearms instruction to include the following:
 - (a) the firearm and its ammunition;
 - (b) the care and cleaning of the weapon;
 - (c) the prohibition against alterations of firing mechanism;
 - (d) firearm inspection review procedures;
 - (e) firearm safety on duty;
 - (f) firearm safety at home;
 - (g) firearm safety on the range;
 - (h) legal and ethical restraints on firearms use;
 - (i) explanation and discussion of target environment;
 - (j) stop failure drills;
 - (k) explanation and discussion of stance, draw stroke, cover and concealment and other firearm fundamentals;
 - (l) armed patrol techniques;
 - (m) use of deadly force under Utah law and the provisions of Title 76, Chapter 2, Part 4 and a discussion of 18 USC 44 Section 922; and
 - (n) the instruction that armored car security officers shall not fire their weapon unless there is an eminent threat to life and at no time shall the weapon be drawn as a threat or means to force compliance with any verbal directive not involving eminent threat to life;
- (2) a final examination that demonstrates the competency of the participant on the subjects included in the six hours of classroom firearms instruction with a passing score requirement of 80%; and
- (3) at least six hours of firearms range instruction to include the following:
 - (a) basic firearms fundamentals and marksmanship;
 - (b) demonstration and explanation of the difference between sight picture, sight alignment and trigger control; and
 - (c) a recognized practical pistol course on which the applicant achieves a minimum score of 80% using regular and low light conditions.

R156-63b-605. Operating Standards - Uniform Requirements.

- (1) All armored car security officers while on duty shall wear the uniform of their armored car company employer unless assigned to work undercover.
- (2) The name of the armored car company shall be of a size, style, shape, design and type which is clearly visible by a reasonable person under normal conditions.
- (3) Each armored car company officer wearing a regular uniform shall display on the outermost garment of the uniform in a style, shape, design and type which is clearly visible by a reasonable person under normal conditions identification which contains the name or logo of the armored car company under whom the armored car security officer is employed.

R156-63b-606. Operating Standards - Badges.

- (1) At the armored car company's request, an armored car security officer may, while in uniform and while on duty, wear a shield inscribed with the words "Security," or "Security Officer". The shield shall not contain the words "State of Utah" or the seal of the state of Utah.
- (2) The use of a star badge with any number of points on a uniform, in writing, advertising, letterhead, or other written communication is prohibited.

R156-63b-607. Operating Standards - Criminal Status of Officer, Qualifying Agent, Director, Partner, Proprietor, Armored Car Security Officer or Manager of Armored Car Companies.

In the event an officer, qualifying agent, director, partner, proprietor, armored car security officer, or any management personnel having direct responsibility for managing operations of the armored car company has a conviction entered regarding:

- (a) a felony;
- (b) a misdemeanor crime of moral turpitude; or
- (c) a crime that when considered with the duties and functions of an armored car security company officer by the Division and the Board indicates that the best interests of the public are not served, the company shall within ten days of the conviction or notice reorganize and exclude said individual from participating at any level or capacity in the management, operations, sales, ownership, or employment of that company.

R156-63b-608. Operating Standards - Implying an Association with Public Law Enforcement Prohibited.

- (1) No armored car company shall use any name which implies intentionally or otherwise that the company is connected or associated with any public law enforcement agency.
- (2) No armored car company shall permit the use of the words "special police", "special officer", "cop", or any other words of a similar nature whether used orally or appearing in writing or on any uniform, badge, or cap.
- (3) No person licensed under this chapter shall use words or designations which would cause a reasonable person to believe he is associated with a public law enforcement agency.

R156-63b-609. Operating Standards - Proper Identification of Armored Car Security Officers.

All armored car security officers shall carry a valid security license together with a Utah identification card issued by the Division of Driver License or a current Utah driver's license whenever performing the duties of an armored car security officer and shall exhibit said license and identification upon request.

R156-63b-610. Operating Standards - Operational Procedures Manual.

- (1) Each armored car company shall develop and maintain an operational procedures manual which includes the following topics:
 - (a) felony and misdemeanor definitions;
 - (b) observing and reporting;
 - (c) natural disaster preparation;
 - (d) alarm systems, locks, and keys;
 - (e) radio and telephone communications;
 - (f) public relations;
 - (g) personal appearance and demeanor;
 - (h) bomb threats;
 - (i) fire prevention;
 - (j) mental illness;
 - (k) supervision;
 - (l) criminal justice system;
 - (m) accident scene control;
 - (n) code of ethics for armored car security officers; and
 - (o) sexual harassment in the workplace.
- (2) The operations and procedures manual shall be immediately available to the Division upon request.

R156-63b-611. Operating Standards - Display of License.

The license issued to an armored car company shall be prominently displayed in the company's principal place of business and a copy of the license shall be displayed prominently in all branch offices.

R156-63b-612. Operating Standards - Notification of Criminal Offense.

(1) Licensee employed by an armored car company:

(a) pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 63, a licensed armored car security officer arrested, charged, or indicted for a criminal offense above the level of a Class C misdemeanor shall notify the licensee's employing armored car company within 72 hours of the arrest, charge, or indictment;

(b) within 72 hours after such notification by the employee, the employing armored car company shall notify the Division of the arrest, charge or indictment in writing; and

(c) the written notification shall include the employee's name, the name of the arresting agency, the agency case number, the date and the nature of the criminal offense.

(2) Licensee not employed by an armored car company:

(a) pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 63, a licensed armored car security officer who is not employed by an armored car company shall directly notify the Division in writing within 72 hours of any arrest, charge or indictment above the level of a Class C misdemeanor; and

(b) the written notification shall meet the requirements of Subsection (1)(c).

KEY: licensing, security guards, armored car security officers, armored car company

December 8, 2014 58-1-106(1)(a)

Notice of Continuation September 9, 2013 58-1-202(1)(a)
58-63-101

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-84. State Certification of Music Therapists Act Rule.
R156-84-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "State Certification of Music Therapists Act Rule."

R156-84-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapter 1, as used in this rule, "unprofessional conduct" is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), in Section R156-84-502.

R156-84-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the Division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the Division to administer Title 58, Chapter 84.

R156-84-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule R156-1.

The organization of this rule and its relationship to Rule R156-1 is as described in Section R156-1-107.

R156-84-302a. Qualifications for State Certification - Application Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(b) and Section 58-1-301, the application requirements for licensure in Section 58-84-201 are clarified as follows:

(1) The Division has determined there are no boards equivalent to the Certification Board for Music Therapists.

(2) A board may apply for equivalency status by submitting appropriate credentials for evaluation by the Division. If determined equivalent, the board will be issued a letter of equivalency and listed herein.

R156-84-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 84 is established by rule in Subsection R156-1-308a(1).

(2) Renewal procedures shall be in accordance with Section R156-1-308c.

R156-84-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) receiving disciplinary action imposed against certification by the Certification Board for Music Therapists or an equivalent board; or

(2) failing to maintain an active and in good standing certification by the Certification Board for Music Therapists or an equivalent board.

KEY: licensing, certified music therapist

December 22, 2014

58-1-106(1)(a)

58-1-202(1)(a)

58-84-101

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.**R162-2g. Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Administrative Rules.****R162-2g-101. Authority.**

(1) The authority to promulgate rules governing the appraisal industry is granted by Section 61-2g-201(2)(h).

(2) The authority to establish and collect fees is granted by Section 61-2g-202(1).

(3) The authority to exempt specific persons from complying with USPAP standards is granted by Section 61-2g-205(5)(c) within certain limitations as imposed by Section 61-2g-403(1)(c).

R162-2g-102. Definitions.

(1) "Affiliation" means an ongoing business association:

(a) between:

(i) two individuals registered, licensed, or certified under Section 61-2g; or

(ii) an individual registered, licensed, or certified under Section 61-2g and:

(A) an appraisal entity; or

(B) a government agency;

(b) for the purpose of providing an appraisal service; and

(c) regardless of whether an employment relationship exists between the parties.

(2) The acronym "AQB" stands for the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation.

(3) "Board" means the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Board.

(4) "Business day" means a day other than:

(a) a Saturday;

(b) a Sunday; or

(c) a federal or state holiday.

(5) The acronym "CAMA" stands for Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal.

(6) "Classification" means the type of license or certification held by an appraiser.

(7) "Day" means calendar day unless specified as "business day."

(8) "Deferral" means the postponement or delay for completion of a continuing education requirement due to active military duty or due to the impacts of a state- or federally-declared disaster as specified in R162-2g-306a.

(9) "Desk review" means review of an appraisal:

(a) including verification of the data; but

(b) not including a physical inspection of the property.

(10) "Distance education" means an education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor, including:

(a) computer conferencing;

(b) satellite teleconferencing;

(c) interactive audio;

(d) interactive computer software;

(e) Internet-based instruction; and

(f) other interactive online courses.

(11) "Division" means the Division of Real Estate of the Department of Commerce.

(12) "Draft report" means an appraisal report that is distributed prior to being completed, as provided in Subsection R162-2g-502b(1).

(13) "Entity" means:

(a) a corporation;

(b) a partnership;

(c) a sole proprietorship;

(d) a limited liability company;

(e) another business entity; or

(f) a subsidiary or unit of an entity described in this Subsection (13).

(14) "Field review" means review of an appraisal,

including:

(a) a physical inspection of the property; and

(b) verification of the data.

(15) "Non-certified education" means a continuing education course offered outside of Utah, but for which a licensee may apply for credit pursuant to R162-2g-307d(4).

(16) "Person" means an individual or an entity.

(17) "Reinstatement" means renewing a license or certification for an additional period after its expiration date has passed, but prior to 12 months after the expiration date.

(18) The acronym "RELMS" stands for Real Estate Licensing and Management System, which is the online database through which individuals registered, licensed, or certified under these rules must submit certain information to the division.

(19) "Renewal" means reissuing a license or certification upon its expiration for an additional period.

(20) "School" means:

(a) an accredited college, university, junior college, or community college;

(b) any state or federal agency or commission;

(c) a nationally recognized real estate appraisal or real estate related organization, society, institute, or association; or

(d) any school or organization approved by the board.

(21) "School director" means an authorized individual in charge of the educational program at a school.

(22) "Supervisory Appraiser" means a state-certified residential appraiser or a state certified general appraiser that directly supervises a trainee.

(23) "Trainee" means a person who is working under the direct supervision of a state-certified residential appraiser or a state-certified general appraiser to earn experience hours for licensure, and who meets the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-302.

(24) "Transaction value" means:

(a) for loans or other extensions of credit, the amount of the loan or extension of credit;

(b) for sales, leases, purchases, and investments in, or exchanges of, real property, the market value of the real property interest involved; and

(c) for the pooling of loans or interests in real property for resale or purchase, the amount of the loan or market value of the real property calculated with respect to each such loan or interest in real property.

(25) The acronym "USPAP" stands for the current edition of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice published by the Appraisal Foundation.

R162-2g-302. Application for Trainee Registration.

(1) Registration required.

(a) An individual who intends to obtain a license to practice as a state-licensed appraiser shall first register with the division as a trainee.

(b) The division and the board shall not award or recognize experience hours toward licensure for any appraisal work that is performed by an individual during a period of time when the individual is not registered as a trainee.

(2) Character. An individual registering with the division as a trainee shall evidence honesty, integrity, and truthfulness.

(a) A trainee applicant shall be denied registration for:

(i) a felony that resulted in:

(A) a conviction occurring within five years of the date of application; or

(B) a jail or prison release date falling within five years of the date of application; or

(ii) a misdemeanor involving fraud, misrepresentation, theft, or dishonesty that resulted in:

(A) a conviction occurring within three years of the date of application; or

(B) a jail or prison release date falling within three years of the date of application.

(b) A trainee applicant may be denied registration upon consideration of the following:

(i) criminal convictions and pleas entered at any time prior to the date of application;

(ii) the circumstances that led to any criminal convictions or pleas under consideration;

(iii) past acts related to honesty or moral character, with particular consideration given to any such acts involving the appraisal business;

(iv) dishonest conduct that would be grounds under Utah law for sanctioning an existing licensee;

(v) civil judgments in lawsuits brought on grounds of fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit;

(vi) court findings of fraudulent or deceitful activity in civil lawsuits;

(vii) evidence of non-compliance with court orders or conditions of sentencing;

(viii) evidence of non-compliance with terms of a probation agreement, plea in abeyance, or diversion agreement; and

(ix) failure to pay taxes or child support obligations.

(3) Competency. An individual registering with the division as a trainee shall evidence competency. In evaluating an applicant for competency, the division and board may consider any evidence, including the following:

(a) civil judgments, with particular consideration given to any such judgments involving the appraisal business;

(b) failure to satisfy a civil judgment that has not been discharged in bankruptcy;

(c) the extent and quality of the applicant's training and education in appraisal;

(d) the extent of the applicant's knowledge of the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act;

(e) evidence of disregard for licensing laws;

(f) evidence of drug or alcohol dependency; and

(g) the amount of time that has passed since any incident under consideration.

(4) Pre-licensing education.

(a) Within the five-year period preceding the date of application, an applicant shall successfully complete 75 classroom hours:

(i) approved by the AQB; and

(ii)(A) certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c(1)-(3); or

(B) not required to be certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c(6).

(b) The 75 hours of required education shall include:

(i) 30 hours of appraisal principles;

(ii) 30 hours of appraisal procedures; and

(iii) the 15-hour National USPAP course, or its equivalent.

(c) The 15-hour National USPAP Course or its equivalent may not be accepted by the division as qualifying education unless it is:

(i) taught by an instructor who:

(A) is a state-certified residential or state-certified general appraiser; and

(B) has been certified by the AQB; or

(ii) approved as a distance education course by the AQB and International Distance Education Certification Center.

(d) A person who applies for trainee registration on or after January 1, 2015 shall successfully complete the division-approved Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee Course:

(i) as taught by a division-approved instructor; and

(ii) within the two-year period preceding the date of application.

(e) Examination. An applicant shall evidence having passed the final examination in all pre-licensing courses.

(5) Application to the division. An applicant shall submit the following to the division:

(a) a completed application as provided by the division;

(b) course completion certificates for the 75 hours of pre-licensing education;

(c)(i) two fingerprint cards in a form acceptable to the division; or

(ii) evidence that the applicant's fingerprints have been successfully scanned at a testing center;

(d) all court documents related to any past criminal proceeding;

(e) complete documentation of any sanction taken against any license in any jurisdiction;

(f) a signed letter of waiver authorizing the division to:

(i) obtain the fingerprints of the applicant;

(ii) review past and present employment records;

(iii) review education records; and

(iv) conduct a criminal background check;

(g) the fee for the criminal background check;

(h) the name of the state-certified appraiser(s) with whom the trainee is affiliated;

(i) the name and business address of any appraisal entity or government agency with which the trainee is affiliated; and

(j) the nonrefundable application fee.

(6) Affiliation with certified appraiser(s). Applicants shall affiliate with at least one supervising certified appraiser and evidence that affiliation by:

(a) identifying each supervising certified appraiser on a form supplied by the division; and

(b) obtaining each supervising certified appraiser's signature on the application.

R162-2g-304a. Application to Sit for the State-Licensed Appraiser Exam.

(1) An applicant to sit for the state-licensed appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:

(a) completed experience forms, as required by the division:

(i) documenting all experience hours completed by the applicant from the date of trainee registration to the date of application for licensure; and

(ii) evidencing at least 2,000 hours of appraisal experience:

(A) pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-304d;

(B) completed during the time when the applicant was registered with the division as a trainee; and

(C) accrued in no fewer than:

(i) 12 months for applicants submitting experience primarily from Appendices 1 and 2, or

(ii) 24 months for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendix 3;

(b) evidence of having successfully completed 30 semester hours of college-level education from an accredited:

(i) college;

(ii) junior college;

(iii) community college; or

(iv) university;

(c) evidence of having successfully completed a state-licensed appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c; and

(d) a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) Applicants holding an Associate degree, or higher, from an accredited college, junior college, community college, or university satisfy the 30-hour college-level requirement.

(3) The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsection (1)(b) shall be conducted by:

(a) a college or university;

(b) a community or junior college;

(c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;

(d) a state or federal agency or commission;

(e) a proprietary school;

(f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or

(g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.

(4)(a) Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.

(b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to this Subsection (4)(a), an applicant shall:

(i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division; and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.

(c) The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.

R162-2g-304b. Application to Sit for the State-Certified Residential Appraiser Exam.

(1) An applicant to sit for the state-certified residential appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:

(a) completed experience forms, as required by the division, evidencing at least 2,500 hours of total appraisal experience, at least 500 of which:

(i) meet the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-304d;

(ii) are completed during the time when the applicant is licensed as a state-licensed appraiser:

(A) with the division; or

(B) in another state, if licensure was required in that state at the time the appraisal was performed; and

(iii) are accrued in no fewer than:

(A) 24 months from the date the applicant became an appraiser trainee for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendices 1 and 2; or

(B) 36 months from the date the applicant became an appraiser trainee for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendix 3;

(b) evidence of having received a Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college or university;

(c) evidence of having successfully completed a state-certified residential appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c; and

(d) a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsection(1)(c) shall be provided by:

(a) a college or university;

(b) a community or junior college;

(c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;

(d) a state or federal agency or commission;

(e) a proprietary school;

(f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or

(g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.

(3)(a) Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.

(b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to this Subsection (3)(a), an applicant shall:

(i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division; and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.

(c) The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.

R162-2g-304c. Application to Sit for the State-Certified General Appraiser Exam.

(1) An applicant to sit for the state-certified general appraiser exam shall provide the following to the division:

(a) completed experience forms, as required by the division, evidencing at least 3,000 hours of total appraisal experience, all of which:

(i) meet the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-304d;

(ii) are completed during the time when the applicant is licensed as a state-licensed appraiser or state-certified residential appraiser:

(A) with the division; or

(B) in another state, if licensure was required in that state at the time the appraisal was performed; and

(iii) are accrued in no fewer than:

(A) 30 months from the date the applicant became an appraiser trainee for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendices 1 and 2, or

(B) 42 months from the date the applicant became an appraiser trainee for applicants submitting experience primarily from appendix 3;

(b) evidence of having received a bachelor's degree or higher degree from an accredited college or university;

(c) evidence of having successfully completed a state-certified general appraiser pre-licensing required core curriculum as described in Appendix 4, Table 1 and that has been certified by the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307c; and

(d) except as provided in this Subsection (5)(a), a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) The pre-licensing curriculum required by Subsections (1)(c) shall be provided by:

(a) a college or university;

(b) a community or junior college;

(c) a real estate appraisal or real estate related organization;

(d) a state or federal agency or commission;

(e) a proprietary school;

(f) a provider approved by a state certification and licensing agency; or

(g) the Appraisal Foundation or its boards.

(3)(a) Upon determining that the applicant satisfies the education and experience requirements, the division shall issue to the applicant a form permitting the applicant to register for the examination.

(b) Upon being approved to register for the examination pursuant to this Subsection (3)(a), an applicant shall:

(i) return the examination application form to the testing service designated by the division; and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable examination fee to the testing service designated by the division.

(c) The permission to register to sit for the examination shall be valid for 24 months after issuance.

(4)(a) A state-licensed appraiser who, within six months of renewing the license, meets the requirements for certification and files a completed application shall pay a transfer fee rather than an application fee.

(b) A certification that is obtained under this Subsection (4)(a) shall expire on the same date that the license was due to expire prior to transfer.

R162-2g-304d. Experience Hours.

(1)(a) Except as provided in this Subsection (1)(b), appraisal experience shall be measured in hours according to the appraisal experience hours schedules found in Appendices 1 through 3.

(b)(i) An applicant who has experience in categories other than those shown on the appraisal experience hours schedules, or who believes the schedules do not adequately reflect the applicant's experience or the complexity or time spent on an appraisal, may petition the board on an individual basis for evaluation and approval of the experience as being substantially equivalent to that required for licensure or certification.

(ii) Upon a finding that an applicant's experience is substantially equivalent to that required for licensure or certification, the board may award the applicant an appropriate number of hours for the alternate experience.

(2) General restrictions.

(a) An applicant may not accrue more than 2,000 experience hours in any 12-month period.

(b) The board may not award credit for:

(i) appraisal experience earned more than five years prior to the date of application;

(ii) appraisals that were performed in violation of:

(A) Utah law;

(B) the law of another jurisdiction; or

(C) the administrative rules adopted by the division and the board;

(iii) appraisals that fail to comply with USPAP;

(iv) appraisals of the value of a business as distinguished from the appraisal of commercial real estate;

(v) personal property appraisals; or

(vi) an appraisal that fails to clearly and conspicuously disclose the contribution made by the applicant in completing the assignment.

(c) At least 50% of the appraisals submitted for experience credit shall be appraisals of properties located in Utah.

(d) With regard to experience hours claimed from the schedules found in Appendices 1 and 2:

(i) appraisals where only an exterior inspection of the subject property is performed shall be granted 90% of the credit awarded an appraisal that includes an interior inspection of the subject property; and

(ii) no more than 25% of the total experience required for licensure or certification may be earned from appraisals where the interior of the subject property is not inspected.

(e) A maximum of 250 experience hours may be earned from appraisal of vacant land.

(f) Appraisals on commercial or multi-unit form reports shall be awarded 75% of the credit normally awarded for the appraisal.

(g) Experience for appraisal work without a traditional client may qualify for experience as follows:

(i) a client hiring an appraiser for a business purpose; or

(ii) a practicum course so long as the course is approved by the AQB Course Approval Program or by the division.

(h) Experience gained for work without a traditional client may not exceed 50% of the total experience requirement.

(3) Specific restrictions applicable to trainees applying for licensure.

(a)(i) A registered trainee may not claim experience hours for any appraisal work performed after January 1, 2015 unless the trainee and the trainee's supervisor(s) have completed the division-approved Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee Course prior to performing the work to be claimed.

(ii) A trainee and the trainee's supervisor who signs the experience log shall document on the log the specific duties that the trainee performs for each appraisal.

(b) For each duty performed, the trainee shall be awarded a percentage of the total experience hours that may be awarded for the property type being appraised:

(i) pursuant to the appraisal experience hour schedules found in Appendices 1 through 3; and

(ii) with the following limitations for Appendix 2:

(A) participation in highest and best use analysis: 10% of

total hours;

(B) participation in neighborhood description and analysis: 10% of total hours;

(C) property inspection: 20% of total hours, pursuant to this Subsection (3)(c);

(D) participation in land value estimate: 20% of total hours;

(E) participation in sales comparison property selection and analysis: 30% of total hours;

(F) participation in cost analysis: 20% of total hours;

(G) participation in income analysis: 30% of total hours;

(H) participation in the final reconciliation of value: 10% of total hours; and

(I) participation in report preparation: 20% of total hours.

(J) The applicant may claim up to 100% of the total hours allowed for the tasks listed in this Subsection(A) through (I).

(c) In order for a trainee to claim credit for an inspection pursuant to this Subsection (3)(b)(ii)(C):

(i) as to the first 100 residential appraisals or first 20 non-residential appraisals completed, as applicable to the license or certification being sought, the inspection must include:

(A) measurement of the exterior of a property that is the subject of an appraisal; and

(B) inspection of the exterior of a property that is used as a comparable in an appraisal; and

(ii) as to appraisals after the first 100 residential appraisals or first 20 non-residential appraisals completed, as applicable to the license or certification being sought, the inspection must satisfy all scope of work requirements.

(d) No more than one-third of the experience hours submitted toward licensure may come from any one of the categories identified in this Subsection (3)(b)(ii).

(4) Specific restrictions applicable to applicants for certification.

(a) An individual who obtained a license from the division through reciprocity shall provide to the division all records necessary for the division to verify that the individual satisfies the experience requirements outlined in these rules.

(b) The board may not award credit:

(i) for any appraisal where the applicant cannot prove more than 50% participation in the:

(A) data collection;

(B) verification of data;

(C) reconciliation;

(D) analysis;

(E) identification of property and property interests;

(F) compliance with USPAP standards; and

(G) preparation and development of the appraisal report;

or

(ii) to more than one licensed appraiser per completed appraisal, except as provided in this Subsection (5).

(c)(i) An individual applying for certification as a state-certified residential appraiser shall document at least 75% of the hours submitted from:

(A) the residential experience hours schedule found in Appendix 1; or

(B) the residential portion of the mass appraisal hours schedule found in Appendix 3.

(ii) No more than 25% of the total hours submitted may be from:

(A) the general experience hours schedule found in Appendix 2; or

(B) properties other than 1- to 4-unit residential properties identified in the mass appraisal hours schedule found in Appendix 3.

(d) An individual applying for certification as a state-certified general appraiser shall document at least 1,500 experience hours as having been earned from:

(i) the general experience hours schedule found in

Appendix 2; or

(ii) properties other than 1- to 4-unit residential properties identified in the mass appraisal hours schedule found in Appendix 3.

(5) Specific restrictions applicable to mass appraisers.

(a) Single-property appraisals performed under USPAP Standards 1 and 2 by mass appraisers shall be awarded full credit pursuant to Appendices 1 and 2.

(b) Review and supervision of appraisals by mass appraisers shall be awarded credit pursuant to this Subsection (6)(b)-(c).

(c)(i) Mass appraisers and mass appraiser trainees who perform 60% or more of the appraisal work shall be awarded full credit pursuant to Appendix 3.

(ii) Mass appraisers and mass appraiser trainees who perform between 25% and 59% of the appraisal work shall be awarded 50% credit pursuant to Appendix 3.

(iii) Mass appraisers and mass appraiser trainees who perform less than 25% of the appraisal work shall be awarded no credit for the appraisal assignment.

(d) In addition to submitting proof of required experience and samples, randomly selected from the experience log, of work conforming to USPAP Standard 6:

(i) a state-licensed appraiser applicant whose experience is earned primarily through mass appraisal shall submit proof of having performed at least five appraisals conforming to USPAP Standards 1 and 2;

(ii) a state-certified residential appraiser applicant whose experience is earned primarily through mass appraisal shall submit proof of having performed at least eight residential appraisals:

(A) conforming to USPAP Standards 1 and 2; and

(B) including the following property types:

(I) vacant property;

(II) two- to four-unit dwelling;

(III) non-complex single-family unit; and

(IV) complex single-family unit; and

(iii) a state-certified general appraiser applicant whose experience is earned primarily through mass appraisal shall submit proof of having performed at least eight appraisals from Appendix 2 conforming to USPAP Standards 1 and 2.

(e) No more than 60% of the total hours submitted for licensure or certification may be earned from any combination of appraisal assignments related to:

(i) property improvement inspection;

(ii) land segregation (division);

(iii) CAMA data entry; and

(iv) sale ratio study.

(f)(i) Mass appraisal of property with a personal property component of less than 50% of value shall be awarded full credit pursuant to Appendix 3 for the type of property appraised.

(ii) Mass appraisal of property with a personal property component of 50% to 75% of value shall be awarded 50% credit pursuant to Appendix 3 for the type of property appraised.

(iii) Mass appraisal of property with a personal property component greater than 75%, but less than 100%, shall be awarded 25% credit pursuant to Appendix 3 for the type of property appraised.

(iv) Mass appraisal of property with no real property component shall be awarded no credit.

(g) The appraisals submitted for review pursuant to this Subsection (5)(d) shall be selected from the applicant's most recent work.

(6) Special circumstances - condemnation appraisals, review appraisals, supervision of appraisers, other real estate experience, and government agency experience.

(a) Condemnation appraisals. A condemnation appraisal shall be awarded an additional 50% of the hours normally awarded for the appraisal if the condemnation appraisal includes

a before-and-after appraisal because of a partial taking of the property.

(b) Review appraisals.

(i) Review appraisals shall be awarded experience credit when the appraiser performs technical reviews of appraisals prepared by employees, associates, or others, provided the appraiser complies with USPAP Standards Rule 3 when the appraiser is required to comply with the rule.

(ii) Except as provided in this Subsection (6)(e)(i), the following credit shall be awarded for review of appraisals:

(A) desk review: 30% of the hours that would be awarded if a separate written review appraisal report were prepared, up to a maximum of 500 hours; and

(B) field review: 50% of the hours that would be awarded if a separate written review appraisal report were prepared, up to a maximum of 500 hours.

(c) Supervision of appraisers. Except as provided in this Subsection (6)(e)(i), supervision of appraisers shall be awarded 20% of the hours that would be awarded to the appraisal, up to a maximum of 500 hours.

(d) Other real estate experience acceptable for certification.

(i) Provided that an applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant has the ability to arrive at a fair market value of property and to properly document value conclusions, the following activities may be used to satisfy up to 50% of the experience required for certification:

(A) preliminary valuation estimates;

(B) range of value estimates or similar studies;

(C) other real estate-related experience gained by:

(I) bankers;

(II) builders;

(III) city planners and managers; or

(IV) other individuals.

(ii) A comparative market analysis by an individual licensed under Section 61-2f et seq. may be granted up to 100% experience credit toward certification if:

(A) the analysis conforms with USPAP Standards Rules 1 and 2; and

(B) the individual demonstrates to the board that the individual uses similar techniques as appraisers to value properties and effectively utilize the appraisal process.

(iii) Except as provided in this Subsection (6)(e)(i), no more than 50% of the total experience required for certification may be earned through any combination of experience described in this Subsection (6)(b)-(d).

(e) Government agency experience.

(i) An individual who obtains experience hours in conjunction with investigation by a government agency is not subject to the hour limitations of this Subsection (6).

(ii) In addition to submitting proof of required experience, an applicant whose experience is earned primarily in conjunction with investigations by government agencies and through review of appraisals, with no opinion of value developed, shall submit proof of having complied with USPAP Standards 1 and 2 in performing appraisals as follows:

(A) if applying for state-licensed appraiser with experience reviewing residential appraisals, five appraisals of one-unit dwellings;

(B) if applying for state-certified residential appraiser with experience reviewing residential appraisals, eight appraisals of one-unit dwellings; and

(C) if applying for state-certified general appraiser with experience reviewing appraisals of property types listed in Appendix 2, at least eight appraisals of property types identified in Appendix 2.

(7) The board, at its discretion, may request the division to verify the claimed experience by any of the following

methods:

- (a) verification with the clients;
- (b) submission of selected reports to the board; and
- (c) field inspection of reports identified by the applicant at the applicant's office during normal business hours.

R162-2g-304e. Experience Review Committee.

(1) The board may appoint a committee to review the experience claimed by applicants for licensure or certification.

(2) The committee shall:

- (a) review each application for completion of the experience hours required for licensure or certification;
- (b) correspond with applicants concerning submissions, if necessary; and

(c) make recommendations to the division and the board for licensure or certification approval or disapproval.

(3) The committee shall be composed of appraisers selected from among the following categories:

- (a) residential appraisers;
- (b) commercial appraisers;
- (c) farm and ranch appraisers;
- (d) right-of-way appraisers; and
- (e) mass appraisers.

(4) The chairperson of the committee shall be appointed by the board.

(5) Meetings may be called upon:

- (a) the request of the chairperson; or
- (b) the written request of a quorum of committee members.

(6) If the board denies the application on the recommendation of an experience review committee member, the applicant may, within thirty days after the denial, make a written request for board review of the applicant's experience, stating specific grounds upon which relief is requested. The board shall thereafter consider the request and issue a written decision.

R162-2g-304f. Final Application for Licensure or Certification.

(1) Within 90 days after successfully completing the exam for licensure or certification, the applicant shall return to the division:

- (a) a report from the testing service indicating successful completion of the exam within 24 months of the date on which the applicant obtains authorization to sit for the exam;

(b) an application form as required by the division and including:

- (i) the applicant's business, home, and e-mail addresses;
- (ii) the name and business address of any appraisal entity or government agency with which the applicant is affiliated; and
- (iii) if the applicant is applying for certification, the fee for the federal registry.

(2)(a) A post office box without a street address is unacceptable as a business or home address.

(b) An applicant may designate any address to be used as a mailing address.

R162-2g-306a. Renewal and Reinstatement of a Registration, License, or Certification.

(1)(a) A registration, license, or certification is valid for two years and expires unless it is renewed according to this Subsection R162-2g-306a before the expiration date printed on the registration, license, or certificate.

(b) It shall be grounds for disciplinary sanction if, after an individual's registration, license, or certification has expired, the individual continues to perform work for which the individual is required to be registered, licensed, or certified.

(2)(a) To timely renew a registration, license, or certification, an applicant shall, prior to the expiration date of the registration, license, or certification, submit to the division:

(i) a completed renewal application as provided by the division;

(ii)(A) evidence that the continuing education requirements listed in this Subsection (2)(b) have been completed; or

(B) evidence sufficient to enable the Division, in its sole discretion, to determine that a deferral of continuing education is appropriate due to the applicant's having been currently or recently:

- (I) assigned to active military duty; or
- (II) impacted by a state- or federally-declared natural disaster; and

(iii) the applicable non-refundable renewal fee.

(b) The continuing education required under this Subsection (2)(a)(ii)(A) shall be completed during the two-year period preceding the date of application and shall include:

(i)(A) the 7-hour National USPAP Update Course, taught by an instructor or instructors, at least one of whom is a state-certified appraiser in good standing and is USPAP certified by the AQB; or

(B) equivalent education, as determined through the course approval program of the AQB; and

(ii)(A) 21 additional hours of continuing education:

(I) certified by the division for the appraisal industry at the time the courses are taught (see Appendix 4, Table 2 for a list of continuing education topics); or

(II) not required to be certified, pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-307d(3); or

(B) if the renewal applicant is also working toward certification, 21 hours of pre-licensing education credit applicable to the certification being sought.

(iii) An appraiser may earn continuing education credit for attendance at one meeting of the Board in each continuing education two-year cycle provided:

- (A) the meeting is open to the public;
- (B) the meeting is a minimum of two hours in length;
- (C) the total credit for attendance at the meeting is limited to a maximum of seven hours; and

(D) the division verifies attendance to ensure that the appraiser attends the meeting for the required period of time.

(c)(i) A trainee who registered with the division prior to January 1, 2015 shall complete the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course by or before December 31, 2014.

(ii) A registered trainee may count the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course toward the continuing education requirement of this Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A) during any renewal cycle in which the trainee completes the course.

(d)(i) An appraiser who supervises a trainee identified in Subsection (2)(c)(i) shall complete the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course by or before December 31, 2014.

(ii) A supervising appraiser may count the Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee course toward the continuing education requirement of Subsection (2)(b)(ii)(A) during any renewal cycle in which the appraiser completes the course.

(3)(a) In order to renew on time, an applicant shall complete continuing education hours by the 15th day of the month in which the registration, license, or certification expires.

(b) An applicant who complies with this Subsection (3)(a), but whose credits are not banked by the education provider pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-502a(5)(c), may obtain credit for the course(s) taken by:

- (i) submitting to the division the original course completion certificates; and
- (ii) filing a complaint against the provider.

(4) A license, certification, or registration may be renewed for a period of 30 days after the expiration date upon payment of a late fee in addition to the requirements of this Subsection (2).

(5)(a) After the 30-day period described in this Subsection

(4) and until six months after the expiration date, an individual may reinstate an expired license, certification, or registration by:

- (i) complying with this Subsection (2);
- (ii) paying a late fee; and
- (iii) paying a reinstatement fee.

(b) After the six-month period described in this Subsection (5)(a) and until one year after the expiration date, an individual may reinstate an expired license, certification, or registration by:

- (i) complying with this Subsection (2);
- (ii) paying a late fee;
- (iii) paying a reinstatement fee; and
- (iv) completing 24 hours of additional continuing education as approved by the division.

(c)(i) An individual who does not reinstate an expired license, certification, or registration within 12 months of the expiration date shall:

- (A) reapply with the division as a new applicant;
- (B) retake and pass the 15-hour USPAP course; and
- (C) retake and pass any applicable licensing or certification examination.

(ii) An individual reapplying under this Subsection (4)(c)(i) shall receive credit for previously credited pre-licensing education if:

(A) it was completed within the five-year period prior to the date of reapplication; and

(B) it was either:

- (I) completed after January 1, 2008; or
- (II) certified by the division and the AQB prior to January 1, 2008, as approved, qualified pre-licensing education.

(6) If the division receives renewal documents in a timely manner, but the information is incomplete, the appraiser or trainee may be extended a 15-day grace period to complete the application.

(7) Renewal after deferment of continuing education due to active military service or the impacts of a state- or federally-declared disaster.

(a) An appraiser or trainee who is unable to complete the continuing education requirements to renew a registration, license, or certification due to active military service or because the individual has been impacted by a state- or federally-declared disaster may:

(i) submit a timely application for renewal pursuant to Subsection (2)(a)(ii)(B); and

(ii) request that the application for renewal be conditionally approved, with the expiration date of the applicant's registration, license, or certification extended pursuant to this Subsection (7)(b), pending the completion of the continuing education requirement.

(b) Upon the division's approving a deferral of continuing education, the expiration date of the applicant's registration, license, or certification shall be extended 90 days, during which time the applicant shall:

(i) complete the continuing education required for the renewal; and

(ii) submit proof of the continuing education to the division.

R162-2g-306b. Notification of Changes.

(1) An individual registered, licensed, or certified under these rules shall notify the division of any status change, including the following:

(a) creation or termination of an affiliation, except as provided in this Subsection (2);

- (b) change of name; and
- (c) change of business, home, mailing, or e-mail address.

(2) An individual is not required to report the creation or termination of an affiliation that:

- (a) facilitates a single transaction; and
- (b) is not part of an ongoing business association.

(3) Notification procedure.

(a) To report a change of name, an individual shall complete a paper change form and attach to it official documentation such as a:

- (i) marriage certificate;
- (ii) divorce decree; or
- (iii) driver license.

(b)(i) To report a change in affiliation or address, and individual shall complete and submit an electronic change form through RELMS.

(ii) A post office box without a street address is unacceptable as a business or home address. Any address may be designated as a mailing address.

(c) All change forms shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable processing fee.

(4) Deadlines and effective dates.

(a)(i) An individual shall comply with the notification requirements outlined in this Subsection R162-2g-306b within ten business days of making a status change.

(ii) If a deadline for notification falls on a day when the division is closed, the deadline shall be extended to the next business day.

(b) Status changes are effective on the date the properly executed forms and appropriate fees are received by the division.

R162-2g-307a. General Education Criteria Applicable to All Pre-Licensing Education and Continuing Education.

(1) A class hour is 60 minutes of which at least 50 minutes are instruction attended by the student.

(2) The prescribed number of class hours includes time for examinations.

(3) Experience may not be substituted for education, and education may not be substituted for experience.

R162-2g-307b. School Certification.

(1) Application. A school requesting certification shall:

(a) submit an application form as prescribed by the division, including:

- (i) name, telephone number, email address, and address of:
- (A) the school;
- (B) the school director; and
- (C) all owners of the school; and

(ii) as to each school director or owner, disclosure of criminal history and adverse regulatory actions;

(b) provide a description of:

- (i) the type of school; and
- (ii) the school's physical facilities;
- (c) provide a statement outlining the:

(i) number of quizzes and examinations in each course offered;

(ii) grading system, including methods of testing and standards of grading;

(iii) requirements for attendance; and

(iv) school's refund policy.

(2) Standards for operation.

(a) All courses shall be taught in an appropriate classroom facility and not in a private residence, except for a course approved for distance education.

(b) A school shall teach the approved course of study as outlined in the state-approved outline.

(c) At the time of registration, a school shall provide to each student:

(i) the statement described in this Subsection (1)(c);

(ii) a copy of the qualifying questionnaire that the student will be required by the division to answer as part of the pre-licensing or precertification examination; and

(iii) a criminal history disclosure statement.

(d) A school shall require each student to attend 100% of

the scheduled class time in order to earn credit for the course.

(e)(i) A school may not award credit to any student who fails the final examination.

(ii) A student who fails a school final examination must wait three days before retesting and may not retake the same final examination.

(iii) A student who fails a final examination a second time must wait two weeks before retesting and may not retake either exam that the student previously failed.

(iv) A student who fails a final exam a third time shall fail the course.

(f) A school may not allow a student to challenge a course or any part of a course by taking an exam in lieu of attendance.

(g) Credit hours.

(i) For a course that is taught outside of a college or university setting, one credit hour may be awarded for 50 minutes of instruction within a 60-minute period, allowing for a ten-minute break.

(ii) For a course that is taught in a college or university setting:

(A) one quarter hour is equivalent to 10 credit hours; and

(B) one semester hour is equivalent to 15 credit hours.

(iii) A school may not award more than eight credit hours per day per student.

(3) A school shall report to the division within 10 calendar days of:

(a) any change in the information provided pursuant to this Subsection (1)(a)(i); and

(b) a school director or owner being convicted, or entering a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement, as to a criminal offense, excluding class C misdemeanors.

(4)(a) A school certification is valid for two years from the date of issuance.

(b) To renew a school certification, an individual shall, prior to the date of expiration:

(i) submit a properly completed application as provided by the division; and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable applicable fee.

R162-2g-307c. Pre-licensing Course Certification.

(1) To certify a pre-licensing course, an applicant shall, at least 30 days prior to the course being taught, submit a completed application as required by the division, including:

(a) a course outline, including:

(i) a description of the course;

(ii) the length of time to be spent on each subject area, broken into segments of no more than 30 minutes each; and

(iii) three to five learning objectives for every three hours;

(b) a description of any method of instruction that will be used other than lecture method, including:

(i) webinar;

(ii) satellite broadcast; or

(iii) other form of distance education;

(c) copies of at least three final examinations administered in the course and the answer keys that will be used to determine if a student passes the course;

(d) the school procedure for maintaining the security of the final exams and answer keys;

(e) the titles, authors, and publishers of all required textbooks;

(f)(i) the instructor(s) who will teach each class; and

(ii) evidence that each instructor is:

(A) certified by the division;

(B) qualified to serve as a guest lecturer; or

(C) a college or university faculty member who has academic training or appraisal experience satisfactory to the division and the board;

(g) a nonrefundable applicable fee; and

(h) a signed statement agreeing that the course provider

will, within 10 business days of completing the class, upload to the division the following information:

(i) course name;

(ii) course certificate number assigned by the division;

(iii) date the course was taught;

(iv) number of credit hours; and

(v) name and license number of each student receiving education credit.

(2) Standards for approval of traditional classroom courses. Each course shall:

(a) meet the minimum standards set forth in the state-approved course outline governing the course, including minimum hourly requirements;

(b) be approved through the AQB course approval program;

(c) allow a maximum of 10% of the required class time for testing, including review test and final examination;

(d) use texts, workbooks, supplement pamphlets, and other materials that are appropriate and current in their application to the required course outline.

(3) Standards for approval of distance education

(a) A distance education course shall:

(i) comply with this Subsection (2);

(ii) provide interaction between the student and instructor;

(iii) include a written examination personally proctored by an official approved by the presenting entity;

(iv) meet the course delivery requirements established by the AQB and the International Distance Education Certification Center; and

(v) offer at least 15 credit hours.

(b) A distance education course offered by a college or university may be deemed acceptable to meet the credit hour requirement if the course content is approved by:

(i) the AQB;

(ii) a state licensing jurisdiction; or

(iii) a college or university that:

(A) offers distance education programs in other disciplines; and

(B) is approved or accredited by:

(I) the Commission on Colleges;

(II) a regional or national accreditation association; or

(III) an accrediting agency that is recognized by the United States Secretary of Education.

(4) Within 10 business days after the occurrence of any material change in a course that could affect approval, the school shall give the division written notice of the change.

(5) A course certification is valid for no more than 24 months.

(6) Credit for non-certified pre-licensing education.

(a) Division certification is not required for a pre-licensing course that is offered by a school, as defined in Subsection R162-2g-102(17) as long as:

(i) the course content:

(A) meets the minimum standards set forth in the Utah state-approved course outline; and

(B) is approved by the AQB course approval program;

(ii) the course provides at least 15 credit hours, including examination(s);

(iii) a closed-book, closed-note final examination is administered at the end of each course;

(iv) students are not allowed to earn credit from the course provider by challenge examination without first attending the course;

(v) credit is not awarded for duplicate or highly comparable classes;

(vi) where multiple classes are offered, they represent a progression in a student's knowledge; and

(vii) in order to receive credit, a student is required to:

(A) attend 100% of the scheduled class hours;

(B) complete all required exercises and assignments; and
(C) pass the course final examination.

(b) Hourly credit for a course taken from a professional appraisal organization shall be granted according to the division approved list.

(c) An applicant who wishes to be awarded credit for non-certified pre-licensing education shall:

(i) provide to the division a list of the cours(es) taken, including:

(A) course title(s);

(B) name(s) of the sponsoring organization(s);

(C) number of classroom hours completed;

(D) date(s) of course completion; and

(E) evidence that the cours(es) meet the requirements of:
(I) the AQB; and

(II) if distance education, the International Distance Education Certification Center;

(ii) request review of the course by the division and board;

(iii) establish that the criteria outlined in this Subsection (6)(a) are met;

(iv) attest on a notarized affidavit that the courses have been completed as documented; and

(v) if requested by the division, provide proof of completion of the courses in the form of certificates, transcripts, report cards, letters of verification, or similar proof.

(7) Supervisory Appraiser and Appraiser Trainee Course. In order to obtain certification of the supervisory appraiser and appraiser trainee course, a course provider shall:

(a) comply with this Subsection (1); and

(b) sign a written attestation agreeing to provide a paper copy of the course manual to each attendee.

R162-2g-307d. Continuing Education Course Certification.

(1) The division and the board may not award continuing education credit for a course that is taught in Utah to registered, licensed, or certified appraisers unless the course is certified prior to its being taught.

(2) To certify a continuing education course, an applicant shall, at least 30 days prior to the course being taught, submit a completed application as required by the division, including:

(a) name and contact information of the course sponsor and the entity through which the course will be provided;

(b) description of the physical facility where the course will be taught;

(c) the proposed number of credit hours for the course;

(d) identification of whether the method of instruction will be traditional education or distance education;

(e) title of the course;

(f) statement defining how the course will meet the objectives of continuing education by increasing the licensee's knowledge, professionalism, and ability to protect and serve the public;

(g) course outline including:

(i) a description of the subject matter covered in each 15-minute segment; and

(ii) a minimum of one learning objective for every hour of class time;

(h) the name and certification number of each certified instructor who will teach the course;

(i) copies of all materials that will be distributed to the participants;

(j) the procedure for pre-registration;

(k) the tuition or registration fee and a copy of the cancellation and refund policy;

(l) except for courses approved for distance education, the procedure for taking and maintaining control of attendance during class time;

(m) sample of the completion certificate;

(n) signed statement agreeing that the course provider will,

within 10 business days of completing the class, upload to the division the following information:

(i) course name;

(ii) course certificate number assigned by the division;

(iii) date the course was taught;

(iv) number of credit hours; and

(v) names and license numbers of all students receiving continuing education credit;

(o) signed statement agreeing not to market personal sales products; and

(p) other information the division might require.

(2) Standards for approval.

(a)(i) A distance education course shall:

(A) provide interaction between the student and instructor; and

(B) include a written examination that requires a student to demonstrate mastery and fluency.

(ii) The division may approve a distance education course offered by a college or university if the college or university:

(A) offers distance education programs in other disciplines; and

(B)(I) is accredited by the Commission on Colleges or a regional accreditation association; or

(II) is approved by the International Distance Education Certification Center.

(b) The course topic must be AQB-approved.

(c) The procedure for taking and maintaining control of attendance shall be more extensive than having the students sign a class roll.

(d) The completion certificate shall allow for entry of:

(i) licensee's name;

(ii) type of license;

(iii) license number;

(iv) date of course;

(v) name of the course provider;

(vi) course title;

(viii) course certification number and expiration date;

(ix) credit hours awarded; and

(x) signatures of the course sponsor and the licensee.

(e) A real estate appraisal-related field trip that is submitted for continuing education credit may not include transit time to or from the field trip location as part of the credit hours awarded.

(4) Non-certified continuing education credit. Except as provided in Subsection R162-2f-307d(1), the board may award continuing education credit on a case-by-case basis for the following:

(a) participation, other than as a student, in an appraisal practicum course;

(b) teaching, program development, authorship of textbooks, or similar activities that are determined by the board to be equivalent to obtaining continuing education, up to one-half of an individual's continuing education credit requirement;

(c) service as a member of the experience review committee, or the technical advisory panel, if approved by the board and offered in accordance with AQB standards as a:

(i) practicum course under this Subsection (3)(a); or

(ii) course under this Subsection (3)(b); and

(d) completion of any course that:

(i) meets the continuing education objectives of increasing the licensee's knowledge, professionalism, and ability to protect and serve the public; and

(ii) is taught outside the state of Utah.

R162-2g-307e. Instructor Certification for Pre-licensing Education.

(1) To certify as a pre-licensing education instructor, an individual shall:

(a) evidence that the applicant meets the character and

competency requirements outlined in Subsection R162-2g-302(2)-(3);

(b) submit a completed application as provided by the division;

(c) demonstrate knowledge of the subject matter to be taught as evidenced by:

(i) current, active licensure or certification as applicable to the pre-licensing course proposed to be taught;

(ii) a minimum of five years active experience in appraising; and

(iii)(A) college or other appropriate courses specific to the topic proposed to be taught; or

(B) other experience acceptable to the board in the topic proposed to be taught;

(d) if the individual proposes to teach a course in USPAP, evidence that the individual is an AQB-certified USPAP instructor; and

(e) pay a nonrefundable application fee.

(2) A pre-licensing instructor certification is valid for 24 months from the date of issuance.

(3) To renew a pre-licensing instructor certification, an individual shall:

(a) submit a completed application, as provided by the division;

(b) evidence having taught at least 20 hours of in-class instruction in certified course(s) during the preceding term of certification;

(c) evidence having attended a real estate instructor development workshop sponsored or approved by the division during the preceding two years; and

(d) pay a nonrefundable application fee.

(4)(a) To reinstate an expired pre-licensing instructor certification within 30 days following the expiration date, an individual shall:

(i) comply with this Subsection (3); and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable late fee.

(b) To reinstate an expired pre-licensing instructor certification after 30 days and within six months following the expiration date, an individual shall:

(i) comply with this Subsection (3);

(ii) pay a nonrefundable reinstatement fee; and

(iii) submit proof of having completed six classroom hours of education related to real estate appraisal or teaching techniques.

(c) After a pre-licensing instructor certification has been expired for six months, an individual is required to apply as an original applicant and obtain a new certification.

(5) A certified instructor shall comply with the reporting requirements of Section 61-2g-306(3).

R162-2g-307f. Instructor Certification for Continuing Education.

(1) A continuing education course that is required to be certified shall be taught by a certified instructor.

(2) To obtain a continuing education instructor certification, an individual shall, at least 30 days prior to the date on which instruction is proposed to begin:

(a) evidence that the applicant meets the character and competency requirements outlined in Subsection R162-2g-302(2)-(3);

(b) submit a completed application form, as provided by the division;

(c) evidence:

(i) at least three years of full-time experience in the course subject;

(ii) college-level education related to the course subject; or

(iii) a combination of experience and education acceptable to the division;

(d) evidence:

(i) at least 12 months of full-time teaching experience;

(ii) part-time teaching experience equivalent to 12 months of full-time teaching experience; or

(iii) attendance at the division's Instructor Development Workshop;

(e) provide a signed statement agreeing to allow the instructor's courses to be randomly audited on an unannounced basis by the division or its representative;

(f) provide a signed statement agreeing not to market personal sales products;

(g) provide any other information the division requires; and

(h) pay a nonrefundable application fee.

(3) A continuing education instructor certification is valid for two years.

(4) To renew a continuing education instructor certification, an individual shall, prior to the date of expiration:

(a) submit a completed renewal application, as provided by the division;

(b)(i) evidence having taught a minimum of 12 continuing education credit hours during the past term of certification; or

(ii) provide a written explanation outlining the reason for not meeting the requirement having taught 12 continuing education credit hours and provide evidence satisfactory to the division that the applicant maintains an appropriate level of expertise; and

(c) pay a nonrefundable renewal fee.

(5)(a) To reinstate an expired continuing instructor certification within 30 days following the expiration date, an individual shall:

(i) comply with Subsection (4); and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable late fee.

(b) To reinstate an expired continuing instructor certification after 30 days and within six months following the expiration date, an individual shall:

(i) comply with Subsection (4); and

(ii) pay a nonrefundable reinstatement fee;

(c) After a continuing instructor certification has been expired for six months, an individual is required to apply as an original applicant and obtain a new certification.

R162-2g-308. Application for a Six-Month Temporary Permit.

(1) A non-resident of this state who is licensed or certified in another state and who wishes to apply for a six-month temporary permit to perform one or more specific appraisal assignments in Utah shall:

(a) evidence that each specific appraisal assignment is covered by a contract to provide appraisals;

(b) submit an application as provided by the division and including the following:

(i) name of the client;

(ii) specific property address(es) to be appraised;

(iii) type(s) of property being appraised; and

(iv) estimated time to complete each assignment;

(c) complete and submit a qualifying questionnaire as provided by the division;

(d) sign an irrevocable consent to service authorizing the division to receive service of any lawful process on behalf of the applicant in any non-criminal proceeding arising out of the applicant's practice as an appraiser in this state;

(e) pay a nonrefundable application fee in the amount established by the division; and

(f) provide the starting date of the appraisal assignment for which the temporary permit is being sought.

(2)(a) A non-resident is limited to two temporary permits per calendar year, each of which may be extended one time for an additional six-month period if the assignment(s) for which the permit is issued have not been completed within the original

six-month term of the temporary permit.

(b) A temporary permit may be extended by submitting the forms required by the division.

R162-2g-310. Application for Licensure or Certification Through Reciprocity.

An individual who is licensed or certified as an appraiser by another state may be licensed or certified in Utah by reciprocity on the following conditions:

- (1) The applicant shall provide evidence that:
 - (a) the state in which the applicant is licensed requires appraisal pre-licensing education that is:
 - (i) approved by that state; and
 - (ii) substantially equivalent in number to the hours required for the license or certification for which the applicant is applying in Utah;
 - (b) the applicant's pre-licensing education included either:
 - (i) the 15-hour National USPAP Course; or
 - (ii) equivalent education as determined through the course approval program of the AQB; and
 - (c) the applicant has passed an examination that has been approved by the AQB for the license or certification for which the applicant is applying.
- (2) The applicant shall:
 - (a) obtain and study the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act and the rules promulgated thereunder; and
 - (b) sign an attestation that the applicant understands and will abide by both the statute and the rules.
- (3) If the applicant resides outside of the state of Utah, the applicant shall sign an irrevocable consent to service authorizing the division to receive service of any lawful process on behalf of the applicant in any noncriminal proceeding arising out of the applicant's practice as an appraiser in this state.
- (4) The board may not issue a license or certification to an applicant who has been convicted of a criminal offense involving moral turpitude relating to the applicant's ability to provide services as an appraiser.

R162-2g-311. Scope of Authority.

- (1) Trainees.
 - (a) An individual who has properly qualified as a trainee pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-302 may perform appraisal-related duties within the competence and scope of authority of the state-certified supervisory appraiser as follows:
 - (i) participating in property inspections;
 - (ii) measuring or assisting in the measurement of properties;
 - (iii) performing appraisal-related calculations;
 - (iv) participating in the selection of comparables for an appraisal assignment;
 - (v) making adjustments to comparables; and
 - (vi) drafting or assisting in the drafting of an appraisal report.
 - (b) The trainee may have more than one supervisory appraiser.
 - (c) The supervising appraiser shall be responsible to determine the point at which a trainee is competent to participate in each of the activities identified in this Subsection (1)(a), within the following limitations:
 - (i) As to the trainee's first 100 inspections of residential properties:
 - (A) the trainee shall be accompanied and supervised by a state-certified appraiser;
 - (B) both the interior and the exterior of the properties shall be inspected; and
 - (C) the appraisal report shall comply with the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-502a(1)(g).
 - (ii) As to the trainee's first 20 inspections of non-

residential properties:

- (A) the trainee shall be accompanied and supervised by a state-certified general appraiser;
 - (B) both the interior and the exterior of the properties shall be inspected; and
 - (C) the appraisal report shall comply with the requirements of Subsection R162-2g-502a(1)(g).
 - (d) A trainee may not:
 - (i) solicit or accept an assignment on behalf of anyone other than:
 - (A) the trainee's supervisor; or
 - (B) the supervisor's appraisal firm;
 - (ii) sign an appraisal report or discuss an appraisal assignment with anyone other than:
 - (A) the appraiser responsible for the assignment;
 - (B) state enforcement agencies;
 - (C) third parties as may be authorized by due process of law; and
 - (D) a duly authorized professional peer review committee.
 - (e) The following are not subject to the scope of authority limitations of this Subsection (1):
 - (i) full-time elected county assessors; and
 - (ii) any person performing an appraisal for the purposes of establishing the fair market value of real estate for the assessment roll.
 - (2) State-licensed appraisers. In a federally-related transaction, state-licensed appraisers may appraise:
 - (a) non-complex one- to four-residential units having a transaction value of less than \$1,000,000;
 - (b) complex one- to four- residential units having a transaction value of less than \$250,000; and
 - (c) vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one- to four-family purposes, or for which the highest and best use is one- to four-family purposes, so long as net income capitalization analysis is not required by the terms of the assignment.
 - (3) State-licensed appraisers and state-certified residential appraisers may not perform appraisals of the following:
 - (a) subdivisions for which:
 - (i) a development analysis/appraisal is necessary; or
 - (ii) a discounted cash flow analysis is required by the terms of the assignment; and
 - (b) vacant land if the highest and best use of the land is for five or more one- to four-family units.
- R162-2g-502a. Standards of Conduct and Practice.**
- (1) Affirmative duties in general. A person registered, licensed, or certified by the division shall:
 - (a) if employing an unlicensed assistant who is not registered as a trainee pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-302:
 - (i) actively supervise the unlicensed assistant; and
 - (ii) ensure that the assistant performs only clerical duties, including:
 - (A) typing research notes or reports completed by a trainee or an appraiser;
 - (B) taking photographs of properties; and
 - (C) obtaining copies of public records;
 - (b)(i) except as provided in this Subsection (2)(a), comply with the current edition of USPAP; and
 - (ii) observe the advisory opinions of USPAP;
 - (c) in order to authorize another individual to sign an appraisal report on behalf of the individual who completes the report:
 - (i) grant authority to the signer in writing;
 - (ii) limit the signing authority to a specific property address;
 - (iii) explicitly disclose within the appraisal report that the signer is authorized by the appraiser to sign the report on the appraiser's behalf;

(iv) attach a copy of the written permission required pursuant to this Subsection (1)(c)(i) to the report; and

(v) ensure that the signer signs the appraiser's name, followed by the word "by," and then followed by the signer's own name;

(d) if using a digital signature in place of a handwritten signature, ensure that:

(i) the software program that generates the digital signature has a security feature; and

(ii) no one other than the appraiser has control of the signature;

(e) retain a photocopy or other exact copy of each report as it is provided to the client, including the appraiser's signature;

(f) analyze and report the sales and listing history of the subject property for the three years preceding the appraisal if such information is available to the appraiser from a multiple listing service, listing agent(s), property owner, or other verifiable source(s);

(g)(i) include in each appraisal report a statement indicating whether or not the subject property was inspected as part of the appraisal process; and

(ii) if any inspections were done, include the following information concerning each inspection:

(A) the names of all appraisers and trainees who participated in the inspection;

(B) whether the inspection was an exterior inspection only or both an exterior and an interior inspection; and

(C) the date that the inspection was performed; and

(h) unless Subsection (2)(b) applies, respond within ten business days to division notification:

(i) of a complaint against the individual; or

(ii) that information is needed from the individual.

(2) Exceptions.

(a) An individual is exempt from complying with all provisions of USPAP when acting in an official capacity as:

(i) a division staff member or employee;

(ii) a member of the experience review committee as appointed and approved by the board;

(iii) a member of the technical review panel as appointed and approved by the board;

(iv) a hearing officer;

(v) a member of a county board of equalization;

(vi) an administrative law judge;

(vii) a member of the Utah State Tax Commission; or

(viii) a member of the board.

(b) If a deadline for response under this Subsection (1)(h) falls on a day when the division is closed, the deadline shall be extended to the next business day.

(3) A trainee shall:

(a) using forms provided by the division, maintain a separate log of experience hours for each supervising appraiser with whom the trainee works; and

(b) include in each log the following information for each appraisal:

(i) file number;

(ii) report date;

(iii) subject address;

(iv) client name;

(v) type of property;

(vi) report form number or type;

(vii) number of work hours;

(viii) description of work performed by the trainee; and

(ix) scope of the review and supervision of the supervising appraiser.

(4)(a) A supervisory appraiser shall delegate to a trainee only such duties as the trainee is authorized to perform under Subsection R162-2g-311(1).

(b) A supervisory appraiser shall directly train and supervise the trainee in the performance of assigned duties by:

(i) critically observing and directing all aspects of the appraisal process;

(ii) accepting full responsibility for the appraisal and the contents of the appraisal report by signing and certifying the appraisal complies with USPAP; and

(iii) reviewing and signing the trainee appraisal reports.

(c) A supervisory appraiser shall personally inspect:

(i) each property that is appraised with a trainee until the supervisory appraiser determines the trainee is competent to inspect the property in accordance with the competency rule of USPAP for the property type, and the trainee has performed at least:

(A) 100 residential inspections as provided in Subsection R162-2g-311(1)(b)(i); and

(B) 20 non-residential inspections as provided in Subsection R162-2g-311(1)(b)(ii); and

(ii) any property for which the appraisal report scope of work or certification requires appraiser inspection.

(d) A supervisory appraiser shall be state-certified and in good standing with the division for a period of at least three years prior to being eligible to become a supervisory appraiser.

(e) An appraiser may not act as a supervisory appraiser if the appraiser has been subject to a disciplinary action in any jurisdiction:

(i) within the three year period preceding the date on which the appraiser proposes to act as a supervisor; and

(ii) where the supervisory appraiser's legal eligibility to engage in the appraisal practice was impacted or impaired.

(f) A supervisory appraiser subject to a disciplinary action will be considered to be in good standing three years after the successful completion or termination of the sanction imposed against the appraiser.

(g) A supervisory appraiser shall comply with the competency rule of USPAP for the property type and geographic location for which the trainee appraiser is being supervised.

(h) Although a trainee is permitted to have more than one supervisory appraiser, a supervisory appraiser may not supervise more than three trainees at one time, unless a division program provides for progress monitoring, supervisory certified appraiser qualifications, and supervision and oversight requirements for supervisory appraisers.

(i) An appraisal experience log shall be maintained jointly by the supervisory appraiser and the trainee. It is the responsibility of both the supervisory appraiser and the trainee to ensure the experience log is accurate, current, and complies with division requirements.

(5) A school shall:

(a) maintain a record of each student's attendance for a minimum of five years after the student enrolls;

(b) display the certification number of all continuing education courses in advertising and marketing;

(c) as to each student who provides the school with an accurate name or license number, bank course completion information:

(i) within 10 days after the end of a course offering; and

(ii) to the database specified by the division;

(d) upon request of the division, substantiate any claim made in advertising or marketing;

(e) within 15 calendar days of any material change in the information outlined in R162-2g-307b(1), provide to the division written notice of the change;

(f) with regard to the criminal history disclosure required under R162-2g-307b(2)(c)(iii):

(i) obtain each student's signature before allowing the student to participate in course instruction;

(ii) retain each signed criminal history disclosure for a minimum of two years; and

(iii) make any signed criminal history disclosure available

to the division upon request;

- (g) maintain a high quality of instruction;
- (h) adhere to all state laws and administrative rules regarding school and instructor certification;
- (i) provide the instructor(s) for each course with the required course content outline;
- (j) require instructors to adhere to the approved course content;
- (k) comply with a division request for information within 10 business days of the date of the request; and
- (l) verify that the material is current in any course taught on:
 - (i) Utah statutes;
 - (ii) Utah administrative rules;
 - (iii) Federal laws; and
 - (iv) Federal regulations.
- (6) An instructor shall adhere to the approved outline for any course taught.

R162-2g-502b. Prohibited Conduct.

(1) An individual registered, licensed, or certified by the division may not:

- (a) release to a client a draft report of a one- to four-unit residential real property;
- (b) release to a client a draft report of a property other than a one- to four-unit residential real property unless:
 - (i) the first page of the report prominently identifies the report as a draft;
 - (ii) the draft report is signed by the appraiser; and
 - (iii) the appraiser complies with USPAP in the preparation of the draft report;
- (c) affix a signature to an appraisal report by means of a signature stamp; or
- (d) sign a blank or partially completed appraisal report that will be completed by anyone other than the appraiser who has signed the report;
- (e) sign an appraisal report containing a statement indicating that an appraiser has inspected a property if the appraiser has not inspected the property; or
- (f) split appraisal fees with any person who is not a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser, except that a supervising appraiser may pay a trainee reasonable compensation proportionate to the lawful services actually performed by the trainee in connection with appraisals.

(2) A trainee may not:

- (a) solicit a client to address an engagement letter directly to the trainee; or
- (b) accept payment for appraisal services from anyone other than:
 - (i) the trainee's supervisor; or
 - (ii) an appraisal or government entity with which the trainee is affiliated.

(3) A supervising appraiser may not:

- (a) sign a report that is completed in response to an engagement letter that is addressed to a trainee;
- (b) sign an appraisal report as the supervising appraiser without having given adequate supervision to the trainee, appraiser, or assistant being supervised.
- (4) A state-licensed appraiser may not place a seal on an appraisal report or use a seal in any other manner likely to create the impression that the appraiser is a state-certified appraiser.

(5) A school may not:

- (a) in advertising and marketing:
 - (i) make a misrepresentation about any course of instruction;
 - (ii) make statements or implications that disparage the dignity and integrity of the appraisal profession;
 - (iii) disparage a competitor's services or methods of operation;

(iv) as to a continuing education course, use language that indicates division approval is pending or otherwise forthcoming;

(b) attempt by any means to obtain or use the questions on the state licensure or certification exam unless those questions have been dropped from the current exam bank;

(c) accept payment from a student without first providing to that student the information outlined in R162-2g-307b(2)(c);

(d) continue to operate after the expiration date of the school certification without renewing;

(e) continue to offer a course after its expiration date without renewing;

(f) allow an instructor whose instructor certification has expired to continue teaching;

(g) allow an individual student to earn more than eight credit hours of education in a single day;

(h) award credit to a student who has not complied with the minimum attendance requirements;

(i) allow a student to obtain credit for all or part of a course by taking an examination in lieu of attending the course;

(j) give valuable consideration to a person licensed with or certified by the division under Section 61-2g for referring students to the school;

(k) accept valuable consideration from a person licensed with or certified by the division under Section 61-2g for referring students to a licensed or certified appraiser; or

(l) require a student to attend any program organized for the purpose of solicitation.

(6) A continuing education provider may not:

(a) in advertising and marketing:

(i) make a misrepresentation about any course of instruction;

(ii) make statements or implications that disparage the dignity and integrity of the appraisal profession; or

(iii) as to a continuing education course, use language that indicates division approval is pending or otherwise forthcoming;

(b) continue to offer a course after its expiration date without renewing;

(c) allow an instructor whose instructor certification has expired to continue teaching;

(d) allow an individual student to earn more than eight credit hours of education in a single day;

(e) award credit to a student who has not complied with the minimum attendance requirements; or

(f) allow a student to obtain credit for all or part of a course by taking an examination in lieu of attending the course.

(7) An instructor may not:

(a) continue to teach any course after the course has expired and without renewing the course certification; or

(b) continue to teach any course after the individual's certification has expired and without renewing the instructor certification.

R162-2g-504. Administrative Proceedings.

(1) Formal adjudicative proceedings. An adjudicative proceeding conducted subsequent to the issuance of a cease and desist order or other emergency order shall be conducted as a formal adjudicative proceeding.

(2) Informal adjudicative proceedings.

(a) An adjudicative proceeding as to any matter not specifically designated as requiring a formal adjudicative proceeding shall be conducted as an informal adjudicative proceeding.

(b) A hearing shall be held in an informal adjudicative proceeding only if required or permitted by the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act or by these rules.

(3)(a) A hearing before the board will be held in:

(i) a proceeding conducted subsequent to the issuance of a cease and desist order or other emergency order;

(ii) a case where the division seeks to deny an application

for original or renewed registration, licensure, or certification for failure of the applicant to meet the criteria of good moral character, honesty, integrity or truthfulness;

(iii) a case where the division seeks disciplinary action pursuant to Sections 61-2g-501 and 502 against a trainee or an appraiser; and

(iv) an appeal from an automatic revocation under Section 61-2g-302(2)(d), if the appellant requests a hearing.

(b) If properly requested by the applicant, a hearing will be held before the board to consider an application:

(i) that is denied by the division on the grounds that the instructor's attestation to upstanding moral character is false;

(ii) for an initial appraiser license or certification that is denied by the board on the recommendation of the experience review committee; and

(iii) for a temporary permit that is denied by the division for any reason.

(c) A hearing is not required and will not be held in the following informal adjudicative proceedings:

(i) the issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of a trainee registration or an appraiser license or certification by the division;

(ii) the issuance or renewal of an appraisal course, school, or instructor certification;

(iii) the issuance of any interpretation of statute, rule or order, or the issuance of any written opinion or declaratory order determining the applicability of a statute, rule or order, when enforcement or implementation of the statute, rule or order lies within the jurisdiction of the division; and

(iv) the denial of renewal or reinstatement of a trainee registration or an appraiser license or certification for failure to complete any continuing education required by statute or rule; and

(v) the denial of an application for an original or renewed school, instructor, or course certification on the ground that it does not comply with the requirements stated in these rules.

(4)(a) Request for agency action. The following applications shall be deemed a request for agency action:

(i) registration as a trainee;

(ii) licensure or certification as an appraiser;

(iii) certification of a course, school, or instructor; and

(iv) issuance of a temporary permit.

(b) Any other request for agency action shall be in writing, signed by the requestor, and shall contain the following:

(i) the names and addresses of all persons to whom a copy of the request for agency action is being sent;

(ii) the agency's file number or other reference number, if known;

(iii) the date of mailing of the request for agency action;

(iv) a statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the agency action is requested, if known;

(v) a statement of the relief or action sought from the division; and

(vi) a statement of the facts and reasons forming the basis for relief or agency action.

(c) A complaint against a trainee, an appraiser, or the holder of a temporary permit requesting that the division commence an investigation or a disciplinary action is not a request for agency action.

(5) Procedures for hearings in informal adjudicative proceedings.

(a) All informal adjudicative proceedings shall adhere to procedures as outlined in:

(i) Utah Administrative Procedures Act Title 63G, Chapter 4;

(ii) Utah Administrative Code Rule R151-4 et seq.; and

(iii) the rules promulgated by the division.

(b) Except as provided in this Subsection (6)(b), a party is not required to file a written answer to a notice of agency action

from the division in an informal adjudicative proceeding.

(c) In any proceeding under this Subsection R162-2g-504, the board and division may at their discretion delegate a hearing to an administrative law judge or request that an administrative law judge assist the board and the division in conducting the hearing. Any delegation of a hearing to an administrative law judge shall be in writing.

(d)(i) Upon the scheduling of a hearing by the division and at least 30 days prior to the hearing, the division shall, by first class postage-prepaid delivery, mail written notice of the date, time, and place scheduled for the hearing, to the respondent at the address last provided to the division pursuant to Subsection R162-2g-306b.

(ii) The notice shall set forth the matters to be addressed in the hearing.

(e) Formal discovery is prohibited.

(f) The division may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence:

(i) on its own behalf; or

(ii) on behalf of a party where the party:

(A) makes a written request;

(B) assumes responsibility for effecting service of the subpoena; and

(C) bears the costs of the service, any witness fee, and any mileage to be paid to a witness.

(g) Upon ordering a licensee to appear for a hearing, the division shall provide to the licensee the information that the division will introduce at the hearing.

(h) Intervention is prohibited.

(i) Hearings shall be open to all parties unless the presiding officer closes the hearing pursuant to:

(i) Title 63G, Chapter 4, the Utah Administrative Procedures Act; or

(ii) Title 52, Chapter 4, the Open and Public Meetings Act.

(j) Upon filing a proper entry of appearance with the division pursuant to Utah Administrative Code Section R151-4-110(1)(a), an attorney may represent a party.

(6) Additional procedures for disciplinary proceedings.

(a) The division shall commence a disciplinary proceeding by filing and serving on the respondent:

(i) a notice of agency action;

(ii) a petition setting forth the allegations made by the division;

(iii) a witness list, if applicable; and

(iv) an exhibit list, if applicable.

(b) Answer.

(i) At the time the petition is filed, the presiding officer, upon a determination of good cause, may require the respondent to file an answer to the petition by so ordering in the notice of agency action.

(ii) The respondent may file an answer, even if not ordered to do so in the notice of agency action.

(iii) Any answer shall be filed with the division no later than 30 days following the mailing date of the notice of agency action pursuant to this Subsection (6)(a).

(c) Witness and exhibit lists.

(i) Where applicable, the division shall provide its witness and exhibit lists to the respondent at the time it mails its notice of agency action.

(ii) Any witness list shall contain:

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of each witness; and

(B) a summary of the testimony expected from the witness.

(iii) Any exhibit list:

(A) shall contain an identification of each document or other exhibit that the party intends to use at the hearing; and

(B) shall be accompanied by copies of the exhibits.

(iv)(A) The presiding officer, upon a determination of good cause, may require a respondent to file a witness and

exhibit list.

(B) Failure to comply with a requirement to file a witness and exhibit list may result in the exclusion of any witness or exhibit not disclosed.

(d) Pre-hearing motions.

(i) Any pre-hearing motion permitted under the Administrative Procedures Act or the rules promulgated by the Department of Commerce shall be made in accordance with those rules.

(ii) The division director shall receive and rule upon any pre-hearing motions.

R162-2g-601. Appendices.

Appendix 1. Residential Experience Hours Schedule. The hours shown in the following schedule shall be awarded to form appraisals. Fifteen hours may be added to the hours shown if the appraisal is a narrative appraisal instead of a form appraisal.

TABLE		Hours that may be earned
Property Type		
(a) one-unit dwelling, above-grade:		
(i) living area less than 4,000 square feet, including a site		Up to 10 hours (Expected avg hrs 7.5)
Part 1		
Task	Hours	
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25	
Neighborhood Description	0.5	
Exterior Inspection	0.5	
Interior Inspection	0.5	
Market Conditions	0.75	
Land Value Estimate	0.5	
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5	
Income Value Estimate	2.5	
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	2.5	
Final Reconciliation	0.25	
Appraisal Report Preparation	1.75	
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5	
(ii) living area 4,000 square feet or more, including a site		Up to 10 hours
Part 2		
Task	Hours	
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25	
Neighborhood Description	0.5	
Exterior Inspection	0.75	
Interior Inspection	0.75	
Market Conditions	0.75	
Land Value Estimate	0.75	
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.75	
Income Value Estimate	3.0	
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0	
Final Reconciliation	0.25	
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0	
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5	
(b) multiple one-unit dwellings in the same subdivision or condominium project, which dwellings are substantially similar:		
(i) 1-25 dwellings		7 hours per dwelling, up to a maximum of 42 hours
(ii) over 25 dwellings		70 hours maximum
(c) two to four-unit dwelling		
Part 3		
Task	Hours	
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25	
Neighborhood Description	0.5	
Exterior Inspection	0.5	
Interior Inspection	0.5	
Market Conditions	0.75	
Land Value Estimate	0.5	
Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5	
Income Value Estimate	3.0	

Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(d) employee relocation counsel reports completed on currently accepted Employee Relocation Counsel form	Up to 10 hours
(e) residential lot, 1-4 unit	Up to 7 hours

Part 4

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Site Inspection	0.25
Market Conditions	0.75
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(f) multiple lots in the same subdivision, which lots are substantially similar

(i) 1-25 lots	5 hours per lot, up to a maximum of 30 hours
(ii) Over 25 lots	50 hours maximum
(g) small parcel of less than 20 acres	up to 6.5 hours

Part 5

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Site Inspection	0.25
Market Conditions	0.75
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5
(h) vacant land, 20-640 acres	20-40 hours, per board decision
(i) recreational, farm, or timber acreage suitable for a house site:	
(i) up to 10 acres	10 hours
(ii) 10 acres or more	15 hours
(j) all other unusual structures or acreage which are much larger or more complex than typical properties	5-35 hours, per board decision
(k) review of residential appraisals with no opinion of value developed as part of the review performed in conjunction with investigations by government agencies	10-50 hours

Appendix 2. General Experience Hours Schedule. All appraisal reports claimed for property types identified in sections (a) through (k) of the following schedule shall be narrative appraisal reports. Experience hours listed in this schedule may be increased by 50% for unique and complex properties if the applicant notes the number of extra hours claimed on the appraiser experience log submitted by the applicant, and if the applicant maintains in the workfile for the appraisal an explanation as to why the extra hours are claimed.

TABLE		Hours that may be earned
Property Type		
(a) Apartment buildings:		
(i) 5-100 units		40 hours
(ii) over 100 units		50 hours
(b) hotel or motels:		
(i) 50 units or fewer		30 hours
(ii) 51-150 units		40 hours
(iii) over 150 units		50 hours
(c) nursing home, rest home, care facilities:		
(i) fewer than 80 beds		40 hours
(ii) 80 beds or more		50 hours
(d) industrial or warehouse building:		
(i) smaller than 20,000 square feet		30 hours
(ii) 20,000 square feet or more, single tenant		40 hours
(iii) 20,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants		50 hours
(e) office buildings:		

(i) smaller than 10,000 square feet	30 hours	Part 1	
(ii) 10,000 square feet or more, single tenant	40 hours	Task	Hours
(iii) 10,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants	50 hours	Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
(f) entire condominium projects, using income approach to value:		Neighborhood Description	0.5
(i) 5- to 30-unit project	30 hours	Exterior Inspection	0.5
(ii) 31- or more-unit project	50 hours	Interior Inspection	0.5
(g) retail buildings:		CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
(i) smaller than 10,000 square feet	30 hours	Market Conditions	0.75
(ii) 10,000 square feet or more, single tenant	40 hours	Land Value Estimate	0.5
(iii) 10,000 square feet or more, multiple tenants	50 hours	Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5
(h) commercial, multi-unit, industrial, or other nonresidential use acreage:		Income Value Estimate	2.5
(i) 1 to less than 100 acres	20-40 hours	Sales Comparison Value Estimate	2.5
(ii) 100 acres or more, income approach to value	50-60 hours	Final Reconciliation	0.25
(i) all other unusual structures or assignments that are much larger or more complex than the properties described in (a) to (h) herein.	5 to 100 hours per board decision	Appraisal Report Preparation	1.75
(j) entire subdivisions or planned unit developments (PUDs):		Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5
(i) 1- to 25-unit subdivision or PUD	30 hours	Part 2	
(ii) over 25-unit subdivision or PUD	50 hours	Task	Hours
(k) feasibility or market analysis	5 to 100 hours, each per board decision, up to a maximum of 500 hours	Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
		Neighborhood Description	0.5
		Exterior Inspection	0.75
		Interior Inspection	0.75
		CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
		Market Conditions	0.75
		Land Value Estimate	0.75
		Improvement Cost Estimate	0.75
		Income Value Estimate	3.0
		Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0
		Final Reconciliation	0.25
		Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
		Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5
(l) farm and ranch appraisals:	Form Narrative		
(i) irrigated cropland, pasture other than rangeland:		(c) two to four unit dwelling:	
(A) 1 to less than 11 acres	10 hrs 15 hrs	Part 3	
(B) 11-less than 40 acres	12.5 hrs 20 hrs	Task	Hours
(C) 40-less than 160 acres	15 hrs 25 hrs	Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
(D) 160-less than 1280 acres	25 hrs 40 hrs	Neighborhood Description	0.5
(E) 1280 acres or more	40 hrs 50 hrs	Exterior Inspection	0.5
(ii) dry farm:		Interior Inspection	0.5
(A) 1 to less than 1280 acres	15 hrs 25 hrs	CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
(B) 1280 acres or more	20 hrs 40 hrs	Market Conditions	0.75
(m) Improvements on properties other than a rural residence, maximum 10 hours:		Land Value Estimate	0.5
(i) dwelling	5 hrs 5 hrs	Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5
(ii) shed	2.5 hrs 2.5 hrs	Income Value Estimate	3.0
(n) cattle ranches		Sales Comparison Value Estimate	3.0
(i) 0-200 head	15 hrs 20 hrs	Final Reconciliation	0.25
(ii) 201-500 head	25 hrs 30 hrs	Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
(iii) 501-1000 head	30 hrs 40 hrs	Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5
(iv) more than 1000 head	40 hrs 50 hrs	(d) commercial and industrial buildings, depending on complexity:	
(o) sheep ranches		Part 4	
(i) 0-2000 head	25 hrs 30 hrs	Task	Hours
(ii) more than 2000 head	35 hrs 45 hrs	Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25
(p) dairy, including all improvements except a dwelling		Neighborhood Description	0.5
(i) 0-100 head	20 hrs 25 hrs	Exterior Inspection	0.5-4.5
(ii) 101-300 head	25 hrs 30 hrs	Interior Inspection	0.5-9.5
(iii) more than 300 head	30 hrs 35 hrs	CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
(q) orchards		Market Conditions	1.5
(i) up to 50 acres	30 hrs 40 hrs	Land Value Estimate	2.0
(ii) more than 50 acres	40 hrs 50 hrs	Improvement Cost Estimate	2.0
(r) rangeland/timber		Income Value Estimate	2-15
(i) 0-640 acres	20 hrs 25 hrs	Sales Comparison Value Estimate	2-15
(ii) more than 640 acres	30 hrs 35 hrs	Final Reconciliation	0.5
(s) poultry		Appraisal Report Preparation	1-10
(i) 0-100,000 birds	30 hrs 40 hrs	Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5
(ii) more than 100,000 birds	40 hrs 50 hrs	(e) agricultural and other improvements, depending on complexity:	
(t) mink		Part 5	
(i) 0-5000 cages	30 hrs 35 hrs	Task	Hours
(ii) more than 5000 cages	40 hrs 50 hrs	Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25-0.5
(u) fish farm	40 hrs 50 hrs	Neighborhood Description	0.5
(v) hog farm	40 hrs 50 hrs	Exterior Inspection	0.25-0.5
(w) review of appendix 2 appraisals with no opinion of value developed as part of the review, performed in conjunction with investigations by government agencies	20-100 hours	Interior Inspection	0.5-1
		CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
		Market Conditions	0.75
		Land Value Estimate	0.5-1

Appendix 3. Mass Appraisal Experience Hours Schedule.

TABLE

Property Type	Hours that may be earned	Task	Hours
(a) one-unit dwelling, above-grade living area less than 4,000 square feet:		Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25-0.5
		Neighborhood Description	0.5
		Exterior Inspection	0.25-0.5
		Interior Inspection	0.5-1
		CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
		Market Conditions	0.75
		Land Value Estimate	0.5-1

Improvement Cost Estimate	0.5-1
Income Value Estimate	1-3
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(f) vacant land, depending on complexity:

Part 6

Task	Hours
Highest and Best Use Analysis	0.25-0.5
Neighborhood Description	0.5
Site Inspection	0.25
Land Segregation	0.25
CAMA Data Input and Review	0.5
Inspection	0.25-2.25
Market Conditions	0.75
Income Value Estimate	1-3
Sales Comparison Value Estimate	1-3
Final Reconciliation	0.25
Appraisal Report Preparation	2.0
Restricted Appraisal Report Preparation	0.5

(g) land valuation guideline (development):

(i) 25 or fewer parcels	10 hours
(ii) 26 to 500 parcels	30 hours
(iii) over 500 parcels	25 additional hours for each 500 parcels, up to a maximum of 125 hours for each guideline

(h) land valuation guideline (update):

(i) 25 or fewer parcels	1 hour
(ii) 26 to 500 parcels	3 hours
(iii) over 500 parcels	2.5 additional hours for each 500 parcels, up to a maximum of 12.5 hours for each guideline

(i) assessment/sales ratio study, data collection, verification, sample inspection, analysis, conclusion, and implementation:

(i) base study of 100 reviewed sales	125 hours
(ii) additional increments of 100 sales	25 additional hours for each 100 additional sales, up to a maximum of 375 hours for each study

(j) multiple regression model, development and implementation:

(i) fewer than 5,000 parcels	100 hours
(ii) additional increments of 500 parcels	5 additional hours for each additional 500 parcels, up to a maximum of 375 hours for each regression model
(k) industry depreciation study and analysis	5 to 40 hours

(l) reviews of "land value in use" in accordance with U.C.A. Section 59-2-505:

(i) office review only	0.25 hours
(ii) field review	0.5 hours

(m) natural resource properties, depending on complexity:

(i) sand and gravel	1-20 hours per site
(ii) mine	1-110 hours
(iii) oil and gas	1-50 hours per site

(n) pipelines and gas distribution properties, depending on complexity

(o) telephone and electric properties, depending on complexity

(p) airline and railroad properties, depending on complexity

(q) appraisal review/audit, depending on complexity

(r) capitalization rate study	2.5-125 hours
(s) mineral pricing study	10 to 100 hours
(t) effective tax rate study	10 to 100 hours

(u) Ad valorem centrally assessed property tax appeal preparation

	5 to 125 hours
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Appendix 4. Appraiser Education.

TABLE 1

Required Core Curriculum

Trainee Appraiser	
Basic Appraisal Principles	30 Hours
Basic Appraisal Procedures	30 Hours
15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent	15 Hours
Trainee Appraiser Education Requirements	75 Total Hours

Licensed Appraiser	
Basic Appraisal Principles	30 Hours
Basic Appraisal Procedures	30 Hours
15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent	15 Hours
Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches	30 Hours
Residential Report Writing and Case Studies	15 Hours
Licensed Residential Education Requirements	150 Total Hours

Certified Residential	
Basic Appraisal Principles	30 Hours
Basic Appraisal Procedures	30 Hours
15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent	15 Hours
Residential Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	15 Hours
Residential Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	15 Hours
Residential Sales Comparison and Income Approaches	30 Hours
Residential Report Writing and Case Studies	15 Hours
Statistics, Modeling and Finance	15 Hours
Advanced Residential Applications and Case Studies	15 Hours
Appraisal Subject Matter Electives (May include hours over minimum shown above in other modules)	20 Hours
Certified Residential Education Requirements	200 Total Hours

Certified General*	
Basic Appraisal Principles	30 Hours
Basic Appraisal Procedures	30 Hours
15-Hour national USPAP Course or its Equivalent	15 Hours
*General Appraiser Market Analysis and Highest and Best Use	30 Hours
Statistics, Modeling and Finance	15 Hours
*General Sales Comparison and Income Approaches	30 Hours
*General Appraiser Site Valuation and Cost Approach	30 Hours
General Appraiser Income Approach	60 Hours
*General Appraiser Report Writing and Case Studies	30 Hours
Appraisal Subject Matter Electives (May include hours over minimum shown above in other modules)	30 Hours
Certified General Education Requirements	300 Total Hours

*The four Certified General courses identified with an asterisk * may substitute for the equivalent four Licensed Appraiser or Certified Residential courses when a candidate provides proof of completion of these courses when applying for a Licensed or Certified Residential appraisal credential.

TABLE 2

Continuing Education Topics (Division Certification Required)

- (1) Ad valorem taxation
- (2) Arbitration, dispute resolution
- (3) Courses related to the practice of real estate appraisal or consulting
- (4) Development cost estimating
- (5) Ethics and standards of professional practice, USPAP
- (6) Land use planning, zoning
- (7) Management, leasing, timesharing
- (8) Property development, partial interests

- (9) Real estate law, easements, and legal interests
- (10) Real estate litigation, damages, condemnation
- (11) Real estate financing and investment
- (12) Real estate appraisal related computer applications
- (13) Real estate securities and syndication
- (14) Developing opinions of real property value in appraisals
that also include personal property and/or business value
- (15) Seller concessions and impact on value
- (16) Energy efficient items and "green building" appraisals

**KEY: real estate appraisals, school certification, instructor
certification**

January 1, 2015

61-2g-201(2)(h)

61-2g-202(1)

61-2g-205(5)(c)

61-2g-307(3)

61-2g-401(5)

R277. Education, Administration.**R277-419. Pupil Accounting.****R277-419-1. Definitions.**

A. "Aggregate Membership" means the sum of all days in membership during a school year for the student, program, school, LEA, or state.

B. "Approved CTE course" means a course approved by the Board within the Career and Technical Education (CTE) Pathways in the eight areas of study.

C. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

D. "Charter school" means a school that is authorized and operated under Sections 53A-1a-501.6, 53A-1a-515 and 53A-1a-501.3.

E. "Compulsory school age" means:

(1) a person who is at least five years old and no more than 17 years old on or before September 1;

(2) with respect to special education, a person who is at least three years old and no more than 21 years old on or before September 1;

(3) with respect to YIC, a person who is at least five years old and no more than 21 years old on or before September 1.

F. "Data Clearinghouse" means the electronic data collection system used by the USOE to collect information required by law from LEAs about individual students at certain points throughout the school year to support the allocation of funds and accountability reporting.

G. "Electronic high school" means a rigorous program offering 9-12 grade level courses delivered over the Internet and coordinated by the USOE.

H. "Influenza pandemic (pandemic)" means a global outbreak of serious illness in people. It may be caused by a strain of influenza that most people have no natural immunity to and that is easily spread from person to person.

I. "ISI-1" means a student who receives 1 to 59 minutes of YIC related services during a typical school day.

J. "ISI-2" means a student who receives 60 to 179 minutes of YIC related services during a typical school day.

K. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts and charter schools.

L. "Membership" means a public school student is on the current roll of a public school class or public school as of a given date:

(1) A student is a member of a class or school from the date of entrance at the school and is placed on the current roll until official removal from the class or school due to the student having left the school.

(2) Removal from the roll does not mean that the LEA should delete the student's record, only that the student should no longer be counted in membership.

M. "Minimum School Program (MSP)" means public school programs for kindergarten, elementary, and secondary schools described in Section 53A-17a-103(5).

N. "Private school" means an educational institution that is not a charter school but is owned or operated by a private person, firm, association, organization, or corporation, rather than subject to governance by the Board consistent with the Utah Constitution.

O. "Program" means an institution within a larger education entity that is designed to accomplish a predetermined curricular objective or set of objectives.

P. "Resource" means a student who receives 1 to 179 minutes of special education services during a typical school day consistent with the student's IEP provided for under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400 et seq., amended in 2004.

Q. "Retained senior" means a student beyond the general compulsory education age who is authorized at the discretion of the LEA to remain in enrollment as a high school senior in the year(s) after the cohort has graduated due to:

(1) sickness;

(2) hospitalization;

(3) pending court investigation or action or both; or

(4) other extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the student.

R. "S1" means the record maintained by the USOE containing individual student demographic and school membership data in a Data Clearinghouse file.

S. "S2" means the record maintained by the USOE containing individual student data related to participation in a special education program in a Data Clearinghouse file.

T. "S3" means the record maintained by the USOE containing individual student data related to participation in a YIC program in a Data Clearinghouse file.

U. "School" means an educational entity governed by an LEA that is supported with public funds, includes enrolled or prospectively enrolled full-time students, employs licensed educators as instructors that provide instruction consistent with R277-502-5, has one or more assigned administrators, is accredited consistent with R277-410-3, and administers required statewide assessments to its students.

V. "School day" means:

(1) a minimum of two hours per day per session in kindergarten and a minimum of four hours per day in grades one through twelve, subject to the following constraints:

(2)(a) All school day calculations shall exclude lunch periods and pass time between classes but may include recess periods that include organization or instruction from school staff.

(b) Each day that satisfies hourly instruction time shall count as a school day, regardless of the number or length of class periods or whether or not particular classes meet.

W. "School membership" means membership other than in a special education or YIC program in the context of the Data Clearinghouse.

X. "School of enrollment" means the school where a student takes a majority of his classes; the school designated to receive the student's weighted pupil unit.

Y. "School year" means the 12 month period from July 1 through June 30.

Z. "Self-contained" means a public school student with an IEP or YIC, who receives 180 minutes or more of special education or YIC related services during a typical school day.

AA. "Self-Contained Resource Attendance Management (SCRAM)" means a record that tracks the aggregate membership of public school special education students for state funding purposes.

BB. "SSID" means Statewide Student Identifier.

CC. "UCAT" means any public institution of higher education affiliated with the Utah College of Applied Technology.

DD. "Unexcused absence" means an absence charged to a student when the student was not physically present at school at any of the times attendance checks were made in accordance with Section R277-419-4B(3) and the student's absence could not be accounted for by evidence of a legitimate or valid excuse in accordance with local board policy on truancy as defined in Section 53A-11-101.

EE. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

FF. "Virtual education" means the use of information and communication technologies to offer educational opportunities to students in a manner that transcends traditional limitations of time and space with respect to their relationships with teachers, peers, and instructional materials.

GG. "Year End upload" means the Data Clearinghouse file due annually by July 15 from school districts and charter schools to the USOE for the prior school year.

HH. "Youth in Custody (YIC)" means a person under the age of 21 who is:

- (1) in the custody of the Department of Human Services;
- (2) in the custody of an equivalent agency of a Native American tribe recognized by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs and whose custodial parent or legal guardian resides within the state; or
- (3) being held in a juvenile detention facility.

R277-419-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision over public education in the State Board of Education, by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to make rules in accordance with its responsibilities, Section 53A-1-402(1)(e) which directs the Board to establish rules and standards regarding cost-effectiveness, school budget formats and financial, statistical, and student accounting requirements, and Section 53A-1-404(2) which directs that local school board auditing standards shall include financial accounting and student accounting. This rule is further authorized by Section 53A-1-301(3)(d) which directs the Superintendent to present to the Governor and the Legislature data on the funds allocated to school districts, and Section 53A-3-404 which requires annual financial reports from all school districts.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify pupil accounting procedures used in apportioning and distributing state funds for education.

R277-419-3. Schools and Programs.

A. Schools

- (1) Each school shall receive the appropriate accountability reports from the USOE and other state-mandated reports for the school type and grade range; and
- (2) All schools shall submit a Clearinghouse report; and
- (3) All schools shall employ at least one licensed educator and one administrator.

B. Programs

- (1) Students who are enrolled in a program shall remain members of a public school; and
- (2) Programs shall not receive separate accountability and other state-mandated reports from the USOE; and
- (3) Students reported under a program shall be included in WPU and student enrollment calculations of a school of enrollment; and
- (4) Courses taught at programs shall be credited to the appropriate school of enrollment.

C. Private school or program

- (1) Private schools or programs shall not be required to submit data to the USOE; and
- (2) Private schools or programs shall not receive annual accountability reports.

R277-419-4. Minimum School Days, LEA Records, and Audits.

A. Minimum standards for school days

(1) LEAs shall conduct school for at least 990 instructional hours and 180 school days each school year; exceptions to the number of school days for individual students and schools are provided for in R277-419-8.

(2) The required school days and hours may be offered at any time during the school year, consistent with the law.

(3) Health Department Emergency or Pandemic

(a) The Board may waive the school day and hour requirement, following a vote of Board members, pursuant to a directive from the Utah State Health Department or a local health department, that results in the closure of a school in the event of a pandemic or other public health emergency.

(b) In the event that the Board is unable to meet in a timely manner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction may issue a waiver following consultation with a majority of Board

members.

(c) The waiver may be for a designated time period and for specific areas, school districts, or schools in the state, as determined by the health department directive.

(d) The waiver may allow for school districts to continue to receive state funds for pupil services and reimbursements.

(e) The waiver by the Board or State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall direct school districts to provide as much notice to students and parents of the suspension of school services, as is reasonably possible.

(f) The waiver shall direct school districts to comply with health department directives, but to continue to provide any services to students that are not inconsistent with the directive.

(g) The Board may encourage school districts to provide electronic or distance learning services to affected students for the period of the pandemic or other public health emergency to the extent of personnel and funds available.

(4) Minimum standards shall apply to all public schools in all settings unless Utah law or this rule provides for specific exceptions. Local boards are encouraged to provide adequate school days and hours in the school district's yearly calendar to avoid the necessity of a waiver request except in the most extreme circumstances.

B. Official records

(1) To determine student membership, LEAs shall ensure that records of daily student attendance are maintained in each school which clearly and accurately show for each student the:

- (a) entry date;
- (b) exit date;
- (c) exit or high school completion status;
- (d) whether or not an absence was excused;
- (e) disability status (resource or self-contained, if applicable); and
- (f) YIC status (ISI-1, ISI-2 or self-contained, if applicable).

(2)(a) Computerized or manually produced records for CTE programs shall be kept by teacher, class and Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code.

(b) These records shall clearly and accurately show for each student in a CTE class the:

- (i) entry date;
- (ii) exit date; and
- (iii) excused or unexcused status of absence.

(3) A minimum of one attendance check shall be made by each public school each school day.

C. Due to school activities requiring schedule and program modification during the first days and last days of the school year:

(1) For the first five school days, an LEA may report aggregate days of membership equal to the number recorded for the second five-day period of the school year.

(2) For the last five-day period, an LEA may report aggregate days of membership equal to the number recorded for the immediately preceding five-day period.

(3) Schools shall continue instructional activities throughout required calendared instruction days.

D. Audits

(1) An independent auditor shall be employed under contract by each LEA to audit its student accounting records annually and report the findings to the LEA board of education and to the Finance and Statistics Section of the USOE;

(2) Reporting dates, forms, and procedures are found in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide, provided to LEAs by the USOE in cooperation with the State Auditor's Office and published under the heading of APP C-5;

(3) The USOE shall review student membership and fall enrollment audits as they relate to the allocation of state funds in accordance with the policies and procedures established in R277-484-7 and 8 and may periodically or for cause review

LEA records and practices for compliance with the laws and this rule.

R277-419-5. Student Membership.

A. Eligibility

(1) In order to generate membership for funding through the MSP for any clock hour of instruction on any school day, a student shall:

(a) not have previously earned a basic high school diploma or certificate of completion;

(b) not be enrolled in a YIC program with a YIC time code other than ISI-1 or ISI-2;

(c) not have unexcused absences on all of the prior ten consecutive school days;

(d) be a resident of Utah as defined under Sections 53A-2-201 through 213;

(e) be of compulsory school age or a retained senior;

(f)(i) be expected to attend a regular learning facility operated or recognized by the LEA on each regularly scheduled school day; or

(ii) have direct instructional contact with a licensed educator provided by the LEA at an LEA-sponsored center for tutorial assistance or at the student's place of residence or convalescence for at least 120 minutes each week during an expected period of absence, if physically excused from such a facility for an extended period of time, due to:

(A) injury, illness, surgery, suspension, pregnancy, pending court investigation or action; or

(B) an LEA determination that home instruction is necessary.

(iii) be enrolled in an approved CTE course(s) on the campus of another state funded institution where such a course is:

(A) not offered at the student's school of membership;

(B) being used to meet Board-approved CTE graduation requirements under R277-700-6C(7); and

(C) a course consistent with the student's SEOP.

(iv) LEAs desiring to generate membership for student enrollment in courses outlined in R277-419-5A(1)(f)(iii), or to seek a waiver from a requirement(s) in R277-419-5A(1)(f)(iii), shall submit an application for course approval by April 1 of the year prior to which the membership will be counted. LEAs shall be notified within 30 days of the application deadline if courses have been approved.

(2) Students may generate MSP funding by participation in an LEA-sponsored or LEA-supported virtual education program other than the Utah Electronic High School that is consistent with the student's SEOP, has been approved by the student's counselor, and includes regular face-to-face instruction or facilitation by a designated employee of the LEA.

B. Reporting

(1) LEAs shall report aggregate membership for each student via the School Membership field in the S1 record and special education membership in the SCRAM Membership field in the S2 record and YIC membership in the S3 record of the Year End upload of the Data Clearinghouse file.

(2) In the Data Clearinghouse, aggregate membership shall be expressed in days.

C. Calculations

(1) If a student was enrolled for only part of the school day or only part of the school year, the student's membership shall be prorated according to the number of hours, periods or credits for which the student actually was enrolled in relation to the number of hours, periods or credits for which a full-time student normally would have been enrolled. For example:

(a) If the student was enrolled for 4 periods each day in a 7 period school day for all 180 school days, the student's aggregate membership would be 4/7 of 180 days or 103 days.

(b) If the student was enrolled for 7 periods each day in a

7 period school day for 103 school days, the student's membership would also be 103 days.

(2) For students in grades 2 through 12, days in membership shall be calculated by the LEA using a method equivalent to the following: total clock hours of instruction for which the student was enrolled during the school year divided by 990 hours and then multiplied by 180 days and finally rounded up to the nearest whole day. For example, if a student was enrolled for only 900 hours during the school year, the student's aggregate membership would be $(900/990)*180$, and the LEA would report 164 days.

(3) For students in grade 1, the first term of the formula shall be adjusted to use 810 hours as the denominator.

(4) For students in kindergarten, the first term of the formula shall be adjusted to use 450 hours as the denominator.

D. Constraints

(1) The sum of regular plus self-contained special education and self-contained YIC membership days may not exceed 180 days;

(2) The sum of regular and resource special education membership days may not exceed 360 days;

(3) The sum of regular, ISI-1 and ISI-2 YIC membership days may not exceed 360 days.

E. Exceptions

LEAs may also count a student in membership for the equivalent in hours of up to:

(1) one period each school day, if the student has been:

(a) released by school upon parent's request during the school day for religious instruction or individual learning activity consistent with the student's SEOP; or

(b) exempted from school attendance under 53A-11-102 for home schooling and participates in one or more extracurricular activities under R277-438;

(2) two periods each school day per student for time spent in bus travel during the regular school day to and from another state-funded institution, if the student is enrolled in CTE instruction consistent with the student's SEOP.

(3) all periods each school day, if the student is enrolled in:

(a) a concurrent enrollment program that satisfies all the criteria of R277-713;

(b) a private school without religious affiliation under a contract initiated by an LEA which directs that the instruction be paid by public funds. Contracts shall be approved by the LEA board in an open meeting.

(c) a foreign exchange student program under 53A-2-206(8).

(d) Electronic High School courses for credit which meet curriculum requirements, consistent with the student's SEOP and following written school counselor approval.

(e) a school operated by an LEA under a Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind IEP:

(i) students may only be counted in (S1) membership and shall not have an S2 record;

(ii) the S2 record for these students shall only be submitted by the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

R277-419-6. High School Completion Status.

A. The final status of all students who enter high school (grades 10-12) shall be accounted for, whether they graduate or leave high school for other reasons. LEAs shall use the following decision rules to indicate the high school completion or exit status of each student who leaves the Utah public education system:

(1) Graduates are students who earn a basic high school diploma by satisfying one of the options consistent with R277-705-4B or out-of-school youths of school age who complete adult education secondary diploma requirements consistent with R277-733.

(2) Other students are completers who have not satisfied Utah's requirements for graduation but who:

(a) shall be in membership in twelfth grade on the last day of the school year; and

(b) meet any additional criteria established by the LEA consistent with its authority under R277-705-4C; or

(c) meet any criteria established for special education students under Utah State Board of Education Special Education Rules, Revised, August 2007, and available from the USOE, and R277-700-8E; or

(d) pass a General Educational Development (GED) test with a designated score.

(3) Continuing students are students who:

(a) transfer to higher education, without first obtaining a diploma; or

(b) transfer to the Utah Center for Assistive Technology (UCAT) without first obtaining a diploma; or

(c) age out of special education.

(4) Dropouts are students who have no legitimate reason for departure or absence from school or who:

(a) withdraw due to a situation so serious that educational services cannot be continued even under the conditions of R277-419-5A(1)(f)(ii); or

(b) are expelled and do not re-enroll in another public education institution; or

(c) transfer to adult education.

(5) Students shall be excluded from the cohort calculation if they:

(a) transfer out of state, out of the country, to a private school, or to home schooling; or

(b) are U.S. citizens who enrolled in another country as a foreign exchange student; or

(c) are non-U.S. citizens who enrolled in a Utah public school as a foreign exchange student under Section 53A-2-206 in which case they shall be identified by resident status (J for those with a J-1 visa, F for all others), not by an exit code; or

(d) died.

B. LEAs shall report the high school completion status or exit code of each student to the USOE as specified in Data Clearinghouse documentation.

C. The USOE shall report a graduation rate for each school, LEA, and the state.

(1) The four-year cohort rate shall be reported on the annual state reports.

(2) The three-year cohort graduation rate shall be reported separately for high schools on the official state graduation report.

R277-419-7. Student Identification and Tracking.

A. Pursuant to Section 53A-1-603.5, LEAs shall:

(1) use the SSID system maintained by the USOE to assign every student enrolled in a program under the direction of the Board or in a program or a school that is supported by public school funding a unique student identifier.

(a) The number shall be assigned to a student upon enrollment into a public school program or a public school-funded program.

(b) The number shall not be the student's social security number or contain any personally identifiable information about the student.

(2) display the SSID on student transcripts exchanged with LEAs and Utah public institutions of higher education.

B(1) LEAs shall require all students to provide their legal first, middle, and last names at the time of registration to ensure that the correct SSID follows students who transfer among LEAs.

(2)(a) Names shall be transcribed from the student's birth certificate or other reliable proof of the student's identity and age, consistent with Section 53A-11-503;

(b) The direct transcription of student names from birth certificates or other reliable proof of student identity and age shall be the student's legal name for purposes of maintaining school records; and

(c) Schools or school districts may modify the order of student names, provide for nicknames, or allow for different surnames, consistent with court documents or parent preferences, so long as legal names are maintained on student records and used in transmitting student information to the USOE.

C. The USOE and LEAs shall track students and maintain data using students' legal names.

D. If there is a compelling need to protect a student by using an alias, the LEA should exercise discretion in recording the name of the student.

R277-419-8. Variances.

A. An exception for school attendance for public school students may be made at the discretion of the local board, in the length of the school day or year, for students with compelling circumstances. The time an excepted student is required to attend school shall be established by the student's IEP or SEOP.

B. Emergency/activity/weather-related exigency time shall be planned for in an LEA's annual calendaring. If school is closed for any reason, the instructional time missed shall be made up under the emergency/activity time as part of the minimum required time to qualify for full MSP funding.

C. Staff Planning, Professional Development, Student Assessment Time, and Parent-Teacher and Student Education Plan (SEP) Conferences.

(1) To provide planning and professional development time for staff, LEAs may hold school longer some days of the week and shorter other days so long as minimum school day requirements, as provided for in R277-419-1V, are satisfied.

(2) Schools may conduct parent-teacher and student education plan conferences during the school day.

(3) Such conferences may only be held for a total of the equivalent of three full school days or a maximum of 16.5 hours for the school year. Student membership for professional development or parent-teacher conference days shall be counted as that of the previous school day.

(4) LEAs may designate no more than 12 instructional days at the beginning of the school year or at the end of the school year or both for the assessment of students entering or completing kindergarten. If instruction days are designated for kindergarten assessment:

(a) the days shall be designated by the LEA board in an open meeting;

(b) adequate notice and explanation shall be provided to kindergarten parents well in advance of the assessment period;

(c) assessment shall be conducted by qualified school employees consistent with Section 53A-3-410; and

(d) assessment time per student shall be adequate to justify the forfeited instruction time.

(5) The final decision and approval regarding planning time, parent-teacher and SEP conferences rests with the local board of education, consistent with Utah law and Board administrative rules.

(6) Total instructional time and school calendars shall be approved by local boards in an open meeting.

D. A school using a modified 45-day 15-day year round schedule initiated prior to July 1, 1995 shall be considered to be in compliance with this rule if a school's schedule includes a minimum of 990 hours of instruction time in a minimum of 172 days.

R277-419-9. Provisions for Maintaining Student Membership and Enrollment Documentation and Documentation of Student Education Services Provided by

Third Party Vendors.

A. R277-419-1 through 8 provide direction for student membership and enrollment and eligibility criteria for both traditional and nontraditional schools and programs.

B. A traditional program is a public school program that consists of eligible enrolled public education students who physically attend school in classrooms.

C. A nontraditional program is a public school program that consists of eligible, enrolled public education students where students primarily receive instruction either online or through a distance learning program.

D. LEAs may enroll students in both traditional and nontraditional programs.

E. Home school courses do not qualify for public education funding for both traditional and non-traditional programs. Home school courses are those where the curriculum and instructional methods, reporting, or evaluation of student progress or mastery is provided or administered by the parent, guardian, custodian, or other group of individuals, not directly supervised by an LEA.

F. LEA and Third Party Vendor Use of Public Funds for Incentives and Reimbursements

(1) LEAs or their third party vendors shall not use public funds, as defined under Section 51-7-3(26), to provide monetary or other incentives for enrollment or referral bonuses to individuals or groups of individuals.

(2) LEAs or their third party vendors shall not use public funds to provide educational, curriculum, instruction, private lessons, or technology reimbursements to individuals, groups of individuals or third party vendors that are not available to all students enrolled in the LEA or required by an IEP or 504 plan that is approved by the LEA.

(3) LEAs or their third party vendors that purchase items or technology devices and provide them to students shall ensure that these items are the property of the LEAs and are subject to the LEAs asset policies.

(4) LEAs shall establish provisions identified in R277-419-9F(1) through (3) in their contracts with third party vendors and shall monitor compliance with these provisions.

G. LEAs shall ensure school enrollment verification records are collected consistent with sound data collection and storage procedures, established by the LEA, and that these records are transmitted securely. It is the LEAs' responsibility to verify the accuracy and validity of student enrollment records, prior to enrolling students in an LEA, and provide students and their parents with notification of enrollment in a public school. An LEA is the only entity authorized to collect and store public school enrollment verification records including:

(1) birth certificates or other verification of age and identity;

(2) verification of immunization or exemption form;

(3) proof of Utah public school residency; or

(4) family income verification; or

(5) special education records, including:

(a) individualized education program;

(b) 504 plan; or

(c) English learner plan.

H. All LEAs that enroll public school students shall maintain documentation of the following:

(1) that the LEA complied with all provisions of R277-419-1 through 8;

(2) that the LEA complied with all educator licensure requirements of R277-502;

(3) that the LEA complied with all fingerprint and background check requirements for educators, employees and volunteers consistent with Section 53A-3-410, 53A-1a-512.5, R277-516, and R277-520;

(4) that the LEA established a school schedule consistent with R277-419-4A(1);

(5) that the LEA only enrolled students who met the eligibility requirements of R277-419-5A(1) (a-e);

(6) that the LEA directed the instruction of the core curriculum consistent with Section 53A-1-402(1)(a) and R277-700; and

(7) that the LEA scheduled and administered all statewide assessments, as required under Sections 53A-1-606.6 through 53A-1-611 and R277-404.

I. In addition to R277-419-9D, LEAs that enroll students in traditional programs shall also satisfy the requirements of R277-419-5A(1)(f).

J. In addition to R277-419-9D, LEAs that enroll students in nontraditional programs shall also maintain documentation that the LEA satisfied the following:

(1) adopted a written policy that designates a continuing enrollment measurement to document the continuing membership or enrollment status for individual students consistent with R277-419-5A(1)(c);

(2) measured and documented each student's continued enrollment using the adopted continuing enrollment measurement at least every ten consecutive school days;

(3) documented that LEA employees confirmed students' continued enrollment consistent with R277-419-9J(2) and updated student membership records in the student information system; and

(4) documented that the LEA adjusted the student membership information for students that did not meet the continuing enrollment measurement, consistent with R277-419-5A(1)(c).

K. The continuing enrollment measurement may include some or all of the following components, in addition to other components, as determined by the LEA:

(1) a minimum student login or teacher contact requirement;

(2) required periodic contact with a licensed educator;

(3) a minimum hourly requirement, per day or week, when students are engaged in course work; or

(4) required timelines for a student to provide or demonstrate completed assignments, coursework or progress toward academic goals.

L. LEA Nontraditional Program and Third Party Vendor Compliance

(1) An LEA offering a nontraditional program that contracts for curricular and instructional services which are administered by third party vendors shall submit documentation of compliance with law and Board rules (as prescribed by the Board) to the Superintendent's office for review prior to the initiation of the program.

(2) An LEA offering a nontraditional program that contracts for curricular and instructional services from a third party vendor and does not resolve a corrective action item, may not qualify for some or all Minimum School Program funds.

M. An LEA that contracts with a third party vendor to provide curricular and instructional services to students for nontraditional programs shall monitor and supervise the vendor throughout the administration of the services and ensure compliance, at a minimum, with the following:

(1) all student eligibility and membership/enrollment requirements of R277-419 are met;

(2) all educator licensure requirements of R277-502 are satisfied;

(3) all fingerprint and background check requirements for educators, employees and volunteers, consistent with Section 53A-3-410, 53A-1a-512.5, R277-516, and R277-520, are met;

(4) the Board-directed core standards are used in student instruction, consistent with Section 53A-1-402(1)(a) and R277-700;

(5) all required statewide assessments are administered by the LEA, as required under Sections 53A-1-606.6 through 53A-

1-611 and R277-404;

(6) the LEA has a written supervision plan for the vendor administration of curricular and instructional services; and

(7) the LEA maintains documentation of supervisory activities ensuring compliance with the written supervision plan (copy of the agreement, assignment of supervising personnel by title, meeting notes, correspondence with vendor) consistent with the LEA's administrative records retention schedule.

N. Consistent with R277-114, the Superintendent may withhold funds from traditional or nontraditional public education programs for non-compliance with R277-419. An LEA may appeal the decision of the Superintendent to the Board.

KEY: education finance, school enrollment

December 8, 2014

Art X Sec 3

Notice of Continuation September 14, 2012

53A-1-401(3)

53A-1-402(1)(e)

53A-1-404(2)

53A-1-301(3)(d)

53A-3-404

53A-3-410

R277. Education, Administration.**R277-700. The Elementary and Secondary School Core Curriculum.****R277-700-1. Definitions.**

A. "Accredited" means evaluated and approved under the Standards for Accreditation of the Northwest Accreditation Commission or the accreditation standards of the Board, available from the USOE Accreditation Specialist.

B. "Applied courses" means public school courses or classes that apply the concepts of Core subjects. Courses may be offered through Career and Technical Education or other areas of the curriculum.

C. "Basic skills course" means a subject which requires mastery of specific functions, including skills that prepare students for the future, and was identified as a course to be assessed under Section 53A-1-602.

D. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

E. "Career and Technical Education(CTE)" means organized educational programs or courses which directly or indirectly prepare students for employment, or for additional preparation leading to employment, in occupations, where entry requirements generally do not require a baccalaureate or advanced degree.

F. "Core Standard" means a statement of what students enrolled in public schools are expected to know and be able to do at specific grade levels or following completion of identified courses.

G. "Core subjects" means courses for which there is a declared set of Core Standards as approved by the Board.

H. "Demonstrated competence" means subject mastery as determined by LEA standards and review. Review may include such methods and documentation as: tests, interviews, peer evaluations, writing samples, reports or portfolios.

I. "Elementary school" for purposes of this rule means grades K-6 in whatever kind of school the grade levels exist.

J. "High school" for purposes of this rule means grades 9-12 in whatever kind of school the grade levels exist.

K. "Individualized Education Program (IEP)" means a written statement for a student with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in accordance with the Utah Special Education Rules and Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

L. "LEA" means a local education agency, including local school boards/public school districts, charter schools, and, for purposes of this rule, the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

M. "Life Skills document" means a companion document to the Core curriculum that describes the knowledge, skills, and dispositions essential for all students; the life skills training helps students transfer academic learning into a comprehensive education.

N. "Middle school" for purposes of this rule means grades 7-8 in whatever kind of school the grade levels exist.

O. "SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness" means a student education occupation plan. An SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness is a developmentally organized intervention process that includes:

- (1) a written plan, updated annually, for a secondary student's (grades 7-12) education and occupational preparation;
- (2) all Board and LEA board graduation requirements;
- (3) evidence of parent or guardian, student, and school representative involvement annually;
- (4) attainment of approved workplace skill competencies, including job placement when appropriate; and
- (5) identification of post secondary goals and approved sequence of courses.

P. "State Core Curriculum (Core Curriculum)" means the courses, content, instructional elements, materials, resources and pedagogy that are used to teach the Core Standards, as well as

the ideas, knowledge, practice and skills that support the Core Standards.

Q. "Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE)" means a summative computer adaptive assessment for English language arts grades 3 through 11; mathematics grades 3 through 8, and Secondary I, II, and III; science grades 4 through 8, earth science, biology, physics and chemistry.

R. "Summative adaptive assessments" means assessments administered upon completion of instruction to assess a student's achievement. The assessments are administered online under the direct supervision of a licensed educator and are designed to identify student achievement on the standards for the respective grade and course. The assessments measure the full range of student ability by adapting to each student's responses, selecting more difficult questions when a student answers correctly and less difficult questions when a student answers incorrectly.

S. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

R277-700-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Article X, Section 3 of the Utah Constitution, which places general control and supervision of the public schools under the Board; Section 53A-1-402(1)(b) and (c) which directs the Board to make rules regarding competency levels, graduation requirements, curriculum, and instruction requirements; Section 53A-1-402.6 which directs the Board to establish a Core Curriculum in consultation with LEA boards and superintendents and directs LEA boards to design local programs to help students master the Core Curriculum; and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify the minimum Core Curriculum and Core Standard requirements for the public schools, to give directions to LEAs about providing the Core Curriculum and Core Standards for the benefit of students, and to establish responsibility for mastery of Core Standard requirements.

R277-700-3. Core Curriculum and Core Standards.

A. The Board establishes minimum course description standards and objectives for each course in the required general core, which is commonly referred to as part of the Core Curriculum.

B. Course descriptions for required and elective courses shall be developed cooperatively by LEAs and the USOE with opportunity for public and parental participation in the development process.

C. The descriptions shall contain mastery criteria for the courses, shall stress mastery of the course material and Core Standards and life skills consistent with the Core Curriculum and Life Skills document. Mastery shall be stressed rather than completion of predetermined time allotments for courses.

D. Implementation of the Core Curriculum and student assessment procedures are the responsibility of LEA boards consistent with state law.

R277-700-4. Elementary Education Requirements.

A. The Board shall establish Core Standards and a Core Curriculum for elementary schools, grades K-6.

B. Elementary School Education Core Subject Area Requirements:

- (1) Grades K-2:
 - (a) Reading/Language Arts;
 - (b) Mathematics;
 - (c) Integrated Curriculum.
- (2) Grades 3-6:
 - (a) Reading/Language Arts;
 - (b) Mathematics;
 - (c) Science;

- (d) Social Studies;
- (e) Arts;
- (i) Visual Arts;
- (ii) Music;
- (iii) Dance;
- (iv) Theatre.
- (f) Health Education;
- (g) Physical Education;
- (h) Educational Technology;
- (i) Library Media.

C. It is the responsibility of LEA boards to provide access to the Core Curriculum to all students.

D. Student mastery of the Core Standards is the responsibility of LEA boards.

E. Informal assessment should occur on a regular basis to ensure continual student progress.

F. Board-approved summative adaptive assessments shall be used to assess student mastery of the following:

- (1) reading;
- (2) language arts;
- (3) mathematics;
- (4) science; and
- (5) effectiveness of written expression in grades five and eight.

G. Provision for remediation for all elementary students who do not achieve mastery is the responsibility of LEA boards.

R277-700-5. Middle School Education Requirements.

A. The Board shall establish Core Standards and a Core Curriculum for middle school education.

B. Students in grades 7-8 shall earn a minimum of 12 units of credit to be properly prepared for instruction in grades 9-12.

C. LEA boards may require additional units of credit.

D. Grades 7-8 Core Curriculum Requirements and units of credit:

- (1) Language Arts (2.0 units of credit);
- (2) Mathematics (2.0 units of credit);
- (3) Science (1.5 units of credit);
- (4) Social Studies (1.5 units of credit);
- (5) The Arts (1.0 units of credit):
- (a) Visual Arts;
- (b) Music;
- (c) Dance;
- (d) Theatre.
- (6) Physical Education (1.0 units of credit);
- (7) Health Education (0.5 units of credit);
- (8) Career and Technical Education, Life, and Careers (1.0 units of credit).

E. Best practices, technology and other instructional media shall be used in middle school curricula to increase the relevance and quality of instruction.

F. Board-approved summative adaptive assessments shall be used to assess student mastery of the following:

- (1) reading;
- (2) language arts;
- (3) mathematics; and
- (4) science in grades 7 and 8.

R277-700-6. High School Requirements.

A. The Board shall establish Core Standards and a Core Curriculum for students in grades 9-12.

B. Students in grades 9-12 shall earn a minimum of 24 units of credit through course completion or through competency assessment consistent with R277-705 to graduate.

C. Grades 9-12 Core Curriculum credits from courses approved by the Board, as specified:

- (1) Language Arts (4.0 units of credit):
- (a) Ninth grade level (1.0 unit of credit);
- (b) Tenth grade level (1.0 unit of credit);

(c) Eleventh grade level (1.0 unit of credit); and

(d) Twelfth grade level (1.0 Unit of credit) consisting of applied or advanced language arts credit from the list of Board-approved courses using the following criteria and consistent with the student's SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness:

(i) courses are within the field/discipline of language arts with a significant portion of instruction aligned to language arts content, principles, knowledge, and skills; and

(ii) courses provide instruction that leads to student understanding of the nature and disposition of language arts; and

(iii) courses apply the fundamental concepts and skills of language arts; and

(iv) courses provide developmentally appropriate content; and

(v) courses develop skills in reading, writing, listening, speaking, and presentation;

(2) Mathematics (3.0 units of credit) met minimally through successful completion of a combination of the foundation or foundation honors courses, Algebra 1, Geometry, Algebra 2, Secondary Mathematics I, Secondary Mathematics II, Secondary Mathematics III as determined in the student's SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness. After the 2014-2015 school year Mathematics (3.0 units of credit) shall be met minimally through successful completion of a combination of the foundation or foundation honors courses Secondary Mathematics I, Secondary Mathematics II, and Secondary Mathematics III.

(a) Students may opt out of Algebra 2 or Secondary Mathematics III with written parent/legal guardian request. If an opt out is requested, the third math credit shall come from the advanced and applied courses on the Board-approved mathematics list.

(b) 7th and 8th grade students may earn credit for a mathematics foundation course before ninth grade, consistent with the student's SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness and if at least one of the following criteria is met:

(i) the student is identified as gifted in mathematics on at least two different USOE-approved assessments;

(ii) the student is dual enrolled at the middle school/junior high school and the high school;

(iii) the student qualifies for promotion one or two grade levels above the student's age group and is placed in 9th grade;

(iv) the student takes the USOE competency test in the summer prior to 9th grade and earns high school graduation credit for the courses.

(c) Other students who successfully complete a foundation course before ninth grade shall still earn 3.0 units of credit by taking the other foundation courses and an additional course from the advanced and applied Board-approved mathematics list consistent with the student's SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness and the following criteria:

(i) courses are within the field/discipline of mathematics with a significant portion of instruction aligned to mathematics content, principles, knowledge, and skills;

(ii) courses provide instruction that lead to student understanding of the nature and disposition of mathematics;

(iii) courses apply the fundamental concepts and skills of mathematics;

(iv) courses provide developmentally appropriate content; and

(v) courses include the five process skills of mathematics: problem solving, reasoning, communication, connections, and representation.

(c) Students who are gifted and students who are advanced may also:

(i) Take the honors courses at the appropriate grade level; and

(ii) Continue taking higher level mathematics courses in

sequence through grade 11, resulting in a higher level of mathematics proficiency and increased college and career readiness.

(d) A student who successfully completes a Calculus course has completed mathematics graduation requirements, regardless of the number of mathematics credits earned.

(e) Students should consider taking additional credits during their senior year that align with their postsecondary career or college expectations. Students who desire a four year college degree in a science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM) career area should take a calculus course.

(3) Science (3.0 units of credit):

(a) at a minimum, two courses from the science foundation areas:

- (i) Earth Systems Science (1.0 units of credit);
- (ii) Biological Science (1.0 units of credit);
- (iii) Chemistry (1.0 units of credit);
- (iv) Physics (1.0 units of credit);
- (v) Computer Science; and

(b) one additional unit of credit from the foundation courses or the applied or advanced science list determined by the LEA board and approved by the Board using the following criteria and consistent with the student's SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness:

(i) courses are within the field/discipline of science with a significant portion of instruction aligned to science content, principles, knowledge, and skills; and

(ii) courses provide instruction that leads to student understanding of the nature and disposition of science; and

(iii) courses apply the fundamental concepts and skills of science; and

(iv) courses provide developmentally appropriate content; and

(v) courses include the areas of physical, natural, or applied sciences; and

(vi) courses develop students' skills in scientific inquiry.

(4) Social Studies (3.0 units of credit):

- (a) Geography for Life (0.5 units of credit);
- (b) World Civilizations (0.5 units of credit);
- (c) U.S. History (1.0 units of credit);
- (d) U.S. Government and Citizenship (0.5 units of credit);
- (e) General Financial Literacy (0.5 units of credit);
- (5) The Arts (1.5 units of credit from any of the following performance areas):

- (a) Visual Arts;
- (b) Music;
- (c) Dance;
- (d) Theatre;

- (6) Physical and Health Education (2.0 units of credit):
- (a) Health (0.5 units of credit);
- (b) Participation Skills (0.5 units of credit);
- (c) Fitness for Life (0.5 units of credit);
- (d) Individualized Lifetime Activities (0.5 units of credit)

or team sport/athletic participation (maximum of 0.5 units of credit with school approval).

(7) Career and Technical Education (1.0 units of credit):

- (a) Agriculture;
- (b) Business;
- (c) Family and Consumer Sciences;
- (d) Health Science and Technology;
- (e) Information Technology;
- (f) Marketing;
- (g) Technology and Engineering Education;
- (h) Trade and Technical Education.

(8) Educational Technology (0.5 units of credit):

(a) Computer Technology (0.5 units of credit from a Board-approved list of courses); or

(b) successful completion of Board-approved competency examination (credit may be awarded at the discretion of the

LEA).

- (9) Library Media Skills (integrated into the subject areas).
- (10) Electives (6.0 units of credit).

D. Board-approved summative adaptive assessments shall be used to assess student mastery of the following subjects:

- (1) reading;
- (2) language arts through grade 11;
- (3) mathematics as defined under R277-700-6C(2); and
- (4) science as defined under R277-700-6C(3).

E. LEA boards may require students to earn credits for graduation that exceed minimum Board requirements.

F. Additional elective course offerings may be established and offered at the discretion of an LEA board.

G. Students with disabilities served by special education programs may have changes made to graduation requirements through individual IEPs to meet unique educational needs. A student's IEP shall document the nature and extent of modifications and substitutions or exemptions made to accommodate a student with disabilities.

H. The Board and USOE may review LEA boards' lists of approved courses for compliance with this rule.

I. Graduation requirements may be modified for individual students to achieve an appropriate route to student success when such modifications:

- (1) are consistent with the student's IEP or SEOP/Plan for College and Career Readiness or both;
- (2) are maintained in the student's file and include the parent's/guardian's signature; and
- (3) maintain the integrity and rigor expected for high school graduation, as determined by the Board.

R277-700-7. Student Mastery and Assessment of Core Standards.

A. Student mastery of the Core Curriculum at all levels is the responsibility of LEA boards of education.

B. Provisions for remediation of secondary students who do not achieve mastery is the responsibility of LEA boards of education under Section 53A-13-104.

C. Students who are found to be deficient in basic skills through U-PASS shall receive remedial assistance according to provisions of Section 53A-1-606(1).

D. If parents object to portions of courses or courses in their entirety under provisions of law (Section 53A-13-101.2) and rule (R277-105), students and parents shall be responsible for the mastery of Core objectives to the satisfaction of the school prior to promotion to the next course or grade level.

E. Students with disabilities:

(1) All students with disabilities served by special education programs shall demonstrate mastery of the Core Standards.

(2) If a student's disabling condition precludes the successful demonstration of mastery, the student's IEP team, on a case-by-case basis, may provide accommodations for or modify the mastery demonstration to accommodate the student's disability.

F. Students may demonstrate competency to satisfy course requirements consistent with R277-705-3.

G. All Utah public school students shall participate in state-mandated assessments, as specified in R277-404.

H. LEAs are ultimately responsible for and shall comply with all assessment procedures, policies and ethics as described in R277-473.

KEY: curricula

December 8, 2014

Notice of Continuation March 12, 2013

Art X Sec 3

53A-1-402(1)(b)

53A-1-402.6

53A-1-401(3)

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**R307-110. General Requirements: State Implementation Plan.****R307-110-1. Incorporation by Reference.**

To meet requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act, the Utah State Implementation Plan (SIP) must be incorporated by reference into these rules. Copies of the SIP are available on the division's website.

R307-110-2. Section I, Legal Authority.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section I, Legal Authority, as most recently amended by the Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-3. Section II, Review of New and Modified Air Pollution Sources.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section II, Review of New and Modified Air Pollution Sources, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-4. Section III, Source Surveillance.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section III, Source Surveillance, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-5. Section IV, Ambient Air Monitoring Program.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IV, Ambient Air Monitoring Program, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-6. Section V, Resources.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section V, Resources, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-7. Section VI, Intergovernmental Cooperation.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section VI, Intergovernmental Cooperation, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-8. Section VII, Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section VII, Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-9. Section VIII, Prevention of Significant Deterioration.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section VIII, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on March 8, 2006, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-10. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part A, Fine Particulate Matter.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part A, Fine Particulate

Matter, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 3, 2014, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-11. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part B, Sulfur Dioxide.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part B, Sulfur Dioxide, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on January 5, 2005, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-12. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part C, Carbon Monoxide.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part C, Carbon Monoxide, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on November 3, 2004, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-13. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on January 3, 2007, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-14. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part E, Nitrogen Dioxide.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part E, Nitrogen Dioxide, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-15. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part F, Lead.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part F, Lead, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-16. (Reserved.)

Reserved.

R307-110-17. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emissions Limits.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emissions Limits, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 3, 2014, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-18. Reserved.

Reserved.

R307-110-19. Section XI, Other Control Measures for Mobile Sources.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XI, Other Control Measures for Mobile Sources, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on February 9, 2000, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-20. Section XII, Transportation Conformity Consultation.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XII,

Transportation Conformity Consultation, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on May 2, 2007, pursuant to 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-21. Section XIII, Analysis of Plan Impact.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XIII, Analysis of Plan Impact, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-22. Section XIV, Comprehensive Emission Inventory.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XIV, Comprehensive Emission Inventory, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-23. Section XV, Utah Code Title 19, Chapter 2, Air Conservation Act.

Section XV of the Utah State Implementation Plan contains Utah Code Title 19, Chapter 2, Air Conservation Act.

R307-110-24. Section XVI, Public Notification.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XVI, Public Notification, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-25. Section XVII, Visibility Protection.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XVII, Visibility Protection, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on March 26, 1993, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-26. R307-110-26 Section XVIII, Demonstration of GEP Stack Height.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XVIII, Demonstration of GEP Stack Height, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-27. Section XIX, Small Business Assistance Program.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XIX, Small Business Assistance Program, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 18, 1992, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-28. Regional Haze.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XX, Regional Haze, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on April 6, 2011, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-29. Section XXI, Diesel Inspection and Maintenance Program.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XXI, Diesel Inspection and Maintenance Program, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on July 12, 1995, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-30. Section XXII, General Conformity.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XXII, General Conformity, as adopted by the Utah Air Quality Board on October 4, 1995, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-31. Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part A, General Requirements and Applicability.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part A, General Requirements and Applicability, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 5, 2012, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-32. Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part B, Davis County.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part B, Davis County, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 5, 2012, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-33. Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part C, Salt Lake County.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part C, Salt Lake County, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on October 6, 2004, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-34. Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part D, Utah County.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part D, Utah County, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 5, 2012, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-35. Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part E, Weber County.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part E, Weber County, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on December 5, 2012, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-36. Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part F, Cache County.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part F, Cache County, as most recently adopted by the Utah Air Quality Board on November 6, 2013, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

R307-110-37. Section XXIII, Interstate Transport.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XXIII, Interstate Transport, as most recently adopted by the Utah Air Quality Board on February 7, 2007, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these rules.

KEY: air pollution, PM10, PM2.5, ozone
December 4, 2014 19-2-104(3)(e)
Notice of Continuation February 1, 2012

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**R307-121. General Requirements: Clean Air and Efficient Vehicle Tax Credit.****R307-121-1. Authorization and Purpose.**

(1) This rule is authorized by Sections 59-7-605 and 59-10-1009. These statutes establish criteria and definitions used to determine eligibility for an income tax credit.

(2) R307-121 establishes procedures to provide proof of purchase or lease, in accordance with 59-7-605(3)(b) or 59-10-1009(3)(b), to the director for an OEM vehicle or the conversion of a motor vehicle or special mobile equipment for which an income tax credit is allowed under Sections 59-7-605 or 59-10-1009.

R307-121-2. Definitions.

The following additional definitions apply to R307-121.

"Air quality standards" means air quality standards as defined in Subsection 59-7-605(1)(a) and 59-10-1009(1)(a).

"Clean fuel" means clean fuel as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(1).

"Clean fuel vehicle" means clean fuel vehicle as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(2).

"Conversion equipment" means a package that may include fuel, ignition, emissions control, and engine components that are modified, removed, or added to a motor vehicle or special mobile equipment to make that motor vehicle or equipment eligible for the tax credit.

"Motor Vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in 41-1a-102.

"Original equipment manufacturer(OEM) vehicle" means original equipment manufacturer(OEM) as defined in Subsection 19-1-402(8).

"Original purchase" means original purchase as defined in Subsection 59-7-605(1)(g) and 59-10-1009(1)(g).

"Qualifying electric vehicle" means qualifying electric vehicle as defined in 59-7-605(1)(h) or 59-10-1009(1)(h).

"Qualifying plug-in hybrid vehicle" means qualifying plug-in hybrid vehicle as defined in 59-7-605(1)(i) or 59-10-1009(1)(i).

"Window Sticker" means the label required by United States Code Title 15 Sections 1231 and 1232, as effective January 3, 2012.

R307-121-3. Proof of Purchase to Demonstrate Eligibility for New OEM Natural Gas, Propane, Qualifying Electric or Qualifying Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles.

To demonstrate that an OEM natural gas, propane, qualifying electric, or qualifying plug-in hybrid motor vehicle is eligible for the tax credit, proof of purchase shall be made in accordance with 59-7-605(3)(b) or 59-10-1009(3)(b), by submitting the following documents to the director:

(1)(a) a copy of the motor vehicle's window sticker, which includes its Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), or equivalent manufacturer's documentation showing that the motor vehicle is an OEM natural gas, propane, qualifying electric or qualifying plug-in hybrid vehicle, or

(b) a signed statement by either an Automotive Service Excellence (ASE)-certified technician or Canadian Standards Association (CSA) America CNG Fuel System Inspector that includes the VIN, the technician's ASE or CSA America certification number, and states that the motor vehicle is an OEM natural gas, propane, qualifying electric or qualifying plug-in hybrid vehicle;

(2) an original or copy of the purchase order, customer invoice, or receipt that includes the name of the taxpayer seeking the credit, the name of the seller of the motor vehicle, the VIN, purchase date, and price of the motor vehicle;

(3) a copy of the current Utah vehicle registration in the name of the taxpayer seeking the credit;

(4) an original or copy of the odometer disclosure statement required in Utah Code Annotated Title 41 Chapter 1a Section 902 for the motor vehicle that was acquired as an original purchase; and

(5) the underhood identification number or engine group of the motor vehicle.

R307-121-4. Proof of Lease to Demonstrate Eligibility for New OEM Natural Gas, Propane, Qualifying Electric or Qualifying Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles.

To demonstrate that an OEM natural gas, propane, qualifying electric or qualifying plug-in hybrid vehicle is eligible for the tax credit, proof of lease shall be made in accordance with 59-7-605(3)(b) or 59-10-1009(3)(b), by submitting the following documents to the director:

(1)(a) a copy of the motor vehicle's window sticker, which includes its Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), or equivalent manufacturer's documentation showing that the motor vehicle is an OEM natural gas, propane, qualifying electric or qualifying plug-in hybrid vehicle; or

(b) a signed statement by either an Automotive Service Excellence (ASE)-certified technician or Canadian Standards Association (CSA) America CNG Fuel System Inspector that includes the VIN, the technician's ASE or CSA America certification number, and states that the motor vehicle is an OEM natural gas, propane, qualifying electric or qualifying plug-in hybrid vehicle;

(2) an original or copy of the lease agreement that includes the name of the taxpayer seeking the credit, the name of the lessor of the vehicle, the VIN, the beginning date of the lease, the value of the vehicle at the beginning of the lease, and the value of the vehicle at the end of the lease;

(3) a copy of the current Utah vehicle registration in the name of the taxpayer seeking the credit;

(4) an original or copy of the odometer disclosure statement required in Utah Code Annotated Title 41 Chapter 1a Section 902 for the motor vehicle that was acquired as an original purchase; and

(5) the underhood identification number or engine group of the motor vehicle.

R307-121-5. Proof of Purchase to Demonstrate Eligibility for Motor Vehicles Converted to a Clean Fuel.

To demonstrate that a conversion of a motor vehicle to be fueled by a clean fuel is eligible for the tax credit, proof of purchase shall be made, in accordance with 59-7-605(3)(b) or 59-10-1009(3)(b), by submitting the following documentation to the director:

(1) an original or copy of the purchase order, customer invoice, or receipt that includes the name of the taxpayer seeking the credit; the name, address, and phone number of the person that converted the motor vehicle to run on a clean fuel; the VIN; the date of conversion; and the price of the conversion equipment installed on the motor vehicle; and

(2) a copy of the current Utah vehicle registration in the name of the taxpayer seeking the credit.

R307-121-6. Proof of Purchase to Demonstrate Eligibility for Special Mobile Equipment Converted to Clean Fuels.

To demonstrate that a conversion of special mobile equipment to be fueled by clean fuel is eligible for the tax credit, proof of purchase shall be made, in accordance with 59-7-605(3)(b) or 59-10-1009(3)(b), by submitting the following documentation to the director:

(1) a description, including serial number, of the special mobile equipment for which credit is to be claimed; and

(2) an original or copy of the purchase order, customer invoice, or receipt that includes the name of the taxpayer seeking the credit, the serial number, the date of conversion, and

the price of the conversion equipment installed on the special mobile equipment.

KEY: air pollution, alternative fuels, tax credits, motor vehicles

January 1, 2015	19-2-104
Notice of Continuation January 23, 2012	19-1-402
	59-7-605
	59-10-1009

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**R307-125. Clean Air Retrofit, Replacement, and Off-Road Technology Program.****R307-125-1. Authority and Purpose.**

(1) This rule specifies the requirements and procedures of the Clean Air Retrofit, Replacement and Off-Road Technology Program that is authorized in 19-2-203.

(2) The procedures of this rule constitute the minimum requirements for the application for and the awarding of funds that are designated for the Clean Air Retrofit, Replacement, and Off-Road Technology Program.

R307-125-2. Definitions.

The terms "certified," "cost," "director," "division," "eligible equipment," "eligible vehicle," and "verified" are defined in 19-2-202.

R307-125-3. Allocation of Funds.

The director may apportion up to 50% of the funds allocated for this program for an exchange, rebate, or low-cost purchase program under 19-2-203(2). The remainder may be allocated to a grant program under 19-2-203(1).

R307-125-4. Grants Under 19-2-203(1).

(1) A grant under 19-2-203(1) may only be used for:

- (a) verified technologies for eligible vehicles or equipment; and

- (b) certified vehicles, engines, or equipment.

(2) In prioritizing grant awards, the director shall consider:

- (a) whether and to what extent the applicant has already secured some other source of funding;

- (b) the air quality benefits to the state and local community attributable to the project;

- (c) the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project;

- (d) the feasibility and practicality of the project; and

- (e) other factors that the director determines should apply based on the nature of the application.

(3) In prioritizing grant awards, the director may also, at the request of an applicant, consider the financial need of the applicant.

(4) A successful grant applicant will be required to agree:

- (a) to provide information to the division about the vehicles, equipment, or technology acquired with the grant proceeds;

- (b) to allow inspections by the division to ensure compliance with the terms of the grant;

- (c) to permanently disable replaced vehicles, engines, and equipment from use; and

- (d) for any grant that is not given on a reimbursement basis, to commit to complete the project as proposed;

- (e) not to change the location or use of the vehicle, engine or equipment from the location or use proposed in their application without approval of the director; and

- (f) to any additional terms as determined by the director.

(5) Eligible vehicles are defined in 19-2-202(7). No additional vehicles under 19-2-202(7)(e) are eligible at this time.

(6) The division shall use the following procedures to implement the grant program:

- (a) The division shall provide notice on the division's website of the availability of grants and of cut-off dates for applications.

- (b) An application for a grant shall be on a form provided by the division.

- (c) The director may provide grants on a reimbursement basis or as an advance award.

- (d) Successful grant applicants will be required to sign a grant agreement that contains the terms described in R307-125-4(4).

- (e) State agencies and employees are eligible to participate

in the program and are subject to program requirements.

R307-125-5. Exchange, Rebate, or Low-Cost Purchase Programs Under 19-2-203(2).

(1) The director has discretion to choose whether to use an exchange, rebate or low-cost purchase program.

(2) The division shall use the following procedures to implement an exchange, rebate or low-cost purchase program:

- (a) The division shall provide notice on the division's website of any exchange, rebate or low-cost purchase program.

- (b) An application for an exchange, rebate, or low-cost purchase shall be on a form provided by the division.

- (c) State agencies and employees are eligible to participate in any program and are subject to program requirements.

- (d) The director may establish additional procedures appropriate to the specific program.

(3) A participant in an exchange, rebate, or low-cost purchase program will be required to agree to the terms outlined in the application as determined by the director.

KEY: air quality, grants, rebates, purchase program**December 4, 2014****19-1-203****19-2-203**

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**R307-503. Oil and Gas Industry: Flares.****R307-503-1. Purpose.**

R307-503 establishes conditions to ensure that flares used in the oil and gas industry are operated effectively.

R307-503-2. Definitions.

(1) "Auto igniter" means a device which will automatically attempt to relight the pilot flame of a flare in order to combust volatile organic compound emissions.

(2) "Enclosed flare" means a flare that has an enclosed flame.

(3) "Flare" means a thermal oxidation system designed to combust hydrocarbons in the presence of a flame.

(4) "Open flare" means a flare that has an open (without enclosure) flame.

R307-503-3. Applicability.

(1) R307-503 applies to all oil and gas exploration and production operations, well sites, natural gas compressor stations, and natural gas processing plants in Utah.

(2) R307-503 does not apply to oil refineries.

R307-503-4. Auto-Igniters.

(1) Flares used to control emissions of volatile organic compounds shall be equipped with and operate an auto-igniter as follows:

(a) All open flares and all enclosed flares installed on or after January 1, 2015, shall be equipped with an operational auto-igniter upon installation of the flare.

(b) All enclosed flares installed before January 1, 2015 in Duchesne County or Uintah County shall be equipped with an operational auto-igniter by December 1, 2015, or after the next flare planned shutdown, whichever comes first.

(c) All enclosed flares installed before January 1, 2015 in all other areas of Utah shall be equipped with an operational auto-igniter by April 1, 2017, or after the next flare planned shutdown, whichever comes first.

R307-503-5. Recordkeeping.

The owner or operator shall maintain records demonstrating the date of installation and manufacturer specifications for each auto-igniter required under R307-503-4.

KEY: air pollution, oil, gas, flares

December 1, 2014

19-2-104(1)(a)

R313. Environmental Quality, Radiation Control.**R313-34. Requirements for Irradiators.****R313-34-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) Rule R313-34 prescribes requirements for the issuance of licenses authorizing the use of sealed sources containing radioactive materials in irradiators used to irradiate objects or materials using gamma radiation.

(2) The rules set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of Subsections 19-3-104(4) and 19-3-104(8).

(3) The requirements of Rule R313-34 are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the other requirements of these rules.

R313-34-2. Scope.

(1) Rule R313-34 shall apply to panoramic irradiators that have either dry or wet storage of the radioactive sealed sources; underwater irradiators in which both the source and the product being irradiated are under water; and irradiators whose dose rates exceed 5 grays (500 rads) per hour at 1 meter from the radioactive sealed sources in air or in water, as applicable for the irradiator type.

(2) The requirements of Rule R313-34 shall not apply to self-contained dry-source-storage irradiators in which both the source and the area subject to irradiation are contained within a device and are not accessible by personnel, medical radiology or teletherapy, the irradiation of materials for nondestructive testing purposes, gauging, or open-field agricultural irradiations.

R313-34-3. Clarifications or Exemptions.

For purposes of Rule R313-34, 10 CFR 36, 2010 ed., is incorporated by reference with the following clarifications or exceptions:

(1) The exclusion of the following 10 CFR sections: 36.1, 36.5, 36.8, 36.11, 36.17, 36.19(a), 36.91, and 36.93;

(2) The substitution of the following:

(a) Radiation Control Act for Atomic Energy Act of 1954;

(b) Utah Radiation Control Rules for the reference to NRC regulations and the Commission's regulations;

(c) The Director or the Executive Secretary's for the Commission or the Commission's, and NRC in the following 10 CFR sections: 36.13, 36.13(f), 36.15, 36.19(b), 36.53(c), 36.69, and 36.81(a), 36.81(d) and 36.81(e); and

(d) In 10 CFR 36.51(a)(1), Rule R313-15 for NRC;

(3) Appendix B of 10 CFR Part 20 refers to the 2010 ed. of 10 CFR; and

(4) The substitution of Title R313 references for the following 10 CFR references:

(a) Section R313-12-51 for reference to 10 CFR 30.51;

(b) Rule R313-15 for the reference to 10 CFR 20;

(c) Subsection R313-15-501(3) for the reference to 10 CFR 20.1501(c);

(d) Section R313-15-902 for the reference to 10 CFR 20.1902;

(e) Rule R313-18 for the reference to 10 CFR 19;

(f) Section R313-19-41 for the reference to 10 CFR 30.41;

(g) Section R313-19-50 for the reference to 10 CFR 30.50;

(h) Section R313-22-33 for the reference to 10 CFR 30.33;

(i) Section R313-22-210 for the reference to 10 CFR 32.210;

(j) Section R313-22-35 for the reference to 10 CFR 30.35; and

(k) Rule R313-70 for the reference to 10 CFR 170.31.

KEY: irradiator, survey, radiation, radiation safety

April 15, 2010

19-3-104(4)

Notice of Continuation December 31, 2014

19-3-104(8)

**R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.
R317-1. Definitions and General Requirements.****R317-1-1. Definitions.**

"Assimilative Capacity" means the difference between the numeric criteria and the concentration in the waterbody of interest where the concentration is less than the criterion.

"Biological assessment" means an evaluation of the biological condition of a water body using biological surveys and other direct measurements of composition or condition of the resident living organisms.

"Biological criteria" means numeric values or narrative descriptions that are established to protect the biological condition of the aquatic life inhabiting waters that have been given a certain designated aquatic life use.

"Board" means the Utah Water Quality Board.

"BOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C. biochemical oxygen demand.

"Body Politic" means the State or its agencies or any political subdivision of the State to include a county, city, town, improvement district, taxing district or any other governmental subdivision or public corporation of the State.

"Building sewer" means the pipe which carries wastewater from the building drain to a public sewer, a wastewater disposal system or other point of disposal. It is synonymous with "house sewer".

"CBOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C., carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

"COD" means chemical oxygen demand.

"Deep well" means a drinking water supply source which complies with all the applicable provisions of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water rules.

"Digested sludge" means sludge in which the volatile solids content has been reduced to about 50% by a suitable biological treatment process.

"Director" means the Director of the Division of Water Quality.

"Division" means the Utah State Division of Water Quality.

"Domestic wastewater" means a combination of the liquid or water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and other establishments with installed plumbing facilities, together with those from industrial establishments, and with such ground water, surface water, and storm water as may be present. It is synonymous with the term "sewage".

"Effluent" means the liquid discharge from any unit of a wastewater treatment works, including a septic tank.

"Existing Uses" means those uses actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.

"Human-induced stressor" means perturbations directly or indirectly caused by humans that alter the components, patterns, and/or processes of an ecosystem.

"Human pathogens" means specific causative agents of disease in humans such as bacteria or viruses.

"Industrial wastes" means the liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from wastes derived principally from dwellings, business buildings, institutions and the like. It is synonymous with the term "industrial wastewater".

"Influent" means the total wastewater flow entering a wastewater treatment works.

"Great Salt Lake impounded wetland" means wetland ponds which have been formed by dikes or berms to control and retain the flow of freshwater sources in the immediate proximity of Great Salt Lake.

"Large underground wastewater disposal system" means the same type of device as an onsite wastewater system except that it is designed to handle more than 5,000 gallons per day of domestic wastewater, or wastewater that originates in multiple dwellings, commercial establishments, recreational facilities, schools, or any other underground wastewater disposal system

not covered under the definition of an onsite wastewater system. The Division controls the installation of such systems.

"Onsite wastewater system" means an underground wastewater disposal system for domestic wastewater which is designed for a capacity of 5,000 gallons per day or less and is not designed to serve multiple dwelling units which are owned by separate owners except condominiums and twin homes. It usually consists of a building sewer, a septic tank and an absorption system.

"Operating Permit" is a State issued permit issued to any wastewater treatment works covered under Rules R317-3 or R317-5 with the following exceptions:

A. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Ground Water Quality Protection R317-6.

B. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program R317-7.

C. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) R317-8.

D. Any wastewater treatment permitted under Approvals and Permits for a Water Reuse Project R317-13.

E. Any wastewater treatment permitted by a Local Health Department under Onsite Wastewater Systems R317-4.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, company, or body politic, including any agency or instrumentality of the United States government (Section 19-1-103).

"Point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flow from irrigated agriculture.

"Pollution" means such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous or solid substance into any waters of the state as will create a nuisance or render such waters harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

"Sewage" is synonymous with the term "domestic wastewater".

"Shallow well" means a well providing a source of drinking water which does not meet the requirements of a "deep well".

"Sludge" means the accumulation of solids which have settled from wastewater. As initially accumulated, and prior to treatment, it is known as "raw sludge".

"SS" means suspended solids.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means the maximum amount of a particular pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

"Treatment works" means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, dam, pumping station, incinerator, or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes. (Section 19-5-102).

"TSS" means total suspended solids.

"Underground Wastewater Disposal System" means a system for underground disposal of domestic wastewater. It includes onsite wastewater systems and large underground wastewater disposal systems.

"Use Attainability Analysis" means a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the uses specified in R317-2-6. The factors to be considered in such an analysis include the physical, chemical, biological, and economic use removal criteria as described in 40 CFR 131.10(g) (1-6).

"Wastes" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. (Section 19-5-102).

"Wastewater" means sewage, industrial waste or other liquid substances which might cause pollution of waters of the state. Intercepted ground water which is uncontaminated by wastes is not included.

"Waters of the state" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water-courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except that bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife, shall not be considered to be "waters of the state" under this definition (Section 19-5-102).

R317-1-2. General Requirements.

2.1 Water Pollution Prohibited. No person shall discharge wastewater or deposit wastes or other substances in violation of the requirements of these rules.

2.2 Construction Permit. No person shall make or construct any device for treatment or discharge of wastewater (including storm sewers) without first receiving a permit to do so from the Director or its authorized representative, except as provided herein.

A. Body Politic Required. A permit for construction of a new treatment works or a sewerage system, or modifications to an existing treatment works or sewerage system for multiple units under separate ownership will be issued only if the treatment works or sewerage system are under the sponsorship of a body politic as defined in R317-1-1.

B. Submission of Plans. Any person desiring a permit shall submit complete plans, specifications, and other pertinent documents covering the proposed construction to the Director for review. Liquid waste storage facilities at animal feeding operations must be designed and constructed in accordance with Table 2a - Criteria for Siting, Investigation, and Design of Liquid Waste Storage Facilities with a water depth greater than 2 feet; Table 2b - Criteria for Siting, Investigation, and Design of Liquid Waste Storage Facilities with a water depth of 2 feet or less; and Table 2c - Criteria for runoff ponds with a water depth of 2 feet or less and a storage period less than 90 days annually, contained in the U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Practice Standard, Waste Storage Facility, Code 313, dated August 2006. This rule incorporates by reference Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c in the August 2006 U.S.D.A. NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, Waste Storage Facility, Code 313.

C. Review of Plans. The Division shall review said plans and specifications as to their adequacy of design for the intended purpose and shall require such changes as are found necessary to assure compliance with pertinent parts of these rules.

D. Approval of Plans. Issuance of a construction permit shall be construed as approval of plans for the purposes of authorizing release of federal or state funds allocated for planning or construction purposes.

E. Permit Expiration. Construction permits shall expire one year after date of issuance unless substantial and continuous construction is under way. Upon application, construction permits may be extended on an individual basis provided application for such extension is made prior to the permit expiration date.

F. Exceptions.

1. Wastewater facilities that discharge to an existing sewer system and serve only units that are under single ownership, or serve multiple units under separate ownership where the wastewater facilities are under the sponsorship of the public sewer system to which they discharge. This exception does not apply to pumping stations having the installed capacity in excess of 1 million gallons per day (3,785 cubic meters per day).

2. Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems. Construction plans and specifications for onsite wastewater disposal systems shall be submitted to the local health authority having jurisdiction and need not be submitted to the Division. Such devices, in any case, shall be constructed in accordance with rules for onsite wastewater disposal systems adopted by the Water Quality Board. Compliance with the rules shall be determined by an on-site inspection by the appropriate health authority.

3. Small Animal Waste (Manure) Lagoons and Runoff Ponds. Construction plans and specifications for small animal waste lagoons as defined in R317-6 (permitted by rule for ground water permits) need not be submitted to the Division if the design is prepared or certified by the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in accordance with criteria provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement between the Division and the NRCS, and the construction is inspected by the NRCS. Compliance with these rules shall be determined by on-site inspection by the NRCS.

2.3 Compliance with Water Quality Standards. No person shall discharge wastes into waters of the state except in compliance with these rules and under circumstances which assure compliance with water quality standards in R317-2.

2.4 Operation of Wastewater Treatment Works. Wastewater treatment works shall be so operated at all times as to produce effluents meeting all requirements of these rules and otherwise in a manner consistent with adequate protection of public health and welfare. Complete daily records shall be kept of the operation of wastewater treatment works covered under R317-3 on forms approved by the Division and a copy of such records shall be forwarded to the Division at monthly intervals.

R317-1-3. Requirements for Waste Discharges.

3.1 Compliance With Water Quality Standards.

All persons discharging wastes into any of the waters of the State shall provide the degree of wastewater treatment determined necessary to insure compliance with the requirements of Rule R317-2 Water Quality Standards, except that the Director may waive compliance with these requirements for specific criteria listed in Rule R317-2 where it is determined that the designated use is not being impaired or significant use improvement would not occur or where there is a reasonable question as to the validity of a specific criterion or for other valid reasons as determined by the Director.

3.2 Compliance With Secondary Treatment Requirements.

All persons discharging wastes from point sources into any of the waters of the State shall provide treatment processes which will produce secondary effluent meeting or exceeding the following effluent quality standards.

A. The arithmetic mean of BOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the BOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the BOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period. As an alternative, if agreed to by the person discharging wastes, the following effluent quality standard may be established as a requirement of the discharge permit and must be met: The arithmetic mean of CBOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 20 mg/l nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 30 mg/l

during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the CBOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the CBOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

B. The arithmetic mean of SS values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the SS values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the SS values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

C. The geometric mean of total coliform and fecal coliform bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed either 2000 per 100 ml or 200 per 100 ml respectively, nor shall the geometric mean exceed 2500 per 100 ml or 250 per 100 ml respectively, during any 7-day period; or, the geometric mean of *E. coli* bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 126 per 100 ml nor shall the geometric mean exceed 158 per 100 ml respectively during any 7-day period. Exceptions to this requirement may be allowed by the Director where domestic wastewater is not a part of the effluent and where water quality standards are not violated.

D. The effluent values for pH shall be maintained within the limits of 6.5 and 9.0.

E. Exceptions to the 85% removal requirements may be allowed where infiltration makes such removal requirements infeasible and where water quality standards are not violated.

F. The Director may allow exceptions to the requirements of Subsections R317-1-3.2.A, R317-1-3.2.B, and R317-1-3.2.D where the discharge will be of short duration and where there will be no significant detrimental effect on receiving water quality or downstream beneficial uses.

G. The Director may allow that the BOD5 and TSS effluent concentrations for discharging domestic wastewater lagoons shall not exceed 45 mg/l for a monthly average nor 65 mg/l for a weekly average provided the following criteria are met:

1. the lagoon system is operating within the organic and hydraulic design capacity established by Rule R317-3;
2. the lagoon system is being properly operated and maintained;
3. the treatment system is meeting all other permit limits;
4. there are no significant or categorical industrial users (IU) defined by 40 CFR Part 403, unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the IU is not contributing constituents in concentrations or quantities likely to significantly affect the treatment works; and
5. a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) indicates that the increased permit limits would not impair beneficial uses of the receiving stream.

3.3 Technology-based Limits for Controlling Phosphorus Pollution.

A. Technology-based Phosphorus Effluent Limits (TBPEL)

1. All non-lagoon treatment works discharging wastewater to surface waters of the state shall provide treatment processes which will produce effluent less than or equal to an annual mean of 1.0 mg/L for total phosphorus.

2. The TBPEL shall be achieved by January 1, 2020.

B. Discharging Lagoons -Phosphorus Loading Cap

1. No TBPEL will be instituted for discharging treatment lagoons. Instead, each discharging lagoon will be evaluated to determine the current annual average total phosphorus load based on average flows and concentrations. Absent field data to determine these loads, they will be estimated by the Division.

2. A cap of 125% times the current average annual total phosphorus load will be established and referred to as

phosphorus loading cap. Once the lagoon's phosphorus loading cap has been reached, the owner of the facility will have five years to construct treatment processes or implement treatment alternatives to prevent the total phosphorus loading cap from being exceeded.

C. Variances for TBPEL and Phosphorus Loading Caps

1. The Director may authorize a variance to the TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap under any of the following conditions:

a. Where an existing TMDL has allocated a total phosphorus wasteload to a treatment works, no TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap, as applicable, will be applied.

b. If the owner of a discharging treatment works can demonstrate that imposing the TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap would result in an economic hardship, an alternative TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap that would not cause economic hardship may be applied. "Economic hardship" for a publicly owned treatment works is defined as sewer service costs that, as a result of implementing a TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap, would be greater than 1.4% of the median adjusted gross household income of the service area based on the latest information compiled by the Utah State Tax Commission, after inclusion of grants, loans, or other funding made available by the Utah Water Quality Board or other sources. The Director will consider other demonstrations of economic hardship on a case-by-case basis.

c. If the owner of a discharging treatment works can demonstrate that the TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap are clearly unnecessary to protect waters downstream from the point of discharge, no TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap will be applied.

d. If the owner of the discharging treatment works can demonstrate that a commensurate phosphorus reduction can be achieved in receiving waters using innovative alternative approaches such as water quality trading, seasonal offsets, effluent reuse, or land application.

2. All variances to TBPEL and phosphorus loading caps shall be revisited periodically to determine if the rationale used to justify the conditions in Subsection R317-1-3.3.C remains applicable.

3. For treatment works required to implement TBPEL or a phosphorus loading cap, the demonstration under Subsection R317-1-3.3.C must be made by January 1, 2018. Unless this demonstration is made, the owner of the discharging treatment works must proceed to implement the TBPEL or phosphorus loading cap, as applicable, in accordance with, respectively, Subsections R317-1-3.3.A and R317-1-3.3.B.

D. Monitoring

1. All discharging treatment works are required to implement, at a minimum, monthly monitoring of:

- a. influent for total phosphorus (as P) and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N) concentrations; and
- b. effluent for total phosphorus and orthophosphate (as P), and ammonia, nitrate-nitrite, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N).

2. The Director may authorize a variance to the monitoring requirements identified in Subsection R317-1-3.3.D.1.

3. All monitoring under Subsection R317-1-3.3.D shall be based on 24-hour composite samples by use of an automatic sampler or minimum of four grab samples collected a minimum of two hours apart.

4. These monitoring requirements shall be self-implementing beginning July 1, 2015.

3.4 Pollutants In Diverted Water Returned To Stream.

A user of surface water diverted from waters of the State will not be required to remove any pollutants which such user has not added before returning the diverted flow to the original watercourse, provided there is no increase in concentration of pollutants in the diverted water. Should the pollutant constituent concentration of the intake surface waters to a facility exceed the effluent limitations for such facility under a

federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit or a permit issued pursuant to State authority, then the effluent limitations shall become equal to the constituent concentrations in the intake surface waters of such facility. This section does not apply to irrigation return flow.

R317-1-4. Utilization and Isolation of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Effluent.

4.1 Untreated Domestic Wastewater. Untreated domestic wastewater or effluent not meeting secondary treatment standards as defined by these rules shall be isolated from all public contact until suitably treated. Land disposal or land treatment of such wastewater or effluent may be accomplished by use of an approved total containment lagoon as defined in R317-3 or by such other treatment approved by the Director as being feasible and equally protective of human health and the environment.

4.2 Use of Secondary Effluent at Plant Site. Secondary effluent may be used at the treatment plant site in the following manner provided there is no cross-connection with a potable water system:

A. Chlorinator injector water for wastewater chlorination facilities, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are suitably labeled.

B. Water for hosing down wastewater clarifiers, filters and related units, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are suitably labeled.

C. Irrigation of landscaped areas around the treatment plant from which the public is excluded.

R317-1-5. Use of Industrial Wastewaters.

5.1 Use of industrial wastewaters (not containing human pathogens) shall be considered for approval by the Director based on a case-specific analysis of human health and environmental concerns.

R317-1-6. Disposal of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Sludge.

6.1 General. No person shall use, dispose, or otherwise manage sewage sludge through any practice for which pollutant limits, management practices, and operational standards for pathogens and vector attraction reduction requirements are established in 40 CFR 503, July 1, 1994, except in accordance with such requirements.

6.2 Permit. All treatment works producing, treating and disposing of sewage sludge must comply with applicable permit requirements at R317-3, 6 and 8.

6.3 Septic Tank Contents. The dumping or spreading of septic tank contents is prohibited except in conformance with 40 CFR 503 and R317-550-7.

6.4 Effective Date. Notwithstanding the effective date for incorporation by reference of 40 CFR 503 provided in R317-8-1.10(9), those portions of 40 CFR 503 specified in R317-1-6.1 and 6.3 are effective immediately.

R317-1-7. TMDLs.

The following TMDLs are approved by the Board and hereby incorporated by reference into these rules:

- 7.1 Middle Bear River -- February 23, 2010
- 7.2 Chalk Creek -- December 23, 1997
- 7.3 Otter Creek -- December 23, 1997
- 7.4 Little Bear River -- May 23, 2000
- 7.5 Mantua Reservoir -- May 23, 2000
- 7.6 East Canyon Creek -- September 14, 2010
- 7.7 East Canyon Reservoir -- September 14, 2010
- 7.8 Kents Lake -- September 1, 2000
- 7.9 LaBaron Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.10 Minersville Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.11 Puffer Lake -- September 1, 2000

- 7.12 Scofield Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.13 Onion Creek (near Moab) -- July 25, 2002
- 7.14 Cottonwood Wash -- September 9, 2002
- 7.15 Deer Creek Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
- 7.16 Hyrum Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
- 7.17 Little Cottonwood Creek -- September 9, 2002
- 7.18 Lower Bear River -- September 9, 2002
- 7.19 Malad River -- September 9, 2002
- 7.20 Mill Creek (near Moab) -- September 9, 2002
- 7.21 Spring Creek -- September 9, 2002
- 7.22 Forsyth Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.23 Johnson Valley Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.24 Lower Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
- 7.25 Mill Meadow Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.26 UM Creek -- September 27, 2002
- 7.27 Upper Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
- 7.28 Deep Creek -- October 9, 2002
- 7.29 Uinta River -- October 9, 2002
- 7.30 Pineview Reservoir -- December 9, 2002
- 7.31 Browne Lake -- February 19, 2003
- 7.32 San Pitch River -- November 18, 2003
- 7.33 Newton Creek -- June 24, 2004
- 7.34 Panguitch Lake -- June 24, 2004
- 7.35 West Colorado -- August 4, 2004
- 7.36 Silver Creek -- August 4, 2004
- 7.37 Upper Sevier River -- August 4, 2004
- 7.38 Lower and Middle Sevier River -- August 17, 2004
- 7.39 Lower Colorado River -- September 20, 2004
- 7.40 Upper Bear River -- August 4, 2006
- 7.41 Echo Creek -- August 4, 2006
- 7.42 Soldier Creek -- August 4, 2006
- 7.43 East Fork Sevier River -- August 4, 2006
- 7.44 Koosharem Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
- 7.45 Lower Box Creek Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
- 7.46 Otter Creek Reservoir -- August 4, 2006
- 7.47 Thistle Creek -- July 9, 2007
- 7.48 Strawberry Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
- 7.49 Matt Warner Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
- 7.50 Calder Reservoir -- July 9, 2007
- 7.51 Lower Duchesne River -- July 9, 2007
- 7.52 Lake Fork River -- July 9, 2007
- 7.53 Brough Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.54 Steinaker Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.55 Red Fleet Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.56 Newcastle Reservoir -- August 22, 2008
- 7.57 Cutler Reservoir -- February 23, 2010
- 7.58 Pariette Draw -- September 28, 2010
- 7.59 Emigration Creek -- September 1, 2011
- 7.60 Jordan River -- June 27, 2012
- 7.61 Colorado River -- December 5, 2013
- 7.62 Echo Reservoir -- March 26, 2014
- 7.63 Rockport Reservoir -- March 26, 2014

R317-1-8. Penalty Criteria for Civil Settlement Negotiations.

8.1 Introduction. Section 19-5-115 of the Water Quality Act provides for penalties of up to \$10,000 per day for violations of the act or any permit, rule, or order adopted under it and up to \$25,000 per day for willful violations. Because the law does not provide for assessment of administrative penalties, the Attorney General initiates legal proceedings to recover penalties where appropriate.

8.2 Purpose And Applicability. These criteria outline the principles used by the State in civil settlement negotiations with water pollution sources for violations of the UWPCA and/or any permit, rule or order adopted under it. It is designed to be used as a logical basis to determine a reasonable and appropriate penalty for all types of violations to promote a more swift resolution of environmental problems and enforcement actions.

To guide settlement negotiations on the penalty issue, the following principles apply: (1) penalties should be based on the nature and extent of the violation; (2) penalties should at a minimum, recover the economic benefit of noncompliance; (3) penalties should be large enough to deter noncompliance; and (4) penalties should be consistent in an effort to provide fair and equitable treatment of the regulated community.

In determining whether a civil penalty should be sought, the State will consider the magnitude of the violations; the degree of actual environmental harm or the potential for such harm created by the violation(s); response and/or investigative costs incurred by the State or others; any economic advantage the violator may have gained through noncompliance; recidivism of the violator; good faith efforts of the violator; ability of the violator to pay; and the possible deterrent effect of a penalty to prevent future violations.

8.3 Penalty Calculation Methodology. The statutory maximum penalty should first be calculated, for comparison purposes, to determine the potential maximum penalty liability of the violator. The penalty which the State seeks in settlement may not exceed this statutory maximum amount.

The civil penalty figure for settlement purposes should then be calculated based on the following formula: **CIVIL PENALTY = PENALTY + ADJUSTMENTS - ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

PENALTY: Violations are grouped into four main penalty categories based upon the nature and severity of the violation. A penalty range is associated with each category. The following factors will be taken into account to determine where the penalty amount will fall within each range:

A. History of compliance or noncompliance. History of noncompliance includes consideration of previous violations and degree of recidivism.

B. Degree of willfulness and/or negligence. Factors to be considered include how much control the violator had over and the foreseeability of the events constituting the violation, whether the violator made or could have made reasonable efforts to prevent the violation, whether the violator knew of the legal requirements which were violated, and degree of recalcitrance.

C. Good faith efforts to comply. Good faith takes into account the openness in dealing with the violations, promptness in correction of problems, and the degree of cooperation with the State.

Category A - \$7,000 to \$10,000 per day. Violations with high impact on public health and the environment to include:

1. Discharges which result in documented public health effects and/or significant environmental damage.
2. Any type of violation not mentioned above severe enough to warrant a penalty assessment under category A.

Category B - \$2,000 to \$7,000 per day. Major violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Discharges which likely caused or potentially would cause (undocumented) public health effects or significant environmental damage.
2. Creation of a serious hazard to public health or the environment.
3. Illegal discharges containing significant quantities or concentrations of toxic or hazardous materials.
4. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category B.

Category C - \$500 to \$2,000 per day. Violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Significant excursion of permit effluent limits.
2. Substantial non-compliance with the requirements of a compliance schedule.
3. Substantial non-compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements.

4. Illegal discharge containing significant quantities or concentrations of non toxic or non hazardous materials.

5. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category C.

Category D - up to \$500 per day. Minor violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Minor excursion of permit effluent limits.
2. Minor violations of compliance schedule requirements.
3. Minor violations of reporting requirements.
4. Illegal discharges not covered in Categories A, B and C.
5. Any type of violations not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under category D.

ADJUSTMENTS: The civil penalty shall be calculated by adding the following adjustments to the penalty amount determined above: 1) economic benefit gained as a result of non-compliance; 2) investigative costs incurred by the State and/or other governmental levels; 3) documented monetary costs associated with environmental damage.

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS: An adjustment downward may be made or a delayed payment schedule may be used based on a documented inability of the violator to pay. Also, an adjustment downward may be made in consideration of the potential for protracted litigation, an attempt to ascertain the maximum penalty the court is likely to award, and/or the strength of the case.

8.4 Mitigation Projects. In some exceptional cases, it may be appropriate to allow the reduction of the penalty assessment in recognition of the violator's good faith undertaking of an environmentally beneficial mitigation project. The following criteria should be used in determining the eligibility of such projects:

A. The project must be in addition to all regulatory compliance obligations;

B. The project preferably should closely address the environmental effects of the violation;

C. The actual cost to the violator, after consideration of tax benefits, must reflect a deterrent effect;

D. The project must primarily benefit the environment rather than benefit the violator;

E. The project must be judicially enforceable;

F. The project must not generate positive public perception for violations of the law.

8.5 Intent Of Criteria/Information Requests. The criteria and procedures in this section are intended solely for the guidance of the State. They are not intended, and cannot be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party in litigation with the State.

R317-1-9. Electronic Submissions and Electronic Signatures.

(a) Pursuant to the authority of Utah Code Ann. Subsection 46-4-501(a), the submission of Discharge Monitoring Reports and related information may be conducted electronically through the EPA's NetDMR program, provided the requirements of subsection (b) are met.

(b) A person may submit Discharge Monitoring Reports and related information only after (1) completion of a Subscriber Agreement in a form designated by the Director to ensure that all requirements of 40 CFR 3, EPA's Cross - Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) are met; and (2) completion of subsequent steps specified by EPA's CROMERR, including setting up a subscriber account.

(c) The Subscriber Agreement will continue until terminated by its own terms, until modified by mutual consent or until terminated with 60 days written notice by any party.

(d) Any person who submits a Discharge Monitoring Report or related information under the NetDMR program, and who electronically signs the report or related information, is, by

providing an electronic signature, making the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

KEY: water pollution, waste disposal, nutrient limits, effluent standards

January 1, 2015

19-5

Notice of Continuation October 2, 2012

R343. Financial Institutions, Nondepository Lenders.**R343-2. Mortgage Lenders, Brokers and Servicers Fees.****R343-2-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.**

- (1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 70D-2-203.
- (2) This rule applies to mortgage lenders, brokers or servicers who are required to file a written notification with the commissioner.
- (3) This rule establishes the annual notification renewal and examination fees.

R343-2-2. Definitions.

- (1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.
- (2) "Department" means the Department of Financial Institutions.

R343-2-3. Annual Notification Renewal Fee.

- (1) Each person required to file an annual notification renewal shall pay the commissioner a fee of \$100.

R343-2-4. Examination Fee.

- (1) A mortgage lender, broker or servicer who is examined by the department shall pay the commissioner a per diem assessment calculated at the rate of \$55 per hour:
 - (i) for each examiner; and
 - (ii) per hour worked.

KEY: mortgage**December 22, 2009****Notice of Continuation December 4, 2014****70D-3-102**

R343. Financial Institutions, Nondepository Lenders.**R343-3. Mortgage Lenders, Brokers and Servicers Definitions.****R343-3-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.**

- (1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 70D-3-102.
- (2) This rule applies to mortgage lenders, brokers or servicers who engage in the business of mortgage lending, brokering or servicing and are required to license with the commissioner.
- (3) The purpose of this rule is to define terms.

R343-3-2. Definitions.

- (1) "Affiliate" means any company which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a depository institution that is subject to the jurisdiction of a federal banking agency.
- (2) "Form MU4" means the Uniform Individual Mortgage License/Registration and Consent form adopted by the nationwide database.
- (3) "Owned and controlled by a depository institution" means a subsidiary entity that is owned by a parent financial institution that has direct or indirect power to direct or exercise a controlling influence over management or policies.

KEY: mortgage**December 22, 2009****70D-3-102****Notice of Continuation December 4, 2014**

R343. Financial Institutions, Nondepository Lenders.**R343-4. Application Forms and Procedures for Mortgage Lenders.****R343-4-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.**

- (1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 70D-3-203.
- (2) This rule applies to mortgage lenders who engage in the business of mortgage lending and are required to license with the commissioner.
- (3) This rule prescribes license application form specifications, contents and procedures for submitting the application.

R343-4-2. Mortgage Loan Originator License Application.

- (1) Applicants for an initial or renewal license shall complete forms and follow procedures prescribed by the nationwide database.

**KEY: mortgage
December 22, 2009**

70D-3-203

Notice of Continuation December 4, 2014

R343. Financial Institutions, Nondepository Lenders.**R343-5. Mortgage Loan Originator Surety Bond Requirements.****R343-5-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.**

- (1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 70D-3-205.
- (2) This rule applies to mortgage loan originators who are required to license with the department.
- (3) This rule establishes surety bond requirements for mortgage loan originator licensees.

R343-5-2. Surety Bond Requirements.

- (1) An individual who applies for a mortgage loan originator license must be covered by a surety bond satisfactory to the department in a sum based on the dollar amount of loans originated, as shown below, to reimburse the state for expenses it may incur in connection with any administrative or judicial proceeding against a current or former licensee relating to mortgage lending activity in Utah.
- (2) The annual origination volume for each individual residential mortgage loan originator is the basis for determining that individual's required bond amount. Annual origination volume is the sum of the amounts of all loans the individual originated, arranged, booked, brokered, funded, made, or otherwise included in the individual's personal loan production volume during the prior calendar year.
- (3) If the annual origination volume for the individual was:
 - (a) up to \$5 million, the required bond amount is \$12,500;or
 - (b) \$5 to \$15 million, the required bond amount is \$25,000; or
 - (c) over \$15 million, the required bond amount is \$50,000.

R343-5-3. Business Entity Surety Bond Requirements.

- (1) This section does not require business entities to be licensed or bonded, but qualified business entities may elect to provide bond coverage on behalf of mortgage loan originators working exclusively for the entity instead of the individual originator providing a separate surety bond. To be eligible for this option:
 - (a) A business entity must file an acceptable notification or register with the department in accordance with Chapter 70C, Utah Consumer Credit Code; Chapter 70D, Financial Institution Mortgage Financing Regulation Act; or, other Utah statutes or rules administered by the department, and
 - (b) the bond must cover the activities of the licensed mortgage loan originator.
- (2) The annual residential mortgage loan origination volume for the business entity is the basis for determining an entity's required bond amount. Annual origination volume is the sum of the amounts of all Utah loans the entity originated, arranged, booked, brokered, funded, made, or otherwise included in the entity's loan production volume during the prior calendar year.
- (3) If the annual origination volume for the business entity was:
 - (a) up to \$10 million, the required bond amount is \$25,000; or
 - (b) \$10 to \$30 million, the required bond amount is \$50,000; or
 - (c) over \$30 million, the required bond amount is \$100,000.

KEY: mortgage**December 22, 2009****Notice of Continuation December 4, 2014****70D-3-205**

R343. Financial Institutions, Nondepository Lenders.**R343-6. Mortgage Loan Originator Challenge of Nationwide Database Information.****R343-6-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.**

- (1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 70D-3-206.
- (2) This rule applies to mortgage loan originators who are required to license with the department.
- (3) This rule establishes the procedure to challenge information in the nationwide database.

R343-6-2. Challenging Information Entered by the Department in the Nationwide Database.

- (1) A mortgage loan originator or applicant may challenge the factual accuracy of information entered by the department into the nationwide database.
- (2) The challenge must be in writing and delivered to the commissioner. The challenge must clearly state what information is being contested and include supporting evidence.
- (3) The commissioner may cause the appropriate supervisor to make an investigation and consider the merits of the challenge and provide a written response.

KEY: mortgage**December 22, 2009****Notice of Continuation December 4, 2014****70D-3-206**

R343. Financial Institutions, Nondepository Lenders.**R343-7. Mortgage Loan Originator Education and Written Test Requirements.****R343-7-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.**

- (1) This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 70D-3-301, 70D-3-302 and 70D-3-303.
- (2) This rule applies to mortgage loan originators who are required to license with the department.
- (3) This rule establishes education and written test requirements.

R343-7-2. Education and Written Test Requirements.

- (1) An applicant must satisfy pre-licensing education and written testing requirements to be eligible to apply for a mortgage loan originator license.
- (2) An applicant must complete at least twenty (20) hours in pre-licensing education courses that are approved by the nationwide database and includes the curriculum specified in Section 70D-3-301.
- (3) In order to pass a written test an applicant must achieve a test score of not less than 75 percent correct answers on a written test meeting the standards described in Section 70D-3-302.
 - (a) An individual who fails such a written test by scoring less than 75 percent correct may be retested up to three times provided each test is taken at least 30 days after the prior test.
 - (b) An individual who fails all three retests must wait at least six months before taking the written test again.
 - (c) A licensee who fails to maintain a valid license for a period longer than 5 years, excluding any time during which that individual is a "registered loan originator" as defined in Section 70D-3-102, must retake the written test and must achieve a score of not less than 75 percent correct in order to be eligible for license renewal.
- (4) Continuing education is required for annual license renewal.
 - (a) Annually, a licensee must complete at least eight (8) hours of continuing education courses that are approved by the nationwide database and include curriculum specified in Section 70D-3-303.
 - (b) A licensee may receive credit for a course only during the year in which the course is taken. If a licensee repeats an approved course during the same or a successive year, the licensee may not receive continuing education credit for retaking the same course.

KEY: mortgage**December 22, 2009****Notice of Continuation December 4, 2014****70D-3-301****70D-3-302****70D-3-303**

R343. Financial Institutions, Nondepository Lenders.**R343-8. Mortgage Loan Originator Record Requirements and Reports of Condition.****R343-8-1. Authority, Scope and Purpose.**

- (1) This rule is issued pursuant to Section 70D-3-401.
- (2) This rule applies to mortgage loan originators who are required to license with the commissioner.
- (3) The purpose of this rule is to require that appropriate business records are created, maintained, submitted and produced for inspection.

R343-8-2. Record Requirements.

- (1) An individual required to be licensed shall create records related to the underwriting, valuation of collateral, or extension of credit for a mortgage loan. Records must be maintained for the period specified in the statute and provided to the commissioner upon the commissioner's request.

R343-8-3. Reports of Condition.

- (1) A report of condition required by the nationwide database shall be provided to the commissioner upon the commissioner's request.

**KEY: mortgage
December 22, 2009**

70D-3-102

Notice of Continuation December 4, 2014

R386. Health, Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology.**R386-702. Communicable Disease Rule.****R386-702-1. Purpose Statement.**

(1) The Communicable Disease Rule is adopted under authority of Sections 26-1-30, 26-6-3, and 26-23b.

(2) This rule outlines a multidisciplinary approach to communicable and infectious disease control and emphasizes reporting, surveillance, isolation, treatment and epidemiological investigation to identify and control preventable causes of infectious diseases. Reporting requirements and authorizations are specified for communicable and infectious diseases, outbreaks, and unusual occurrence of any disease. Each section has been adopted with the intent of reducing disease morbidity and mortality through the rapid implementation of established practices and procedures.

(3) The successes of medicine and public health dramatically reduced the risk of epidemics and early loss of life due to infectious agents during the twentieth century. However, the emergence of diseases, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Hantavirus, and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, and the rapid spread of diseases to the United States from other parts of the world, such as West Nile virus, made possible by advances in transportation, trade, food production, and other factors highlight the continuing threat to health from infectious diseases. Continual attention to these threats and cooperation among all health care providers, government agencies and other entities that are partners in protecting the public's health are crucial to maintain and improve the health of the citizens of Utah.

R386-702-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms in this rule are defined in Section 26-6-2 and 26-23b-102, except that for purposes of this rule, "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(2) In addition, for purposes of this rule:

(a) "Outbreak" means an increase in incidence of disease, or two or more cases of disease with a common exposure.

(b) "Case" means a person identified as having a disease, health disorder, or condition that meets criteria for being reportable under this rule, or that is otherwise under public health investigation.

(c) "Suspect case" means a person who a reporting entity, local health department, or Department believes might be a case, but for whom it has not been established that the criteria necessary to become a case have been met.

R386-702-3. Reportable Diseases, Emergency Illnesses, and Health Conditions.

(1) The Utah Department of Health declares the following conditions to be of concern to public health and reportable as required or authorized by Section 26-6-6 and Title 26, Chapter 23b of the Utah Health Code.

(a) Acinetobacter species with resistance or intermediate resistance to carbapenems (specifically, meropenem and imipenem) from any anatomical site

(b) Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

(c) Adverse event resulting from smallpox vaccination

(d) Amebiasis

(e) Anaplasmosis

(f) Anthrax

(g) Arbovirus infection, including Saint Louis encephalitis and West Nile virus infection

(h) Babesiosis

(i) Botulism

(j) Brucellosis

(k) Campylobacteriosis

(l) Chancroid

(m) Chickenpox

(n) Chlamydia trachomatis infection

(o) Cholera

(p) Coccidioidomycosis

(q) Colorado tick fever

(r) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other transmissible human spongiform encephalopathies

(s) Cryptosporidiosis

(t) Cyclospora infection

(u) Dengue fever

(v) Diphtheria

(w) Echinococcosis

(x) Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic, human monocytic, or unspecified

(y) Encephalitis

(z)(1) Escherichia coli with resistance or intermediate resistance to carbapenems (meropenem, ertapenem, and imipenem) from any site

(z)(2) Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) infection

(aa) Giardiasis

(bb) Gonorrhea: sexually transmitted and ophthalmia neonatorum

(cc) Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease

(dd) Hansen Disease (Leprosy)

(ee) Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

(ff) Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, postdiarrheal

(gg) Hepatitis A

(hh) Hepatitis B, acute, chronic, and perinatal

(ii) Hepatitis C, acute and chronic infection

(jj) Hepatitis, other viral

(kk)(1) Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection. Special measures for the control of HIV/AIDS are included in R386-702-9.

(kk)(2) Pregnancy in a HIV case

(ll) Influenza-associated hospitalization

(mm) Influenza-associated death, in a person less than 18 years of age

(nn) Klebsiella species with resistance or intermediate resistance to carbapenems (meropenem, ertapenem, and imipenem) from any site

(oo) Legionellosis

(pp) Leptospirosis

(qq) Listeriosis

(rr) Lyme Disease

(ss) Malaria

(tt) Measles

(uu) Meningitis (aseptic, bacterial, fungal, parasitic, protozoan, and viral)

(vv) Meningococcal Disease

(ww) Mumps

(xx) Mycobacteria other than tuberculosis

(yy) Norovirus, outbreaks only

(zz) Pertussis

(aaa) Plague

(bbb) Poliomyelitis, paralytic and nonparalytic

(ccc) Psittacosis

(ddd) Q Fever (Coxiella infection)

(eee) Rabies, human and animal

(fff) Relapsing fever, tick-borne and louse-borne

(ggg) Rubella, including congenital syndrome

(hhh) Salmonellosis

(iii) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

(jjj) Shigellosis

(kkk) Smallpox

(lll) Spotted fever rickettsioses (including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever)

(mmm) Staphylococcus aureus with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin isolated from any site

(nnn) Streptococcal disease, invasive, including

Streptococcus pneumoniae and Groups A, B, C, and G streptococci isolated from a normally sterile site
 (ooo) Syphilis, all stages and congenital
 (ppp) Tetanus
 (qqq) Toxic-Shock Syndrome, staphylococcal or streptococcal

(rrr) Trichinellosis
 (sss) Tuberculosis. Special Measures for the Control of Tuberculosis are listed in R388-804.

(ttt) Tularemia
 (uuu) Typhoid, cases and carriers
 (vvv) Vibriosis
 (www) Viral hemorrhagic fever
 (xxx) Yellow fever
 (yyy) Any unusual occurrence of infectious or

communicable disease or any unusual or increased occurrence of any illness that may indicate a Bioterrorism event or public health hazard, including any single case or multiple cases of a newly recognized, emergent or re-emergent disease or disease-producing agent, including newly identified multi-drug resistant bacteria or a novel influenza strain such as a pandemic influenza strain.

(zzz) Any outbreak, epidemic, or unusual or increased occurrence of any illness that may indicate an outbreak or epidemic. This includes suspected or confirmed outbreaks of foodborne disease, waterborne disease, disease caused by antimicrobial resistant organisms, any infection that may indicate a bioterrorism event, or of any infection that may indicate a public health hazard.

(2) In addition to the reportable conditions set forth in R386-702-3(1) the Department declares the following reportable emergency illnesses, health conditions, and patient encounter information to be of public health importance and reporting is authorized by Title 26, Chapter 23b, Utah Code, unless made mandatory by the declaration of a public health emergency:

(a) respiratory illness (including upper or lower respiratory tract infections, difficulty breathing and Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome);

(b) gastrointestinal illness (including vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or any other gastrointestinal distress);

(c) influenza-like constitutional symptoms and signs;

(d) neurologic symptoms or signs indicating the possibility of meningitis, encephalitis, or unexplained acute encephalopathy or delirium;

(e) rash illness;

(f) hemorrhagic illness;

(g) botulism-like syndrome;

(h) lymphadenitis;

(i) sepsis or unexplained shock;

(j) febrile illness (illness with fever, chills or rigors);

(k) nontraumatic coma or sudden death;

(l) other criteria specified by the Department as indicative of disease outbreaks or injurious exposures of uncertain origin; and

(m) patient encounter data including, but not limited to, chief complaint and discharge diagnosis data from healthcare settings which support early identification and ruling out of public health threats, disasters, disease outbreaks, suspected incidents, and acts of bioterrorism; assist in characterizing population groups at greatest risk for disease or injury; support assessment of the severity and magnitude of possible threats; or satisfy syndromic surveillance objectives of the Federal Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Meaningful Use incentive program.

R386-702-4. Reporting.

(1) Each reporting entity shall report each confirmed case and any case who the reporting entity believes, in its professional judgment, is likely to harbor an illness, infection, or condition reportable under R386-702-3(1), and each

outbreak, epidemic, or unusual occurrence described in R386-702-3(1)(yyy) or (zzz) to the local health department or to the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health. Unless otherwise specified, the report of these diseases to the local health department or to the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health shall provide the following information: name, age, sex, address, date of onset, and all other information as prescribed by the Department. A standard report form has been adopted and is supplied to physicians and other reporting entities by the Department. Upon receipt of a report, the local health department shall promptly forward a written or electronic copy of the report to the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health.

(2)(a) Where immediate reporting is required as noted in R386-702-4 (4), the reporting entity shall report as soon as possible, but not later than 24 hours after identification. Immediate reporting shall be made by telephone to the local health department or to the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health at 801-538-6191 or 888-EPI-UTAH (888-374-8824).

(b) All diseases not required to be reported immediately shall be reported within three working days from the time of identification. Reporting entities shall send reports to the local health department by phone, secured fax, secured email, or mail; or to the Bureau of Epidemiology by phone (801-538-6191), secured fax (801-538-9923), secured email (please contact the Bureau of Epidemiology at 801-538-6191 for information on this option), or by mail (288 North 1460 West, P. O. Box 142104, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2104).

(c) Laboratories are encouraged to report case information electronically in a manner approved of by the Department if the laboratory has the capacity to do so. Laboratories should refer to <https://health.utah.gov/phaccess/public/elr/> for information about this option. Please contact the Bureau of Epidemiology at 801-538-6191 for questions regarding this option.

(d) When more than one licensed laboratory is involved in testing a specimen, all laboratories involved are required to report results.

(e) The following requirements apply to laboratories that are reporting information electronically:

(i) Laboratories reporting electronically shall send the following information with all reports:

(1) First and last name of the patient;

(2) Patient date of birth;

(3) Patient hospitalization status;

(4) Name and telephone number of the reporting facility;

(5) Name and telephone number of the testing laboratory;

(6) Patient address

(7) Name and address of the requesting health care provider;

(8) Pregnancy status;

(9) Specimen source;

(10) The laboratory's name for, or description of, the test;

(11) Test reference range; and

(12) Test status (e.g. preliminary, final, amended and/or corrected).

(ii) Laboratories reporting electronically shall use HL7 2.3.1 or 2.5.1 message structure for all fields and appropriate LOINC codes designating the test performed.

(iii) Laboratories reporting electronically shall submit all local vocabulary codes with translations to UDOH, if applicable.

(iv) Laboratories reporting electronically must send reports within 24 hours of finalization of test results.

(v) Laboratories reporting electronically must report preliminary positive results for immediately notifiable conditions as specified in R386-702-4 (4).

(vi) Electronic reporting of negative results:

(1) Electronic reporting shall include negative as well as

positive results for tests ordered for the following conditions:

- (a) Chlamydia
- (b) Gonorrhea
- (c) Hepatitis A
- (d) Hepatitis B
- (e) Hepatitis C, including viral loads
- (f) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), including viral

loads and confirmatory tests

- (g) Salmonellosis
- (h) STEC
- (i) Tuberculosis

(2) Negative test results reported for these conditions will be used for the following purposes as authorized in Utah Health Code Section 26-1-30(2)(c),(d), and (f):

- (a) To determine when a previously reported case becomes non-infectious;
- (b) To identify newly acquired infections through identification of a seroconversion window; or
- (c) To provide information critical for assignment of a case definition.

(3) Information associated with a negative test result will be retained by the Utah Department of Health for a period of 18 months.

(a) At the end of the 18 month period, if the result has not been appended to an existing case, personal identifiers will be stripped and expunged from the result.

(b) The de-identified result will be added to a de-identified, aggregate dataset which will be retained for use by public health to analyze trends associated with testing patterns and case distribution, enabling identification and establishment of prevention and intervention efforts for at-risk populations, and assessment of trends over time in those populations, as authorized by Utah Health Code 26-1-30(2)(f).

(3) Entities Required to Report Communicable Diseases: Title 26, Chapter 6, Section 6 Utah Code lists those individuals and facilities required to report diseases known or suspected of being communicable.

(a) Physicians, hospitals, health care facilities, home health agencies, health maintenance organizations, and other health care providers shall report details regarding each case.

(b) Schools, child care centers, and citizens shall provide any relevant information.

(c) Laboratories and other testing sites shall report laboratory evidence confirming any of the reportable diseases. Laboratories and other testing sites shall also report any test results that provide presumptive evidence of infection, which may include positive tests for HIV, syphilis, measles, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other transmissible human spongiform encephalopathies.

(i) Detailed lists of reportable laboratory events, e.g. laboratory tests and results that signify a reportable condition, are found at: <https://health.utah.gov/phaccess/public/elr/>; click on "Spreadsheet of Reportable Events and Vocabulary" to access this list.

(ii) Events noted within the "Spreadsheet of Reportable Events and Vocabulary" constitute those that are reportable according to this Rule, and as such are considered mandatory for laboratories to report.

(iii) The "Spreadsheet of Reportable Events and Vocabulary" defines, for laboratory reporting purposes, those unusual occurrences of conditions as noted in R386-702-3(1)(yyy) and (zzz).

(d) Pharmacists shall report unusual prescriptions or patterns of prescribing as specified in section 26-23b-105.

(4) Immediately Reportable Conditions: Case and suspect case reports of anthrax, botulism (except for infant botulism), cholera, diphtheria, Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease), hepatitis A, measles, meningococcal disease, plague, poliomyelitis, rabies, rubella (excluding congenital syndrome),

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), smallpox, Staphylococcus aureus with resistance (VRSA) or intermediate resistance (VISA) to vancomycin isolated from any site, tuberculosis, tularemia, typhoid, viral hemorrhagic fever, yellow fever, and any condition described in R386-702-3(1)(yyy) or (zzz) are to be made immediately as provided in R386-702-4(2).

(5) Mandatory Submission of Clinical Material:

(a) Laboratories shall submit clinical material from all cases identified with organisms listed in (5)(c) below to the Utah Department of Health, Utah Public Health Laboratory (UPHL). Clinical material is defined as:

(i) A clinical isolate containing the infectious organism for which submission of material is required, or

(ii) If an isolate is not available, material containing the infectious organism for which submission of material is required, in the following order of preference:

- (A) a patient specimen;
- (B) nucleic acid; or
- (C) other laboratory material.

(b) Laboratories should alert UPHL via telephone during business hours at (801) 965-2400, or after hours at (801) 560-6586, of all bioterrorism (BT) agents that are being submitted. BT agents are marked below (as (BT)) with other organisms mandated for submission.

(c) Organisms that are mandated for clinical submission in Utah include:

- (i) Bacillus anthracis (BT);
- (ii) Brucella species (BT);
- (iii) Campylobacter species;
- (iv) Clostridium botulinum (BT);
- (v) Corynebacterium diphtheriae;
- (vi) Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) (including enrichment and/or MacConkey broths that tested positive by enzyme immunoassay for Shiga toxin);
- (vii) Francisella tularensis (BT);
- (viii) Haemophilus influenzae, from normally sterile sites;
- (ix) Influenza virus (hospitalized cases only);
- (x) Legionella species;
- (xi) Listeria monocytogenes;
- (xii) Measles (rubeola);
- (xiii) Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex;
- (xiv) Neisseria gonorrhoeae;
- (xv) Neisseria meningitidis, from normally sterile sites;
- (xvi) Salmonella species;
- (xvii) Shigella species;
- (xviii) Staphylococcus aureus with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin isolated from any site;
- (xix) Vibrio species;
- (xx) West Nile virus;
- (xxi) Yersinia species (Yersinia pestis, BT); and
- (xxii) any organism implicated in an outbreak when instructed by authorized local or state health department personnel.

(6) Full reporting of all relevant patient information related to laboratory-confirmed influenza is authorized and may be required by local or state health department personnel for purposes of public health investigation of a documented threat to public health.

(7) Reports of emergency illnesses, health conditions, and patient encounter information under R386-702-3(2) shall be made as soon as practicable using a process and schedule approved by the Department. Full reporting of all relevant patient information is authorized. The report shall include at least, if known:

- (a) name of the facility;
- (b) a patient identifier;
- (c) date of visit;
- (d) time of visit;
- (e) patient's age;

- (f) patient's sex;
 - (g) zip code of patient's residence;
 - (h) chief complaint(s), reason for visit, and/or diagnosis;
- and

(i) whether the patient was admitted to the hospital.

(8) An entity reporting emergency illnesses, health conditions, and patient encounter information under R386-702-3(2) is authorized to report on other encounters during the same time period that do not meet definition for a reportable emergency illness, health condition, or patient encounter. Submission of an isolate does not replace the requirement to report the case also to the local health department or Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health. The report shall include the following information for each such encounter:

- (a) facility name;
- (b) date of visit;
- (c) time of visit;
- (d) patient's age;
- (e) patient's sex; and
- (f) patient's zip code for patient's residence.

(9) Epidemiological Review: The Department or local health department may conduct an investigation, including review of the hospital and health care facility medical records and contacting the individual patient to protect the public's health.

(10) Confidentiality of Reports: All reports required by this rule are confidential and are not open to public inspection. Nothing in this rule, however, precludes the discussion of case information with the attending physician or public health workers. All information collected pursuant to this rule may not be released or made public, except as provided by Section 26-6-27. Penalties for violation of confidentiality are prescribed in Section 26-6-29.

(11) If public health conducts a retrospective surveillance project, such as to assess completeness of case finding or assess another measure of data quality, the department may, at its discretion, waive any penalties for participating facilities, medical providers, laboratories, or other reporters if cases are found that were not originally reported for whatever reason.

R386-702-5. General Measures for the Control of Communicable Diseases.

(1) The local health department shall maintain all reportable disease records as needed to enforce Chapter 6 of the Health Code and this rule, or as requested by the Utah Department of Health.

(2) General Control Measures for Reportable Diseases.

(a) The local health department shall, when an unusual or rare disease occurs in any part of the state or when any disease becomes so prevalent as to endanger the state as a whole, contact the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health for assistance, and shall cooperate with the representatives of the Utah Department of Health.

(b) The local health department shall investigate and control the causes of epidemic, infectious, communicable, and other disease affecting the public health. The local health department shall also provide for the detection, reporting, prevention, and control of communicable, infectious, and acute diseases that are dangerous or important or that may affect the public health. The local health department may require physical examination and measures to be performed as necessary to protect the health of others.

(c) If, in the opinion of the local health officer it is necessary or advisable to protect the public's health that any person shall be kept from contact with the public, the local health officer shall establish, maintain and enforce involuntary treatment, isolation and quarantine as provided by Section 26-6-4. Control measures shall be specific to the known or suspected disease agent. Guidance is available from the Bureau of

Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health or official reference listed in R386-702-12.

(3) Prevention of the Spread of Disease From a Case.

The local health department shall take action and measures as may be necessary within the provisions of Section 26-6-4; Title 26, Chapter 6b; and this rule, to prevent the spread of any communicable disease, infectious agent, or any other condition which poses a public health hazard. Action shall be initiated upon discovery of a case or upon receipt of notification or report of any disease.

(4) Prevention of the Spread of Disease or Other Public Health Hazard.

A case, suspected case, carrier, contact, other person, or entity (e.g. facility, hotel, organization) shall, upon request of a public health authority, promptly cooperate during:

(a) An investigation of the circumstances or cause of a case, suspected case, outbreak, or suspected outbreak.

(b) The carrying out of measures for prevention, suppression, and control of a public health hazard, including, but not limited to, procedures of restriction, isolation, and quarantine.

(5) Public Food Handlers.

A person known to be infected with a communicable disease that can be transmitted by food or drink products, or who is suspected of being infected with such a disease, may not engage in the commercial handling of food or drink products, or be employed on any premises handling those types of products, unless those products are packaged off-site and remain in a closed container until purchased for consumption, until the person is determined by the local health department to be free of communicable disease, or incapable of transmitting the infection.

(6) Communicable Diseases in Places Where Food or Drink Products are Handled or Processed.

If a case, carrier, or suspected case of a disease that can be conveyed by food or drink products is found at any place where food or drink products are handled or offered for sale, or if a disease is found or suspected to have been transmitted by these food or drink products, the local health department may immediately prohibit the sale, or removal of drink and all other food products from the premises. Sale or distribution of food or drink products from the premises may be resumed when measures have been taken to eliminate the threat to health from the product and its processing as prescribed by R392-100.

(7) Request for State Assistance.

If a local health department finds it is not able to completely comply with this rule, the local health officer or his representative shall request the assistance of the Utah Department of Health. In such circumstances, the local health department shall provide all required information to the Bureau of Epidemiology. If the local health officer fails to comply with the provisions of this rule, the Utah Department of Health shall take action necessary to enforce this rule.

(8) Approved Laboratories.

Laboratory analyses that are necessary to identify the causative agents of reportable diseases or to determine adequacy of treatment of patients with a disease shall be ordered by the physician or other health care provider to be performed in or referred to a laboratory holding a valid certificate under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988.

R386-702-6. Special Measures for Control of Rabies.

(1) Rationale of Treatment.

A physician must evaluate individually each exposure to possible rabies infection. The physician shall also consult with local or state public health officials if questions arise about the need for rabies prophylaxis.

(2) Management of Biting Animals.

(a) A healthy dog, cat, or ferret that bites a person shall be

confined and observed at least daily for ten days from the date of bite, regardless of vaccination status, as specified by local animal control ordinances. It is recommended that rabies vaccine not be administered during the observation period. Such animals shall be evaluated by a veterinarian at the first sign of illness during confinement. A veterinarian or animal control officer shall immediately report any illness in the animal to the local health department. If signs suggestive of rabies develop, a veterinarian or animal control officer shall direct that the animal be euthanized, its head removed, and the head shipped under refrigeration, not frozen, for examination of the brain by a laboratory approved by the Utah Department of Health.

(b) If the dog, cat, or ferret shows no signs of rabies or illness during the ten day period, the veterinarian or animal control officer shall direct that the unvaccinated animal be vaccinated against rabies at the owner's expense before release to the owner. If a veterinarian is not available, the animal may be released, but the owner shall have the animal vaccinated within 72 hours of release. If the dog, cat, or ferret was appropriately vaccinated against rabies before the incident, the animal may be released from confinement after the 10-day observation period with no further restrictions.

(c) Any stray or unwanted dog, cat, or ferret that bites a person may be euthanized immediately by a veterinarian or animal control officer, if permitted by local ordinance, and the head submitted, as described in R386-702-6(2)(a), for rabies examination. If the brain is negative by fluorescent-antibody examination for rabies, one can assume that the saliva contained no virus, and the person bitten need not be treated.

(d) Wild animals include raccoons, skunks, coyotes, foxes, bats, the offspring of wild animals crossbred to domestic dogs and cats, and any carnivorous animal other than a domestic dog, cat, or ferret.

(e) Signs of rabies in wild animals cannot be interpreted reliably. If a wild animal bites or scratches a person, the person or attending medical personnel shall notify an animal control or law enforcement officer. A veterinarian, animal control officer or representative of the Division of Wildlife Resources shall kill the animal at once, without unnecessary damage to the head, and submit the brain, as described in R386-702-6(2)(a), for examination for evidence of rabies. If the brain is negative by fluorescent-antibody examination for rabies, one can assume that the saliva contained no virus, and the person bitten need not be treated.

(f) Rabbits, opossums, squirrels, chipmunks, rats, and mice are rarely infected and their bites rarely, if ever, call for rabies prophylaxis or testing. Unusual exposures to any animal should be reported to the local health department or the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health.

(g) When rare, valuable, captive wild animals maintained in zoological parks approved by the United States Department of Agriculture or research institutions, as defined by Section 26-26-1, bite or scratch a human, the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health shall be notified. The provisions of subsection R386-702-6(2)(e) may be waived by the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health if zoological park operators or research institution managers can demonstrate that the following rabies control measures are established:

(i) Employees who work with the animal have received preexposure rabies immunization.

(ii) The person bitten by the animal voluntarily agrees to accept postexposure rabies immunization provided by the zoological park or research facility.

(iii) The director of the zoological park or research facility shall direct that the biting animal be held in complete quarantine for a minimum of 180 days. Quarantine requires that the animal be prohibited from direct contact with other animals or humans.

(h) Any animal bitten or scratched by a wild, carnivorous animal or a bat that is not available for testing shall be regarded

as having been exposed to rabies.

(i) For maximum protection of the public health, unvaccinated dogs, cats, and ferrets bitten or scratched by a confirmed or suspected rabid animal shall be euthanized immediately by a veterinarian or animal control officer. If the owner is unwilling to have the animal euthanized, the local health officer shall order that the animal be held in strict isolation in a municipal or county animal shelter or a veterinary medical facility approved by the local health department, at the owner's expense, for at least six months and vaccinated one month before being released. If any illness suggestive of rabies develops in the animal, the veterinarian or animal control officer shall immediately report the illness to the local health department and the veterinarian or animal control officer shall direct that the animal be euthanized and the head shall be handled as described in subsection R386-702-6(2)(a).

(j) Dogs, cats, and ferrets that are currently vaccinated and are bitten by rabid animals, shall be revaccinated immediately by a veterinarian and confined and observed by the animal's owner for 45 days. If any illness suggestive of rabies develops in the animal, the owner shall report immediately to the local health department and the animal shall be euthanized by a veterinarian or animal control officer and the head shall be handled as described in subsection R386-702-6(2)(a).

(k) Livestock exposed to a rabid animal and currently vaccinated with a vaccine approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for that species shall be revaccinated immediately by a veterinarian and observed by the owner for 45 days. Unvaccinated livestock shall be slaughtered immediately. If the owner is unwilling to have the animal slaughtered, the animal shall be kept under close observation by the owner for six months.

(l) Unvaccinated animals other than dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock bitten by a confirmed or suspected rabid animal shall be euthanized immediately by a veterinarian or animal control officer.

(3) Measures for Standardized Rabies Control Practices.

(a) Humans requiring either pre- or post-exposure rabies prophylaxis shall be treated in accordance with the recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service Immunization Practices Advisory Committee, as adopted and incorporated by reference in R386-702-12(2). A copy of the recommendations shall be made available to licensed medical personnel, upon request to the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health.

(b) A physician or other health care provider that administers rabies vaccine shall immediately report all serious systemic neuromuscular or anaphylactic reactions to rabies vaccine to the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health, using the process described in R386-702-4.

(c) The Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, as adopted and incorporated by reference in R386-702-12(3), is the reference document for animal vaccine use.

(d) A county, city, town, or other political subdivision that requires licensure of animals shall also require rabies vaccination as a prerequisite to obtaining a license.

(e) Animal rabies vaccinations are valid only if performed by or under the direction of a licensed veterinarian in accordance with the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control.

(f) All agencies and veterinarians administering vaccine shall document each vaccination on the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) form number 51, Rabies Vaccination Certificate, which can be obtained from vaccine manufacturers. The agency or veterinarian shall provide a copy of the report to the animal's owner. Computer-generated forms containing the same information are also acceptable.

(g) Animal rabies vaccines may be sold or otherwise provided only to licensed veterinarians or veterinary biologic

supply firms. Animal rabies vaccine may be purchased by the Utah Department of Health and the Utah Department of Agriculture.

(4) Measures to Prevent or Control Rabies Outbreaks.

(a) The most important single factor in preventing human rabies is the maintenance of high levels of immunity in the pet dog, cat, and ferret populations through vaccination.

(i) All dogs, cats, and ferrets in Utah should be immunized against rabies by a licensed veterinarian; and

(ii) Local governments should establish effective programs to ensure vaccination of all dogs, cats, and ferrets and to remove strays and unwanted animals.

(b) If the Utah Department of Health determines that a rabies outbreak is present in an area of the state, the Utah Department of Health may require that:

(i) all dogs, cats, and ferrets in that area and adjacent areas be vaccinated or revaccinated against rabies as appropriate for each animal's age;

(ii) any such animal be kept under the control of its owner at all times until the Utah Department of Health declares the outbreak to be resolved;

(iii) an owner who does not have an animal vaccinated or revaccinated surrender the animal for confinement and possible destruction; and

(iv) such animals found at-large be confined and possibly destroyed.

R386-702-7. Special Measures for Control of Typhoid.

(1) Because typhoid control measures depend largely on sanitary precautions and other health measures designed to protect the public, the local health department shall investigate each case of typhoid and strictly manage the infected individual according to the following outline:

(2) Cases: Standard precautions are required during hospitalization. Use contact precautions for diapered or incontinent patients for the duration of illness. Hospital care is desirable during acute illness. Release of the patient from supervision by the local health department shall be based on three or more negative cultures of feces (and of urine in patients with schistosomiasis) taken at least 24 hours apart. Cultures must have been taken at least 48 hours after antibiotic therapy has ended and not earlier than one month after onset of illness as specified in R386-702-7(6). If any of these cultures is positive, repeat cultures at intervals of one month during the 12-month period following onset until at least three consecutive negative cultures are obtained as specified in R386-702-7(6). The patient shall be restricted from food handling, child care, and from providing patient care during the period of supervision by the local health department.

(3) Contacts: Administration of typhoid vaccine is recommended for all household members of known typhoid carriers. Household and close contacts of a carrier shall be restricted from food handling, child care, and patient care until two consecutive negative stool specimens, taken at least 24 hours apart, are submitted, or when approval is granted by the local health officer according to local jurisdiction.

(4) Carriers: If a laboratory or physician identifies a carrier of typhoid, the attending physician shall immediately report the details of the case by telephone to the local health department or the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health using the process described in R386-702-4. Each infected individual shall submit to the supervision of the local health department. Carriers are prohibited from food handling, child care, and patient care until released in accordance with R386-702-7(4)(a) or R386-702-7(4)(b). All reports and orders of supervision shall be kept confidential and may be released only as allowed by Subsection 26-6-27(2)(c).

(a) Convalescent Carriers: Any person who harbors typhoid bacilli for three but less than 12 months after onset is

defined as a convalescent carrier. Release from occupational and food handling restrictions may be granted at any time from three to 12 months after onset, as specified in R386-702-7(6).

(b) Chronic Carriers: Any person who continues to excrete typhoid bacilli for more than 12 months after onset of typhoid is a chronic carrier. Any person who gives no history of having had typhoid or who had the disease more than one year previously, and whose feces or urine are found to contain typhoid bacilli is also a chronic carrier.

(c) Other Carriers: If typhoid bacilli are isolated from surgically removed tissues, organs, including the gallbladder or kidney, or from draining lesions such as osteomyelitis, the attending physician shall report the case to the local health department or the Bureau of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health. If the person continues to excrete typhoid bacilli for more than 12 months, he is a chronic carrier and may be released after satisfying the criteria for chronic carriers in R386-702-7(6).

(5) Carrier Restrictions and Supervision: The local health department shall report all typhoid carriers to the Bureau of Epidemiology, and shall:

(a) Require the necessary laboratory tests for release;

(b) Issue written instructions to the carrier;

(c) Supervise the carrier.

(6) Requirements for Release of Convalescent and Chronic Carriers: The local health officer or his representative may release a convalescent or chronic carrier from occupational and food handling restrictions only if at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(a) For carriers without schistosomiasis, three consecutive negative cultures obtained from fecal specimens authenticated by the attending physician, hospital personnel, laboratory personnel, or local health department staff taken at least one month apart and at least 48 hours after antibiotic therapy has stopped;

(b) for carriers with schistosomiasis, three consecutive negative cultures obtained from both fecal and urine specimens authenticated by the attending physician, hospital personnel, laboratory personnel, or local health department staff taken at least one month apart and at least 48 hours after antibiotic therapy has stopped;

(c) the local health officer or his representative determine that additional treatment such as cholecystectomy or nephrectomy has terminated the carrier state; or

(d) the local health officer or his representative determines the carrier no longer presents a risk to public health according to the evaluation of other factors.

R386-702-8. Special Measures for the Control of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Every physician or midwife practicing obstetrics or midwifery shall, within three hours of the birth of a child, instill or cause to be instilled in each eye of such newborn one percent silver nitrate solution contained in wax ampules, or tetracycline ophthalmic preparations or erythromycin ophthalmic preparations, as these are the only antibiotics of currently proven efficacy in preventing development of ophthalmia neonatorum. The value of irrigation of the eyes with normal saline or distilled water is unknown and not recommended.

R386-702-9. Special Measures for the Control of HIV/AIDS.

(1) Authority for this section is established by Title 26, Chapter 6, Sections 3 and 3.5 of the Utah Communicable Disease Control Act. This section establishes requirements for:

(a) General reporting of screening, diagnostic, and treatment test results related to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

(b) Partner identification and notification.

(2) Reporting of HIV and AIDS:(a) A health care

provider who administers or causes to have administered any of the following tests shall report all positive and indeterminate results (preliminary and confirmatory) to the Department or the local health department:

- (i) Presence of antibodies to HIV;
- (ii) Presence of HIV antigen;
- (iii) Isolation of HIV;
- (iv) Demonstration of HIV pro-viral DNA;
- (v) Demonstration of HIV specific nucleic acids;
- (vi) HIV viral load determination;
- (vii) Any other test or condition indicative of HIV infection; and
- (viii) CD4+ T-Lymphocyte tests, regardless of known HIV status.

(b) A laboratory that analyzes samples for any of the tests listed in R386-702-9(2)(a) shall report all results to the Department or the local health department.

(i) Specific electronic reporting requirements are described in R386-702-4(2)(e).

(c) Reports shall include, as available:

- (i) First and last name of the patient;
- (ii) Patient date of birth;
- (iii) Sex;
- (iv) Race;
- (v) Occupation;
- (vi) Patient phone number;
- (vii) Patient hospitalization status;
- (viii) Name and telephone number of the reporting facility;
- (ix) Name and telephone number of the testing laboratory;
- (x) Patient home and work address;
- (xi) Name, address, and phone number of the requesting health care provider;
- (xii) Specimen source;
- (xiii) Laboratory's name for, or description of, the test;
- (xiv) Test reference range; and
- (xv) Test status (e.g. preliminary, final, amended and/or corrected).

(d) Reports may be made in writing, by telephone, or by other electronic means acceptable to the Department as described in R386-702-4(2).

(3) Partner identification and notification: if an individual is tested and found to have an HIV infection, the Department and/or local health department shall provide partner services, linkage-to-care activities, and promote retention to HIV care.

(a) Definitions:

(i) "Partner" is defined as any individual, including a spouse, who has shared needles, syringes, or drug paraphernalia or who has had sexual contact with an HIV infected individual.

(ii) "Spouse" is defined as any individual who is the marriage partner of that person at any time within the ten-year period prior to the diagnosis of HIV infection.

(iii) "Linkage to care" is defined by a reported CD4+ T-Lymphocyte test and/or HIV viral load determination within three months of HIV positive diagnosis.

(iv) "Retention to care" is defined by a reported CD4+ T-Lymphocyte test or HIV viral load determination twice within a 12-month period and at least three months apart.

(b) Partner services include:

- (i) Confidential partner notification within 30 days of receiving a positive HIV result;
- (ii) Prevention counseling;
- (iii) Testing for HIV;
- (iv) Providing recommendations for testing for other sexually transmitted diseases;
- (v) Providing recommendations for hepatitis screening and vaccination;
- (iv) Treatment or linkage to medical care within three months of HIV diagnosis; and
- (v) Linkage or referral to other prevention services and

support.

(4) A university or hospital that conducts research studies exempt from reporting AIDS and HIV infection under Section 26-6-3.5 shall submit the following to the Department:

- (a) A summary of the research protocol including funding sources and justification for requiring anonymity;
- (b) Written approval of the Utah Department of Health institutional review board; and
- (c) A final report indicating the number of HIV positive and HIV negative individuals enrolled in the study.

R386-702-10. Special Measures to Prevent Perinatal and Person-to-Person Transmission of Hepatitis B Infection.

(1) A licensed healthcare provider who provides prenatal care shall routinely test each pregnant woman for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) at an early prenatal care visit. The provisions of this section do not apply if the pregnant woman, after being informed of the possible consequences, objects to the test on the basis of religious or personal beliefs.

(2) The licensed healthcare provider who provides prenatal care should repeat the HBsAg test during late pregnancy for those women who tested negative for HBsAg during early pregnancy, but who are at high risk based on:

- (a) evidence of clinical hepatitis during pregnancy;
- (b) injection drug use;
- (c) occurrence during pregnancy or a history of a sexually transmitted disease;
- (d) occurrence of hepatitis B in a household or close family contact; or
- (e) the judgment of the healthcare provider.

(3) In addition to other reporting required by this rule, each positive HBsAg result detected in a pregnant woman shall be reported to the local health department or the Utah Department of Health, as specified in Section 26-6-6. That report shall indicate that the woman was pregnant at time of testing if that information is available to the reporting entity.

(4) A licensed healthcare provider who provides prenatal care shall document a woman's HBsAg test results, or the basis of the objection to the test, in the medical record for that patient.

(5) Every hospital and birthing facility shall develop a policy to assure that:

(a) when a pregnant woman is admitted for delivery, or for monitoring of pregnancy status, the result from a test for HBsAg performed on that woman during that pregnancy is available for review and documented in the hospital record;

(b) when a pregnant woman is admitted for delivery, if the woman's test result is not available to the hospital or birthing facility, the mother is tested for HBsAg as soon as possible, but before discharge from the hospital or birthing facility;

(c) if a pregnant woman who has not had prenatal care during that pregnancy is admitted for monitoring of pregnancy status only, and if the woman's test result is not available to the hospital or birthing facility, the mother is tested for HBsAg status before discharge from the hospital or birthing facility;

(d) positive HBsAg results identified by testing performed or documented during the hospital stay are reported as specified in this rule;

(e) infants born to HBsAg positive mothers receive hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine, administered at separate injection sites, within 12 hours of birth;

(f) infants born to mothers whose HBsAg status is unknown receive hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth, and if the infant is born preterm with birth weight less than 2,000 grams, that infant also receives HBIG within 12 hours; and

(g) if at the time of birth the mother's HBsAg status is unknown and the HBsAg test result is later determined to be positive, that infant receives HBIG as soon as possible but within 7 days of birth.

(h) hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) administration and birth dose hepatitis B vaccine status of infants born to mothers who are HBsAg-positive, or whose status is unknown, are reported within 24 hours of delivery to the local health department and Utah Department of Health Immunization Program at (801) 538-9450.

(6) Local health departments shall perform the following activities or assure that they are performed:

(a) All females between the ages of 12 and 50 years at the time an HBsAg positive test result is reported will be screened for pregnancy status within one week of receipt of that lab result.

(b) Infants born to HBsAg positive mothers complete the hepatitis B vaccine series as specified in the most current version of "The Red Book" as cited in R386-702-13 (4).

(c) Children born to HBsAg positive mothers are tested for HBsAg and antibody against hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBs) at 9 to 18 months of age (testing is done at least one month after the final dose of hepatitis B vaccine series is administered, and no earlier than 9 months of age) to monitor the success of therapy and identify cases of perinatal hepatitis B infection.

(i) Children who test negative for HBsAg and do not demonstrate serological evidence of immunity against hepatitis B when tested as described in (c) receive additional vaccine doses and are retested as specified in the most current version of "The Red Book" as cited in R386-702-13 (4).

(d) HBsAg positive mothers are advised regarding how to reduce their risk of transmitting hepatitis B to others.

(e) Household members and sex partners of HBsAg positive mothers are evaluated to determine susceptibility to hepatitis B infection and if determined to be susceptible, are offered or advised to obtain vaccination against hepatitis B.

(f) All identified acute hepatitis B cases shall be investigated by the local health department, and identified household and sexual contacts shall be advised to obtain vaccination against hepatitis B.

(7) The provisions of subsections (5) and (6) do not apply if the pregnant woman or the child's guardian, after being informed of the possible consequences, objects to any of the required procedures on the basis of religious or moral beliefs. The hospital or birthing facility shall document the basis of the objection.

(8) Prevention of transmission by individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection.

(i) HBsAg positive, and total antibody against hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc) positive (if done) and IgM anti-HBc negative; or

(a) An individual with chronic hepatitis B infection should be advised regarding how to reduce the risk that the individual will transmit hepatitis B to others.

(b) Household members and sex partners of individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection should be evaluated to determine susceptibility to hepatitis B infection, and if determined to be susceptible, should be offered or advised to obtain vaccination against Hepatitis B.

R386-702-11. Public Health Emergency.

(1) Declaration of Emergency: With the Governor's and Executive Director's or in the absence of the Executive Director, his designee's, concurrence, the Department or a local health department may declare a public health emergency by issuing an order mandating reporting emergency illnesses or health conditions specified in sections R386-702-3 for a reasonable time.

(2) For purposes of an order issued under this section and for the duration of the public health emergency, the following definitions apply.

(a) "emergency center" means:

(i) a health care facility licensed under the provisions of Title 26, Chapter 21, Utah Code, that operates an emergency department; or

(ii) a clinic that provides emergency or urgent health care to an average of 20 or more persons daily.

(b) "encounter" means an instance of an individual presenting at the emergency center who satisfies the criteria in section R386-702-3(2); and

(c) "diagnostic information" means an emergency center's records of individuals who present for emergency or urgent treatment, including the reason for the visit, chief complaint, results of diagnostic tests, presenting diagnosis, and final diagnosis, including diagnostic codes.

(3) Reporting Encounters: The Department shall designate the fewest number of emergency centers as is practicable to obtain the necessary data to respond to the emergency.

(a) Designated emergency centers shall report using the process described in R386-702-4.

(b) An emergency center designated by the Department shall report the encounters to the Department by:

(i) allowing Department representatives or agents, including local health department representatives, to review its diagnostic information to identify encounters during the previous day; or

(ii) reviewing its diagnostic information on encounters during the previous day and reporting all encounters by 9:00 a.m. the following day, or

(iii) identifying encounters and submitting that information electronically to the Department, using a computerized analysis method, and reporting mechanism and schedule approved by the Department; or

(iv) by other arrangement approved by the Department.

(4) For purposes of epidemiological and statistical analysis, the emergency center shall report on encounters during the public health emergency that do not meet the definition for a reportable emergency illness or health condition. The report shall be made using the process described in R386-702-4(6) and shall include the following information for each such encounter:

(a) facility name;

(b) date of visit;

(c) time of visit;

(d) patient's age;

(e) patient's sex;

(f) patient's zip code for patient's residence.

(5) If either the Department or a local health department collects identifying health information on an individual who is the subject of a report made mandatory under this section, it shall destroy that identifying information upon the earlier of its determination that the information is no longer necessary to carry out an investigation under this section or 180 days after the information was collected. However, the Department and local health departments shall retain identifiable information gathered under other sections of this rule or other legal authority.

(6) Reporting on encounters during the public health emergency does not relieve a reporting entity of its responsibility to report under other sections of this rule or other legal authority.

R386-702-12. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of R386-702 may be assessed a penalty as provided in Section 26-23-6.

R386-702-13. Official References.

All treatment and management of individuals and animals who have or are suspected of having a communicable or infectious disease that must be reported pursuant to this rule shall comply with the following documents, which are adopted and incorporated by reference:

(1) American Public Health Association. "Control of Communicable Diseases Manual". 19th ed., Heymann, David L., editor, 2008.

(2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Human Rabies Prevention---United States, 2008: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices." Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. 57 (RR03) (2008):1-26, 28.

(3) National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians Committee. "Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2011." Nasphv.org. National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, 31 May 2011. Web. <http://nasphv.org/Documents/RabiesCompendium.pdf>

(4) American Academy of Pediatrics. "Red Book: 2012 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases" 29th Edition. Elk Grove Village, IL, American Academy of Pediatrics; 2012.

(5) National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians Animal Contact Compendium Committee 2013. "Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2013." Journal of the American Veterinary Medicine Association 243 (2013): 1270-288.

KEY: communicable diseases, quarantine, rabies, rules and procedures

December 15, 2014

26-1-30

Notice of Continuation October 12, 2011

26-6-3

26-23b

R396. Health, Disease Control and Prevention, Immunization.**R396-100. Immunization Rule for Students.****R396-100-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) This rule implements the immunization requirements of Title 53A, Chapter 11, Part 3. It establishes minimum immunization requirements for attendance at a public, private, or parochial kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school through grade 12, nursery school, licensed day care center, child care facility, family home care, or Head Start program in this state. It establishes:

- (a) required doses and frequency of vaccine administration;
- (b) reporting of statistical data; and
- (c) time periods for conditional enrollment.

(2) This rule is required by Section 53A-11-303 and authorized by Section 53A-11-306.

R396-100-2. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

"Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

"Early Childhood Program" means a nursery or preschool, licensed day care center, child care facility, family care home, or Head Start program.

"Exemption" means a relief from the statutory immunization requirements by reason of qualifying under Sections 53A-11-302 and 302.5.

"Parent" means a biological or adoptive parent who has legal custody of a child; a legal guardian, or the student, if of legal age.

"School" means a public, private, or parochial kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school through grade 12.

"School entry" means a student, at any grade, entering a Utah school or an early childhood program for the first time.

"Student" means an individual enrolled or attempting to enroll in a school or early childhood program.

R396-100-3. Required Immunizations.

(1) A student born before July 1, 1993 must meet the minimum immunization requirements of the ACIP prior to school entry for the following antigens: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Measles, Mumps, and Rubella.

(2) A student born after July 1, 1993 must meet the minimum immunization requirements of the ACIP prior to school entry for the following antigens: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, and Hepatitis B.

(3) A student born after July 1, 1993, must also meet the minimum immunization requirements of the ACIP prior to entry into the seventh grade for the following antigens: Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Varicella, and Meningococcal.

(4) A student born after July 1, 1996 must meet the minimum immunization requirements of the ACIP prior to school entry for the following antigens: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis A, and Varicella.

(5) To attend a Utah early childhood program, a student must meet the minimum immunization requirements of the ACIP for the following antigens: Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Haemophilus Influenza Type b, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Pneumococcal, and Varicella vaccines prior to school entry.

(6) The vaccinations must be administered according to the recommendations of the United States Public Health Service's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) as listed below which are incorporated by reference into this rule:

(a) General Recommendations on Immunization: MMWR, December 1, 2006/Vol. 55/No. RR-15;

(b) Immunization of Adolescents: MMWR, November 22, 1996/Vol. 45/No. RR-13;

(c) Combination Vaccines for Childhood Immunization: MMWR, May 14, 1999/Vol. 48/No. RR-5;

(d) Use of Diphtheria Toxoid-Tetanus Toxoid-Acellular Pertussis Vaccine as a Five-Dose Series: Supplemental Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices: MMWR November 17, 2000/Vol. 49/No. RR-13;

(e) Updated Recommendations for Use of Tetanus Toxoid, Reduced Diphtheria Toxoid and Acellular Pertussis (Tdap) Vaccine from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 2010: MMWR, January 14, 2011/Vol. 60/No. 1;

(f) A Comprehensive Strategy to Eliminate Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus Infection in the United States: MMWR, December 23, 2005/Vol. 54/No. RR-6;

(g) Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccines for Prevention of Haemophilus influenza Type b Disease Among Infants and Children Two Months of Age and Older: MMWR, January 11, 1991/Vol. 40/No. RR-1;

(h) Recommendations for Use of Haemophilus b Conjugate Vaccines and a Combined Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis, and Haemophilus b Vaccine: MMWR, September 17, 1993/Vol. 42/No. RR-13;

(i) Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for the Control and Elimination of Mumps: MMWR, June 9, 2006/Vol. 55/No. RR-22;

(j) Updated Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Regarding Routine Poliovirus Vaccination: MMWR, August 7, 2009/Vol. 58/No. 30;

(k) Prevention of Varicella: MMWR, June 22, 2007/Vol. 56/No. RR-4;

(l) Prevention of Hepatitis A Through Active or Passive Immunization: MMWR, May 29, 2006/Vol. 55/No. RR-7;

(m) Licensure of a 13-Valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV13) and Recommendations for Use Among Children-Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, (ACIP), 2010: MMWR March 12, 2010/Vol. 59/No. 09; and

(n) Prevention and Control of Meningococcal Disease: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP): March 22, 2013/62(RR02);1-22.

R396-100-4. Official Utah School Immunization Record (USIR).

(1) Schools and early childhood programs shall use the official Utah School Immunization Record (USIR) form as the record of each student's immunizations. The Department shall provide copies of the USIR to schools, early childhood programs, physicians, and local health departments upon each of their requests.

(2) Each school or early childhood program shall accept any immunization record provided by a licensed physician, registered nurse, or public health official as certification of immunization. It shall transfer this information to the USIR with the following information:

- (a) name of the student;
- (b) student's date of birth;
- (c) vaccine administered; and
- (d) the month, day, and year each dose of vaccine was administered.

(3) Each school and early childhood program shall maintain a file of the USIR for each student in all grades and an exemption form for each student claiming an exemption.

(a) The school and early childhood programs shall maintain up-to-date records of the immunization status for all students in all grades such that it can quickly exclude all non-immunized students if an outbreak occurs.

(b) If a student withdraws, transfers, is promoted or otherwise leaves school, the school or early childhood program shall either:

(i) return the USIR and any exemption form to the parent of a student; or

(ii) transfer the USIR and any exemption form with the student's official school record to the new school or early childhood program.

(4) A representative of the Department or the local health department may examine, audit, and verify immunization records maintained by any school or early childhood program.

(5) Schools and early childhood programs may meet the record keeping requirements of this section by keeping its official school immunization records in the Utah Statewide Immunization Information System (USIIS).

R396-100-5. Exemptions.

A parent claiming an exemption to immunization for medical, religious or personal reasons, as allowed by Section 53A-11-302, shall provide to the student's school or early childhood program the required completed forms. The school or early childhood program shall attach the forms to the student's USIR.

R396-100-6. Reporting Requirements.

(1) Each school and early childhood program shall report the following to the Department in the form or format prescribed by the Department:

(a) by November 30 of each year, a statistical report of the immunization status of students enrolled in a licensed day care center, Head Start program, and kindergartens;

(b) by November 30 of each year, a statistical report of the two-dose measles, mumps, and rubella immunization status of all kindergarten through twelfth grade students;

(c) by November 30 of each year, a statistical report of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, hepatitis B, varicella, and the two-dose measles, mumps, and rubella immunization status of all seventh grade students; and

(d) by June 15 of each year, a statistical follow-up report of those students not appropriately immunized from the November 30 report in all public schools, kindergarten through twelfth grade.

(2) The information that the Department requires in the reports shall be in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines.

R396-100-7. Conditional Enrollment and Exclusion.

A school or early childhood program may conditionally enroll a student who is not appropriately immunized as required in this rule. To be conditionally enrolled, a student must have received at least one dose of each required vaccine and be on schedule for subsequent immunizations. If subsequent immunizations are one calendar month past due, the school or early childhood program must immediately exclude the student from the school or early childhood program.

(1) A school or early childhood program with conditionally enrolled students shall routinely review every 30 days the immunization status of all conditionally enrolled students until each student has completed the subsequent doses and provided written documentation to the school or early childhood program.

(2) Once the student has met the requirements of this rule, the school or early childhood program shall take the student off conditional status.

R396-100-8. Exclusions of Students Who Are Under Exemption and Conditionally Enrolled Status.

(1) A local or state health department representative may exclude a student who has claimed an exemption to all vaccines or to one vaccine or who is conditionally enrolled from school attendance if there is good cause to believe that the student has a vaccine preventable disease and:

(a) has been exposed to a vaccine-preventable disease; or
(b) will be exposed to a vaccine-preventable disease as a result of school attendance.

(2) An excluded student may not attend school until the local health officer is satisfied that a student is no longer at risk of contracting or transmitting a vaccine-preventable disease.

R396-100-9. Penalties.

Enforcement provisions and penalties for the violation or for the enforcement of public health rules, including this Immunization Rule for Students, are prescribed under Section 26-23-6.

KEY: immunizations, rules and procedures

December 5, 2014

Notice of Continuation June 28, 2013

53A-11-303

53A-11-306

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.**R414-304. Income and Budgeting.****R414-304-1. Authority and Purpose.**

(1) This rule is established under the authority of Section 26-18-3.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to establish the income eligibility criteria for determining eligibility for medical assistance programs.

R414-304-2. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in Rule R414-1, Rule R414-301, and Rule R414-303 apply to this rule. In addition:

(a) "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" (AFDC) means a State Plan for aid that was in effect on June 16, 1996.

(b) "Allocation for a spouse" means an amount of income that is the difference between the Social Security Income (SSI) federal benefit rate for a couple minus the federal benefit rate for an individual.

(c) "Basic maintenance standard" or "BMS" means the income level for eligibility for Medicaid coverage of the medically needy based on the number of family members who are counted in the household size.

(d) "Benefit month" means a month or any portion of a month for which an individual is eligible for medical assistance.

(e) "Best estimate" means that income is calculated for the upcoming certification period based on current information about income being received, expected income deductions, and household size.

(f) "Deeming" or "deemed" means a process of counting income from a spouse or a parent, or the sponsor of a qualified alien, to decide what amount of income after certain allowable deductions, if any, must be considered income to the applicant or recipient.

(g) "Eligible spouse" means the member of a married couple who is either aged, blind or disabled.

(h) "Factoring" means that the eligibility agency calculates the monthly income by prorating income to account for months when an individual receives a fifth payment when paid weekly, or a third paycheck with paid every other week. Weekly income is factored by multiplying the weekly income amount by 4.3 to obtain a monthly amount. Income paid every other week is factored by multiplying the bi-weekly income by 2.15 to obtain a monthly amount.

(i) "Family Medicaid" means medical assistance for families caring for dependent children and is a general term used to refer to Medicaid coverage for medically needy parents, caretaker relatives, pregnant women, and children.

(j) "Family member" means a son, daughter, parent, or sibling of the client or the client's spouse, the spouse of the client, and the parents of a dependent child.

(k) "Full-time employment" means an average of 100 or more hours of work a month or an average of 23 hours a week.

(l) "Full-time student" means a person enrolled for the number of hours defined by the particular institution as fulfilling full-time requirements.

(m) "Income annualizing" means using total income earned during one or more past years, or a shorter applicable time period, and anticipating any future changes, to estimate the average annual income. That estimated annual income is then divided by 12 to determine the household's average monthly income.

(n) "Income averaging" means using a history of past income and expected changes, and averaging it over a determined period of time that is representative of future monthly income.

(o) "Income anticipating" means using current facts regarding rate of pay and number of working hours, and reasonably expected future income changes, to anticipate future

monthly income.

(p) "In-kind support donor" means an individual who provides food or shelter without receiving full market value compensation in return.

(q) "Prospective budgeting" is the process of calculating income and determining eligibility and spenddown for future months based on the best estimate of income, deductions, and household size.

(r) "School attendance" means enrollment in a public or private elementary or secondary school, a university or college, vocational or technical school or the Job Corps, for the express purpose of gaining skills that lead to gainful employment.

(s) "Presumed maximum value" means the allowed maximum amount an individual is charged for the receipt of food and shelter. This amount will not exceed one-third of the SSI federal benefit rate plus \$20.

(t) "Temporarily absent" means a member of a household is living away from the home for a period of time but intends to return to the home when the reason for the temporary absence is accomplished. Reasons for a temporary absence may include an absence for the purpose of education, medical care, visits, military service, temporary religious service or other volunteer service such as the Peace Corps.

R414-304-3. Aged, Blind and Disabled Non-Institutional and Institutional Medicaid Unearned Income Provisions.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.811 and 435.831, October 1, 2012 ed., and 20 CFR 416.1102, 416.1103, 416.1120 through 416.1124, 416.1140 through 416.1148, 416.1150, 416.1151, 416.1157, 416.1163 through 416.1166, and Appendix to Subpart K of 416, April 1, 2012 ed. The Department also adopts and incorporates by reference Subsections 404(h)(4) and 1612(b)(24) and (25) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws in effect January 1, 2013, to determine income and income deductions for Medicaid eligibility. The Department may not count as income any payments from sources that federal laws specifically prohibit from being counted as income to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs.

(2) The eligibility agency may not count Veteran's Administration (VA) payments for aid and attendance or the portion of a VA payment that an individual makes because of unusual medical expenses. Other VA income based on need is countable income, but is not subject to the \$20 general income disregard.

(3) The eligibility agency may only count as income the portion of a VA check to which the client is legally entitled. If the payment includes an amount for a dependent family member as determined by the VA, that amount counts as income for the dependent. If the dependent does not live with the veteran or surviving spouse, the portion for the dependent counts as the dependent's income unless the dependent applies to VA to receive the payment directly, VA denies that request, and the dependent does not receive the payment. In that case, the eligibility agency shall also count the amount for a dependent as income of the veteran or surviving spouse who receives the payment.

(4) The eligibility agency may not count as income Social Security Administration (SSA) reimbursements of Medicare premiums.

(5) The eligibility agency may not count as income the value of special circumstance items if the items are paid for by donors.

(6) For aged, blind and disabled Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall count as income two-thirds of current child support that an individual receives in a month for the disabled child. It does not matter if the payments are voluntary or court-ordered. It does not matter if the child support is received in cash or in-kind. If there is more than one child for whom the payment is

made, the amount is divided equally among the children unless a court order indicates a different division.

(7) The eligibility agency shall count as income of the child, child support payments received from a parent or guardian for past months or years.

(8) The agency shall use countable income of the parent to determine the amount of income that will be deemed from the parent to the child to determine the child's eligibility.

(9) For aged, blind and disabled Institutional Medicaid, court-ordered child support payments collected by the Office of Recovery Services (ORS) for a child who resides out-of-home in a Medicaid 24-hour care facility are not counted as income to the child. If ORS allows the parent to retain up to the amount of the personal needs allowance for the child's personal needs, that amount is counted as income for the child. All other current child support payments received by the child or guardian that are not subject to collection by ORS count as unearned income to the child.

(10) The eligibility agency shall count as unearned income the interest earned from a sales contract on either or both the lump sum and installment payments when the interest is received or made available to the client.

(11) If the client, or the client and spouse do not live with an in-kind support donor, in-kind support and maintenance is the lesser of the value or the presumed maximum value of food or shelter received. If the client, or the client and spouse live with an in-kind support donor and do not pay a prorated share of household operating expenses, in-kind support and maintenance is the difference between the prorated share of household operating expenses and the amount the client, or the client and spouse actually pay, or the presumed maximum value, whichever is less.

(12) Payments under a contract that provide for payments at set intervals or after completion of the contract period are not lump sum payments. The payments are subject to regular income counting rules. Retroactive payments from SSI and SSA reimbursements of Medicare premiums are not lump sum payments.

(13) The eligibility agency may not count as income educational loans, grants, and scholarships received from Title IV programs of the Higher Education Act or from Bureau of Indian Affairs educational programs, and may not count any other grants, scholarships, fellowships, or gifts that a client uses to pay for education. The eligibility agency shall count as income, in the month that the client receives them, any amount of grants, scholarships, fellowships, or gifts that the client uses to pay for non-educational expenses. Allowable educational expenses include:

- (a) tuition;
- (b) fees;
- (c) books;
- (d) equipment;
- (e) special clothing needed for classes;
- (f) travel to and from school at a rate of 21 cents a mile, unless the grant identifies a larger amount; and
- (g) child care necessary for school attendance.

(14) The eligibility agency may not count as income, payments from a qualified long-term care insurance partnership plan as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1396p(b)(1)(C)(iii), paid directly to a long-term care provider or collected by the Office of Recovery Services as a third-party liability source.

(15) Except for an individual eligible for the Medicaid Work Incentive (MWI) program, the following provisions apply to non-institutional medical assistance:

(a) For aged, blind and disabled Medicaid, the eligibility agency may not count income of a spouse or a parent to determine Medicaid eligibility of a person who receives SSI or meets 1619(b) criteria. SSI recipients and 1619(b) status individuals who meet all other Medicaid eligibility factors are

eligible for Medicaid without spending down.

(b) If an ineligible spouse of an aged, blind or disabled person has more income after deductions than the allocation for a spouse, the eligibility agency shall deem the spouse's income to the aged, blind or disabled spouse to determine eligibility.

(c) The eligibility agency shall determine household size and whose income counts for aged, blind and disabled Medicaid as described below.

(i) If only one spouse is aged, blind or disabled:

(A) The eligibility agency shall deem income of the ineligible spouse to the eligible spouse when that income exceeds the allocation for a spouse. The eligibility agency shall compare the combined income to 100% of the federal poverty guideline for a two-person household. If the combined income exceeds that amount, the eligibility agency shall compare the combined income, after allowable deductions, to the BMS for two to calculate the spenddown.

(B) If the ineligible spouse's income does not exceed the allocation for a spouse, the eligibility agency may not count the ineligible spouse's income and may not include the ineligible spouse in the household size. Only the eligible spouse's income is compared to 100% of the federal poverty guideline for one. If the income exceeds that amount, it is compared, after allowable deductions, to the BMS for one to calculate the spenddown.

(ii) If both spouses are either aged, blind or disabled, the eligibility agency shall combine the income of both spouses and compare to 100% of the federal poverty guideline for a two-person household. SSI income is not counted.

(A) If the combined income exceeds that amount and one spouse receives SSI, the eligibility agency may only compare the income of the non-SSI spouse, after allowable deductions, to the BMS for a one-person household to calculate the spenddown.

(B) If neither spouse receives SSI and their combined income exceeds 100% of the federal poverty guideline, the eligibility agency shall compare the income of both spouses, after allowable deductions, to the BMS for a two-person household to calculate the spenddown.

(C) If neither spouse receives SSI and only one spouse will be covered under the applicable program, the eligibility agency shall deem income of the non-covered spouse to the covered spouse when that income exceeds the spousal allocation. If the non-covered spouse's income does not exceed the spousal allocation, the eligibility agency may only count the covered spouse's income. In both cases, the countable income is compared to 100% of the two-person poverty guideline. If the countable income exceeds the limit, the eligibility agency shall compare the income, after allowable deductions, to the BMS.

(I) If the non-covered spouse has income to deem to the covered spouse, the eligibility agency shall compare the countable income, after allowable deductions, to a two-person BMS to calculate a spenddown.

(II) If the non-covered spouse does not have income to deem to the covered spouse, the eligibility agency may only compare the covered spouse's income, after allowable deductions, to a one-person BMS to calculate the spenddown.

(iii) In determining eligibility under (c) for an aged or disabled person whose spouse is blind, both spouses' income is combined.

(A) If the combined income after allowable deductions is under 100% of the federal poverty guideline, the aged or disabled spouse will be eligible under the 100% poverty group defined in 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act, and the blind spouse is eligible without a spenddown under the medically needy group defined in 42 CFR 435.301.

(B) If the combined income after allowable deductions is over 100% of poverty, both spouses are eligible with a

spenddown under the medically needy group defined in 42 CFR 435.301.

(iv) If one spouse is disabled and working, the other is aged, blind or disabled and not working, and neither spouse is an SSI recipient nor a 1619(b) eligible individual, the working disabled spouse may choose to receive coverage under the MWI program. If both spouses want coverage, however, the eligibility agency shall first determine eligibility for them as a couple. If a spenddown is owed for them as a couple, they must meet the spenddown to receive coverage for both of them.

(d) Except when determining countable income for the 100% poverty-related Aged and Disabled Medicaid programs, the eligibility agency shall not deem income from a spouse who meets 1619(b) protected group criteria.

(e) The eligibility agency shall determine household size and whose income counts for QMB, SLMB, and QI assistance as described below:

(i) If both spouses receive Part A Medicare and both want coverage, the eligibility agency shall combine income of both spouses and compare it to the applicable percentage of the poverty guideline for a two-person household.

(ii) If one spouse receives Part A Medicare and the other spouse is aged, blind or disabled and does not receive Part A Medicare or does not want coverage, then the eligibility agency shall deem income of the ineligible spouse to the eligible spouse when that income exceeds the allocation for a spouse. If the income of the ineligible spouse does not exceed the allocation for a spouse, then only the income of the eligible spouse is counted. In both cases, the eligibility agency shall compare the countable income to the applicable percentage of the federal poverty guideline for a two-person household.

(iii) If one spouse receives Part A Medicare and the other spouse is not aged, blind or disabled, the eligibility agency shall deem income of the ineligible spouse to the eligible spouse when that income exceeds the allocation for a spouse. The agency shall combine countable income to the applicable percentage of the federal poverty guideline for a two-person household. If the deemed income of the ineligible spouse does not exceed the allocation for a spouse, only the eligible spouse's income is counted and compared to the applicable percentage of the poverty guideline for a one-person household.

(iv) The eligibility agency may not count SSI income to determine eligibility for QMB, SLMB or QI assistance.

(f) If any parent in the home receives SSI or is eligible for 1619(b) protected group coverage, the eligibility agency may not count the income of either parent to determine a child's eligibility for B or D Medicaid.

(g) Payments for providing foster care to a child are countable income. The portion of the payment that represents a reimbursement for the expenses related to providing foster care is not countable income.

(16) For Institutional Medicaid, the eligibility agency may only count the client in the household size. Only the client's income and deemed income from an alien client's sponsor is counted to determine the cost of care contribution. The provisions in Rule R414-307 govern who to include in the household size and whose income is counted to determine eligibility for home and community-based waiver services and the cost-of-care contribution.

(17) The eligibility agency shall deem any unearned and earned income from an alien's sponsor and the sponsor's spouse when the sponsor signs an Affidavit of Support pursuant to Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act after December 18, 1997.

(a) The eligibility agency shall end sponsor deeming when the alien becomes a naturalized United States (U.S.) citizen, or has worked 40 qualifying quarters as defined under Title II of the Social Security Act, or can be credited with 40 qualifying work quarters. After December 31, 1996, a creditable qualifying

work quarter is one during which the alien did not receive any federal means-tested public benefit.

(b) The eligibility agency may not apply sponsor deeming to applicants who are eligible for Medicaid for emergency services only.

(18) If retirement income has been divided between divorced spouses by the divorce decree pursuant to a Qualified Domestic Relations Order, the eligibility agency may only count as income the amount that is paid to the individual.

(19) The eligibility agency may not count as income any payments that an individual receives pursuant to the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement under the Claims Resettlement Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111 291, 124 Stat. 3064.

(20) The eligibility agency may not count as income any federal tax refund and refundable credit that an individual receives in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 6409, Pub. L. 112 240.

(21) The eligibility agency may not count income that is derived from an ownership interest in certain property and rights of federally-recognized American Indians and Alaska Natives including:

(a) certain tribal lands held in trust which are located on or near a reservation, or allotted lands located on a previous reservation;

(b) ownership interests in rents, leases, royalties, or usage rights related to natural resources that include extraction of natural resources; and

(c) ownership interests and usage rights in personal property which has unique religious, spiritual, traditional, or cultural significance, and rights that support subsistence or traditional lifestyles, as defined in Section 5006(b)(1) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111 5, 123 Stat. 115.

R414-304-4. Medicaid Work Incentive Program Unearned Income Provisions.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 20 CFR 416.1102, 416.1103, 416.1120 through 416.1124, 416.1140 through 416.1148, 416.1150, 416.1151, 416.1157, and Appendix to Subpart K of 416, October 1, 2012 ed. The Department also adopts and incorporates by reference Subsections 404(h)(4) and 1612(b)(24) and (25) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, effective January 1, 2013. The eligibility agency may not count as income any payments from sources that federal laws specifically prohibit from being counted as income to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs.

(2) The eligibility agency shall allow the provisions found in Subsection R414-304-3(2) through (13), and (17) through (21).

(3) The eligibility agency shall determine income from an ineligible spouse or parent by the total of the earned and unearned income using the appropriate exclusions in 20 CFR 416.1161, except that court ordered support payments are not allowed as an income deduction.

(4) For the MWI program, the income of a spouse or parent is not considered in determining eligibility of a person who receives SSI. SSI recipients who meet all other MWI program eligibility factors are eligible without paying a Medicaid buy-in premium.

(5) The eligibility agency shall determine household size and whose income counts for the MWI program as described below:

(a) If the MWI program individual is an adult and is not living with a spouse, the eligibility agency may only count the income of the individual. The eligibility agency shall include in the household size, any children of the individual who are under 18 years of age, or who are 18, 19, or 20 years of age and are full-time students. These children must be living in the home or

be temporarily absent. After allowable deductions, the eligibility agency shall compare the countable income to 250% of the federal poverty guideline for the household size involved.

(b) If the MWI program individual is living with a spouse, the eligibility agency shall combine their income before allowing any deductions. The eligibility agency shall include in the household size the spouse and any children of the individual or spouse under 18 years of age, or who are 18, 19, or 20 years of age and are full-time students. These children must be living in the home or be temporarily absent. After allowable deductions, the eligibility agency shall compare the countable income of the MWI program individual and spouse to 250% of the federal poverty guideline for the household size involved.

(c) If the MWI program individual is a child living with a parent, the eligibility agency shall combine the income of the MWI program individual and the parents before allowing any deductions. The eligibility agency shall include in the household size the parents, any minor siblings, and siblings who are age 18, 19, or 20 and are full-time students, who are living in the home or temporarily absent. After allowable deductions, the eligibility agency shall compare the countable income of the MWI program individual and the individual's parents to 250% of the federal poverty guideline for the household size involved.

R414-304-5. MAGI-Based Coverage Groups.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.603, October 1, 2012 ed., which applies to the methodology of determining household composition and income using the Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)-based methodology.

(a) The eligibility agency shall count in the household size, the number of unborn children that a pregnant household member expects to deliver.

(b) The eligibility agency elects the option in 42 CFR 435.603(f)(3)(iv)(B).

(2) The eligibility agency may not count as income any payments from sources that federal law specifically prohibits from being counted as income to determine eligibility for federally-funded programs.

(3) The eligibility agency may not count as income any payments that an individual receives pursuant to the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement under the Claims Resettlement Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111 291, 124 Stat. 3064.

(4) The eligibility agency shall count as income cash support received by an individual when:

(a) it is received from the tax filer who claims a tax exemption for the individual;

(b) the individual is not a spouse or child of the tax filer; and

(c) the cash support exceeds a nominal amount set by the Department.

(5) To determine eligibility for MAGI-based coverage groups, the eligibility agency deducts an amount equal to 5% of the federal poverty guideline for the applicable household size from the MAGI-based household income determined for the individual. This deduction is allowed only to determine eligibility for the eligibility group with the highest income standard for which the individual may qualify.

R414-304-6. Unearned Income Provisions for Medically Needy Family, Child and Pregnant Woman Non-Institutional and Institutional Medicaid.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.811 and 435.831, October 1, 2012 ed., 45 CFR 233.20(a)(1), 233.20(a)(3)(iv), 233.20(a)(3)(vi)(A), 233.20(a)(4)(ii), October 1, 2012 ed., and Subsection 404(h)(4) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, in effect January 1, 2013. The eligibility agency may not count as income any payments from sources that federal laws specifically prohibit

from being counted as income to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs.

(2) The eligibility agency may not count as income money loaned to the individual if the individual proves the money is from a loan that the individual is expected to repay.

(3) The eligibility agency may not count as income support and maintenance assistance provided in-kind by a non-profit organization certified by the Department of Human Services.

(4) The eligibility agency may not count as income the value of food stamp assistance, USDA food donations or WIC vouchers received by members of the household.

(5) The eligibility agency may not count income that is received too irregularly or infrequently to count as regular income, such as cash gifts, up to \$30 a calendar quarter per household member. Any amount that exceeds \$30 a calendar quarter per household member counts as income when received. Irregular or infrequent income may be divided equally among all members of the household.

(6) The eligibility agency may not count as income the amount deducted from benefit income to repay an overpayment.

(7) The eligibility agency may not count as income the value of special circumstance items paid for by donors.

(8) The eligibility agency may not count as income payments for home energy assistance.

(9) The eligibility agency may not count payments from any source that are to repair or replace lost, stolen or damaged exempt property. If the payments include an amount for temporary housing, the eligibility agency may only count the amount that the client does not intend to use or that is more than what is needed for temporary housing.

(10) The eligibility agency may not count as income SSA reimbursements of Medicare premiums.

(11) The eligibility agency may not count as income payments from the Department of Workforce Services under the Family Employment program, the Working Toward Employment Program, and the Refugee Cash Assistance program. To determine eligibility for medically needy Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall count income that the client receives to determine the amount of these payments, unless the income is an excluded income for medical assistance programs under other laws or regulations.

(12) The eligibility agency may not count as income interest or dividends earned on countable resources. The eligibility agency may not count as income interest or dividends earned on resources that are specifically excluded by federal laws from being counted as available resources to determine eligibility for federally-funded, means-tested medical assistance programs, other than resources excluded by 42 U.S.C. 1382b(a).

(13) The eligibility agency may not count as income the increase in pay for a member of the armed forces that is called "hostile fire pay" or "imminent danger pay," which is compensation for active military duty in a combat zone.

(14) The eligibility agency shall count as income SSI and State Supplemental payments received by children who are included in the coverage under medically needy Medicaid programs for families, pregnant women and children.

(15) The eligibility agency shall count unearned rental income. The eligibility agency shall deduct \$30 a month from the rental income. If the amount charged for the rental is consistent with community standards, the eligibility agency shall deduct the greater of either \$30 or the following actual expenses that the client can verify:

(a) taxes and attorney fees needed to make the income available;

(b) upkeep and repair costs necessary to maintain the current value of the property, including utility costs paid by the applicant or recipient;

(c) interest paid on a loan or mortgage made for upkeep or repair; and

(d) the value of a one-person food stamp allotment, if meals are provided to a boarder.

(16) The eligibility agency shall count deferred income when the client receives the income, the client does not defer the income by choice, and the client reasonably expects to receive the income. If the client defers the income by choice, the agency shall count the income according to when the client could receive the income. The eligibility agency shall count as income the amount deducted from income to pay for benefits like health insurance, medical expenses or child care in the month that the client could receive the income.

(17) The eligibility agency shall count the amount deducted from income to pay an obligation of child support, alimony or debts in the month that the client could receive the income.

(18) The eligibility agency shall count payments from trust funds as income in the month the payment is received by the individual or made available for the individual's use.

(19) The eligibility agency may only count as income the portion of a VA check to which the client is legally entitled. If the payment includes an amount for a dependent family member as determined by the VA, that amount counts as income for the dependent. If the dependent does not live with the veteran or surviving spouse, the portion for the dependent counts as the dependent's income unless the dependent applies to VA to receive the payment directly, VA denies that request, and the dependent does not receive the payment. In that case, the eligibility agency shall also count the amount for a dependent as income of the veteran or surviving spouse who receives the payment.

(20) The eligibility agency shall count as income deposits to financial accounts jointly-owned between the client and one or more other individuals, even if the deposits are made by a non-household member. If the client disputes ownership of the deposits and provides adequate proof that the deposits do not represent income to the client, the eligibility agency may not count those funds as income. The eligibility agency may require the client to terminate access to the jointly-held accounts.

(21) The eligibility agency shall count as unearned income the interest earned from a sales contract on lump sum payments and installment payments when the interest payment is received by or made available to the client.

(22) The eligibility agency shall count current child support payments as income to the child for whom the payments are being made. If a payment is for more than one child, the agency shall divide that amount equally among the children unless a court order indicates otherwise. Child support payments received by a parent or guardian to repay amounts owed for past months or years are countable income to determine eligibility of the parent or guardian who receives the payments. If ORS collects current child support, the eligibility agency shall count the child support as current even if ORS mails the payment to the client after the month it is collected.

(23) The eligibility agency shall count payments from annuities as unearned income in the month that the client receives the payments.

(24) If retirement income has been divided between divorced spouses by the divorce decree pursuant to a Qualified Domestic Relations Order, the eligibility agency may only count the amount paid to the individual.

(25) The eligibility agency shall deem both unearned and earned income from an alien's sponsor, and the sponsor's spouse, if any, when the sponsor has signed an Affidavit of Support pursuant to Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act after December 18, 1997.

(a) The eligibility agency shall stop deeming income from a sponsor when the alien becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen, or has worked 40 qualifying quarters as defined under Title II of the Social Security Act or can be credited with 40 qualifying

work quarters. After December 31, 1996, a creditable qualifying work quarter is one during which the alien did not receive any federal means-tested public benefit.

(b) The eligibility agency may not apply sponsor deeming to applicants who are eligible for emergency services only.

(26) The eligibility agency may not count as income any payments that an individual receives pursuant to the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement under the Claims Resettlement Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111 291, 124 Stat. 3064.

(27) The eligibility agency may not count as income any federal tax refund and refundable credit that an individual receives in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 6409 of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112 240, 126, Stat. 2313.

(28) The eligibility agency may not count income that is derived from an ownership interest in certain property and rights of federally-recognized American Indians and Alaska Natives including:

(a) certain tribal lands held in trust which are located on or near a reservation, or allotted lands located on a previous reservation;

(b) ownership interests in rents, leases, royalties, or usage rights related to natural resources that include extraction of natural resources; and

(c) ownership interests and usage rights in personal property which has unique religious, spiritual, traditional, or cultural significance, and rights that support subsistence or traditional lifestyles, as defined in Section 5006(b)(1) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111 5, 123 Stat. 115.

R414-304-7. Aged, Blind and Disabled Non-Institutional and Institutional Medicaid Earned Income Provisions.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.811 and 435.831, October 1, 2012 ed., and 20 CFR 416.1110 through 416.1112, April 1, 2012 ed. The Department may not count as income any payments from sources that federal laws specifically prohibit from being counted as income to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs.

(2) If an SSI recipient has a plan for achieving self-support approved by the (SSA), the eligibility agency may not count income set aside in the plan that allows the individual to purchase work-related equipment or meet self-support goals. This income may include earned and unearned income.

(3) The eligibility agency may not deduct from income expenses relating to the fulfillment of a plan to achieve self-support.

(4) For Aged, Blind and Disabled Medicaid, the eligibility agency may not count earned income used to compute a needs-based grant.

(5) For aged, blind and disabled Institutional Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall deduct \$125 from earned income before it determines contribution towards cost of care.

(6) The eligibility agency shall include capital gains in the gross income from self-employment.

(7) To determine countable net income from self-employment, the eligibility agency shall allow a 40% flat rate exclusion off the gross self-employment income as a deduction for business expenses. For a self-employed individual who has allowable business expenses greater than the 40% flat rate exclusion amount and who also provides verification of the expenses, the eligibility agency shall calculate the self-employment net profit amount by using the deductions that are allowed under federal income tax rules.

(8) The eligibility agency may not allow deductions for the following business expenses:

(a) transportation to and from work;

(b) payments on the principal for business resources;

- (c) net losses from previous tax years;
 - (d) taxes;
 - (e) money set aside for retirement; and
 - (f) work-related personal expenses.
- (9) The eligibility agency may deduct net losses of self-employment from the current tax year from other earned income.
- (10) The eligibility agency shall disregard earned income paid by the U.S. Census Bureau to temporary census takers to prepare for and conduct the census, for individuals defined in 42 CFR 435.120, 435.122, 435.130 through 435.135, 435.137, 435.138, 435.139, 435.211, 435.320, 435.322, 435.324, 435.340, 435.350 and 435.541. The eligibility agency shall also exclude this income for individuals described in Subsections 1634(b), (c) and (d), 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(II), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(X), 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XIII) and 1902(a)(10)(E)(i) through (iv) of Title XIX of the Social Security Act. The eligibility agency may not exclude earnings paid to temporary census takers from the post-eligibility process of determining the person's cost of care contribution for long-term care recipients.

(11) The eligibility agency shall count deductions from earned income that include insurance premiums, savings, garnishments, or deferred income in the month when the client could receive the funds.

R414-304-8. Earned Income Provisions for Medically Needy Family, Child and Pregnant Woman Non-Institutional and Institutional Medicaid.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.811, 435.831, October 1, 2012 ed., and 45 CFR 233.20(a)(6)(iii) through (iv), 233.20(a)(6)(v)(B), 233.20(a)(6)(vi) through (vii), and 233.20(a)(11), October 1, 2012 ed. The eligibility agency may not count as income any payments from sources that federal laws specifically prohibit from being counted as income to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs.

(2) The eligibility agency may not count the income of a dependent child if the child is:

- (a) in school or training full-time;
- (b) in school or training part-time, which means the child is enrolled for at least half of the hours needed to complete a course, or is enrolled in at least two classes or two hours of school a day and employed less than 100 hours a month; or
- (c) is in a job placement under the federal Workforce Investment Act.

(3) For medically needy Family Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall allow the AFDC \$30 and one-third of earned income deduction if the wage earner receives Parent/Caretaker Relative Medicaid in one of the four previous months and this disregard is not exhausted.

(4) The eligibility agency shall determine countable net income from self-employment by allowing a 40 % flat rate exclusion off the gross self-employment income as a deduction for business expenses. If a self-employed individual provides verification of actual business expenses greater than the 40 % flat rate exclusion amount, the eligibility agency shall allow actual expenses to be deducted. The expenses must be business expenses allowed under federal income tax rules.

(5) Items such as personal business and entertainment expenses, personal transportation, purchase of capital equipment, and payments on the principal of loans for capital assets or durable goods, are not business expenses.

(6) For Family Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall deduct from the income of clients who work at least 100 hours in a calendar month a maximum of \$200 a month in child care costs for each child who is under the age of two and \$175 a month in child care costs for each child who is at least two years of age. The maximum deduction of \$175 shall also apply to provide care for an incapacitated adult. The eligibility agency

shall deduct from the income of clients who work less than 100 hours in a calendar month a maximum of \$160 a month in child care costs for each child who is under the age of two and \$140 a month for each child who is at least two years of age. The maximum deduction of \$140 a month shall also apply to provide care for an incapacitated adult.

(7) For Family Institutional Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall deduct a maximum of \$160 in child care costs from the earned income of clients who work at least 100 hours in a calendar month. The eligibility agency shall deduct a maximum of \$130 in child care costs from the earned income of clients working less than 100 hours in a calendar month.

(8) The eligibility agency shall exclude earned income paid by the U.S. Census Bureau to temporary census takers to prepare for and conduct the census, for individuals defined in 42 CFR 435.301(b)1, 435.308, 435.310 and individuals defined in Title XIX of the Social Security Act Section 1902(e)(1), (7), and Section 1925. The eligibility agency may not exclude earnings paid to temporary census takers from the post-eligibility process of determining the person's cost of care contribution for long-term care recipients.

R414-304-9. Aged, Blind and Disabled Non-Institutional Medicaid and Medically Needy Family, Pregnant Woman and Child Non-Institutional Medicaid Income Deductions.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference the financial methodologies required by 42 CFR 435.601, and the deductions defined in 42 CFR 435.831, October 1, 2012 ed.

(2) For aged, blind and disabled individuals eligible under 42 CFR 435.301(b)(2)(iii), (iv), and (v), described more fully in 42 CFR 435.320, .322 and .324, the eligibility agency shall deduct from income an amount equal to the difference between 100% of the federal poverty guideline and the current BMS income standard for the applicable household size to determine the spenddown amount.

(3) To determine eligibility for and the amount of a spenddown under medically needy programs, the eligibility agency shall deduct from income health insurance premiums the client or a financially responsible family member pays providing coverage for the client or any family members living with the client in the month of payment. The eligibility agency shall also deduct from income the amount of a health insurance premium the month it is due when the Department pays the premium on behalf of the client as authorized by Section 1905(a) of Title XIX of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, except no deduction is allowed for Medicare premiums that the Department pays for recipients.

(a) The eligibility agency shall deduct the entire payment in the month it is due and may not prorate the amount.

(b) The eligibility agency may not deduct health insurance premiums to determine eligibility for the poverty-related medical assistance programs or coverage groups subject to the use of MAGI-based methodologies.

(4) To determine the spenddown under medically needy programs, the eligibility agency shall deduct from income health insurance premiums that the client or a financially responsible family member pays in the application month or during the three-month retroactive period. The eligibility agency shall allow the deduction either in the month paid or in any month after the month paid to the extent the full amount was not deducted in the month paid, but only through the month of application.

(5) To determine eligibility for medically needy coverage groups, the eligibility agency shall deduct from income medically necessary expenses that the client verifies only if the expenses meet all of the following conditions:

(a) The medical service was received by the client, a client's spouse, a parent of a dependent client, a dependent sibling of a dependent client, a deceased spouse, or a deceased

dependent child;

(b) Medicaid does not cover the medical bill and it is not payable by a third party;

(c) The medical bill remains unpaid or the client receives and pays for the medical service during the month of application or during the three months immediately preceding the date of application. The date that the medical service is provided on an unpaid expense is irrelevant if the client still owes the provider for the service. Bills for services that the client receives and pays for during the application month or the three months preceding the date of application can be used as deductions only through the month of application.

(6) The eligibility agency may not allow a medical expense as a deduction more than once.

(7) The eligibility agency may only allow as an income deduction a medical expense for a medically necessary service. The eligibility agency shall determine whether the service is medically necessary.

(8) The eligibility agency shall deduct medical expenses in the order required by 42 CFR 435.831(h)(1). When expenses have the same priority, the eligibility agency shall deduct paid expenses before unpaid expenses.

(9) A client who pays a cash spenddown may present proof of medical expenses paid during the coverage month and request a refund of spenddown paid up to the amount of bills paid by the client. The following criteria apply:

(a) Expenses for which a refund can be made include medically necessary expenses not covered by Medicaid or any third party, co-payments required for prescription drugs covered under a Medicare Part D plan, and co-payments or co-insurance amounts for Medicaid-covered services as required under the Utah Medicaid State Plan;

(b) The expense must be for a service that the client receives during the benefit month;

(c) The Department may not refund any portion of any medical expense that the client uses to meet a Medicaid spenddown when the client assumes responsibility to pay that expense;

(d) A refund cannot exceed the actual cash spenddown amount paid by the client;

(e) The Department may not refund spenddown amounts that a client pays based on unpaid medical expenses for services that the client receives during the benefit month. The client may present to the eligibility agency any unpaid bills for non-Medicaid-covered services that the client receives during the coverage month. The client may use the unpaid bills to meet or reduce the spenddown that the client owes for a future month of Medicaid coverage to the extent that the bills remain unpaid at the beginning of the future month;

(f) The Department shall reduce the refund amount by the amount of any unpaid obligation that the client owes the Department.

(10) For poverty-related coverage groups and coverage groups subject to the MAGI-based methodologies, an individual or household is ineligible if countable income exceeds the applicable income limit. The eligibility agency may not deduct medical costs from income to determine eligibility for poverty-related or MAGI-based medical assistance programs. An individual may not pay the difference between countable income and the applicable income limit to become eligible for poverty-related or MAGI-based medical assistance programs.

(11) When a client must meet a spenddown to become eligible for a medically needy program, the client must sign a statement that says:

(a) the eligibility agency told the client how spenddown can be met;

(b) the client expects his or her medical expenses to exceed the spenddown amount;

(c) whether the client intends to pay cash or use medical

expenses to meet the spenddown; and

(d) that the eligibility agency told the client that the Medicaid provider may not use the provider's funds to pay the client's spenddown and that the provider may not loan the client money for the client to pay the spenddown.

(12) A client may meet the spenddown by paying the eligibility agency the amount with cash or check, or by providing proof to the eligibility agency of medical expenses that the client owes equal to the spenddown amount.

(a) The client may elect to deduct from countable income unpaid medical expenses for services that the client receives in non-Medicaid covered months to meet or reduce the spenddown.

(b) Expenses must meet the criteria for allowable medical expenses.

(c) Expenses may not be payable by Medicaid or a third party.

(d) For each benefit month, the client may choose to change the method of meeting spenddown by either presenting proof of allowable medical expenses to the eligibility agency or by presenting a cash or check payment to the eligibility agency equal to the spenddown amount.

(13) The eligibility agency may not accept spenddown payments from a Medicaid provider if the source of the funds is the Medicaid provider's own funds. In addition, the eligibility agency may not accept spenddown payments from a client if a Medicaid provider loans funds to the client to make a spenddown payment.

(14) The eligibility agency may only deduct the amount of prepaid medical expenses that equals the cost of services in a given month. The eligibility agency may not deduct from income any payments that a client makes for medical services in a month before the client receives the services.

(15) For non-institutional Medicaid programs, the eligibility agency may only deduct medically necessary expenses. The Department determines whether services for institutional care are medically necessary.

(16) The eligibility agency may not require a client to pay a spenddown of less than \$1.

(17) Medical costs that a client incurs in a benefit month may not be used to meet spenddown when the client is enrolled in a Medicaid health plan. Bills for mental health services that a client incurs in a benefit month may not be used to meet spenddown if Medicaid contracts with a single mental health provider to provide mental health services to all recipients in the client's county of residence. Bills for mental health services that a client receives in a retroactive or application month that a client pays may be used to meet spenddown only if the Medicaid-contracted mental health provider does not provide the services.

R414-304-10. Medicaid Work Incentive Program Income Deductions.

(1) To determine eligibility for the MWI program, the eligibility agency shall deduct the following amounts from income to determine countable income that is compared to 250% of the federal poverty guideline:

(a) \$20 from unearned income. If there is less than \$20 in unearned income, the eligibility agency shall deduct the balance of the \$20 from earned income;

(b) Impairment-related work expenses;

(c) \$65 plus one-half of the remaining earned income;

(d) A current year loss from a self-employment business can be deducted only from other earned income.

(2) For the MWI program, an individual or household is ineligible if countable income exceeds the applicable income limit. The eligibility agency may not deduct health insurance premiums and medical costs from income before comparing countable income to the applicable limit.

(3) The eligibility agency shall deduct from countable income the amount of health insurance premiums paid by the MWI-eligible individual or a financially responsible household member, to purchase health insurance for himself or other family members in the household before determining the MWI buy-in premium.

(4) An eligible individual may meet the MWI buy-in premium with cash, check or money order payable to the eligibility agency. The client may not meet the MWI premium with medical expenses.

(5) The eligibility agency may not require a client to pay a MWI buy-in premium of less than \$1.

R414-304-11. Aged, Blind and Disabled Institutional Medicaid and Family Institutional Medicaid Income Deductions.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference the financial methodologies required by 42 CFR 435.601 and the deductions defined in 42 CFR 435.725, 435.726, and 435.832, October 1, 2012 ed. The Department also adopts and incorporates by reference Subsections 1902(r)(1) and 1924(d) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, in effect January 1, 2013.

(2) Health insurance premiums:

(a) For institutionalized and waiver eligible clients, the eligibility agency shall deduct from income health insurance premiums only for the institutionalized or waiver eligible client and only if paid with the institutionalized or waiver eligible client's funds. The eligibility agency shall deduct health insurance premiums in the month the payment is due. The eligibility agency shall deduct the amount of a health insurance premium for the month it is due if the Department is paying the premium on behalf of the client as authorized by Section 1905(a) of Title XIX of the Social Security Act, except no deduction is allowed for Medicare premiums that the Department pays for recipients.

(b) The eligibility agency shall deduct from income the portion of a combined premium attributable to the institutionalized or waiver-eligible client if the combined premium includes a spouse or dependent family member. The client's portion must be paid from the funds of the institutionalized or waiver-eligible client.

(3) The eligibility agency may only deduct medical expenses from income under the following conditions:

(a) the client receives the medical service;

(b) Medicaid or a third party will not pay the medical bill;

(c) a paid medical bill can only be deducted through the month of payment. No portion of any paid bill can be deducted after the month of payment.

(4) To determine the cost of care contribution for long-term care services, the eligibility agency may not deduct medical or remedial care expenses that the Department is prohibited from paying when the client incurs the expenses for the transfer of assets for less than fair market value. The eligibility agency may not deduct medical or remedial care expenses that the Department is prohibited from paying under Section 1917(f) of the Social Security Act in effect January 1, 2013, when the equity value of the individual's home exceeds the limit set by law. The eligibility agency may not deduct the expenses during or after the month that the client receives the services even when the expenses remain unpaid.

(5) The eligibility agency may not allow a medical expense as an income deduction more than once.

(6) The eligibility agency may only allow as an income deduction a medical expense for a medically necessary service. The eligibility agency shall determine whether the service is medically necessary.

(7) The eligibility agency may only deduct the amount of prepaid medical expenses that equals the cost of services in a

given month. The eligibility agency may not deduct from income any payments that a client makes for medical services in a month before the client receives the services.

(8) When a client must meet a spenddown to become eligible for a medically needy program or receive Medicaid under a home and community based care waiver, the client must sign a statement that says:

(a) the eligibility agency told the client how spenddown can be met;

(b) the client expects his or her medical expenses to exceed the spenddown amount;

(c) whether the client intends to pay cash or use medical expenses to meet the spenddown; and

(d) that the eligibility agency told the client that the Medicaid provider may not use the provider's funds to pay the client's spenddown and that the provider may not loan the client money for the client to pay the spenddown.

(9) A client may meet the spenddown by paying the eligibility agency the amount with cash or check, or by providing proof to the eligibility agency of medical expenses that the client owes equal to the spenddown amount.

(a) The client may elect to deduct from countable income unpaid medical expenses for services that the client receives in non-Medicaid covered months to meet or reduce the spenddown.

(b) Expenses must meet the criteria for allowable medical expenses.

(c) Expenses may not be payable by Medicaid or a third party.

(d) For each benefit month, the client may choose to change the method of meeting spenddown by either presenting proof of allowable medical expenses to the eligibility agency or by presenting a cash or check payment to the eligibility agency equal to the spenddown amount.

(10) The eligibility agency may not accept spenddown payments from a Medicaid provider if the source of the funds is the Medicaid provider's own funds. In addition, the eligibility agency may not accept spenddown payments from a client if a Medicaid provider loans funds to the client to make a spenddown payment.

(11) The eligibility agency shall require institutionalized clients to pay all countable income remaining after allowable income deductions to the institution in which they reside as their cost of care contribution.

(12) A client who pays a cash spenddown or a cost-of-care amount to the medical facility in which he resides, may present proof of medical expenses paid during the coverage month and request a refund of spenddown or cost-of-care paid up to the amount of bills. The following criteria apply:

(a) Expenses for which a refund can be made include medically necessary medical expenses not covered by Medicaid or any third party, co-payments required for prescription drugs covered under a Medicare Part D plan, and co-payments or co-insurance amounts for Medicaid-covered services as required under the Utah Medicaid State Plan;

(b) The expense must be for a service that the client receives during the benefit month;

(c) The eligibility agency may not refund any portion of any medical expense that the client uses to meet a Medicaid spenddown or to reduce his cost-of-care to the institution when the client assumes that payment responsibility;

(d) A refund cannot exceed the actual cash spenddown or cost-of-care amount paid by the client;

(e) The eligibility agency may not refund spenddown or cost-of-care amounts paid by a client based on unpaid medical expenses for services that the client receives during the benefit month. The client may present to the eligibility agency any unpaid bills for non-Medicaid-covered services that the client receives during the coverage month. The client may use these

unpaid bills to meet or reduce the spenddown that the client owes for a future month of Medicaid coverage to the extent that the bills remain unpaid at the beginning of the future month;

(f) The Department shall reduce a refund by the amount of any unpaid obligation that the client owes the Department.

(13) The eligibility agency shall deduct a personal needs allowance for residents of medical institutions equal to \$45.

(14) When a doctor verifies that a single person or a person whose spouse resides in a medical institution is expected to return home within six months of entering a medical institution or nursing home, the eligibility agency shall deduct a personal needs allowance equal to the BMS for one person defined in Subsection R414-304-13(6), for up to six months to maintain the individual's community residence.

(15) A client is not eligible for Medicaid coverage if medical costs are not at least equal to the contribution required towards the cost of care.

(16) Medical costs that a client incurs in a benefit month may not be used to meet spenddown when the client is enrolled in a Medicaid health plan. Bills for mental health services that a client incurs in a benefit month may not be used to meet spenddown if Medicaid contracts with a single mental health provider to provide mental health services to all recipients in the client's county of residence. Bills for mental health services that a client receives in a retroactive or application month that a client pays may be used to meet spenddown only if the Medicaid-contracted mental health provider does not provide the services.

R414-304-12. Budgeting.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.601 and 435.640, October 1, 2012 ed., and 45 CFR 233.20(a)(3)(iii), 233.31, and 233.33, October 1, 2012 ed., relating to financial responsibility and budgeting for non-MAGI-based Medicaid coverage groups.

(2) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference, 42 CFR 435.603(c), (d), (e), (g) and (h), October 1, 2012 ed., relating to household income and budgeting for MAGI-based Medicaid coverage groups.

(3) The eligibility agency shall do prospective budgeting to determine a household's expected monthly income.

(a) The eligibility agency shall include in the best estimate of MAGI-based income, reasonably predictable income changes such as seasonal income or contract income to determine the average monthly income expected to be received during the certification period.

(b) The eligibility agency shall prorate income over the eligibility period to determine an average monthly income.

(4) A best estimate of income based on the best available information is considered an accurate reflection of client income in that month.

(5) The eligibility agency shall use the best estimate of income to be received or made available to the client in a month to determine eligibility. For individuals eligible under a medically needy coverage group, the best estimate of income is used to determine the individual's spenddown.

(6) Methods of determining the best estimate are income averaging, income anticipating, and income annualizing.

(7) For non-MAGI-based coverage groups, the eligibility agency shall count income in the following manner:

(a) For QMB, SLMB, QI, MWI program, and aged, blind, disabled, and Institutional Medicaid income is counted as it is received. Income that is received weekly or every other week is not factored;

(b) For medically needy Family, Pregnant Woman and Child Medicaid programs, income that is received weekly or every other week is factored.

(8) Lump sums are income in the month received. Lump sum payments can be earned or unearned income.

(9) For non-MAGI-based coverage groups, income paid out under a contract is prorated over the time period the income is intended to cover to determine the countable income for each month. The prorated amount is used instead of actual income that a client receives to determine countable income for a month.

(10) To determine the average monthly income for farm and self-employment income, the eligibility agency shall determine the annual income earned during one or more past years, or other applicable time period, and factors in any current changes in expected income for future months. Less than one year's worth of income may be used if this income has recently begun, or a change occurs making past information unrepresentative of future income. The monthly average income is adjusted during the year when information about changes or expected changes is received by the eligibility agency.

(11) Countable educational income that a client receives other than monthly income is prorated to determine the monthly countable income. This is done by dividing the total amount by the number of calendar months that classes are in session.

(12) Eligibility for retroactive assistance is based on the income received in the month for which retroactive coverage is sought. When income is being prorated or annualized, then the monthly countable income determined using this method is used for the months in the retroactive period, except when the income was not being received during, and was not intended to cover those specific months in the retroactive period.

R414-304-13. Income Standards.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference Subsections 1902(a)(10)(E), 1902(l), 1902(m), 1903(f), and 1905(p) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, in effect January 1, 2013.

(2) The eligibility agency shall calculate the aged and disabled poverty-related Medicaid income standard as 100% of the federal non-farm poverty guideline. If an aged or disabled person's income exceeds this amount, the Basic Maintenance Standard (BMS) applies unless the disabled individual or a disabled aged individual has earned income. In that case, the income standards of the MWI program apply.

(3) The income standard for the MWI for disabled individuals with earned income is equal to 250% of the federal poverty guideline for a family of the size involved. If income exceeds this amount, the BMS applies.

(a) The eligibility agency shall charge a MWI buy-in premium for the MWI program when the countable income of the eligible individual's or the couple's income exceeds 100% of the federal poverty guideline for the Aged and Disabled 100% poverty-related coverage group. When the eligible individual is a minor child, the eligibility agency shall charge a MWI buy-in premium when the child's countable income, including income deemed from parents, exceeds 100% of the federal poverty guideline for a one-person household.

(b) The premium is equal to 5% of income when income is over 100% but not more than 110% of the federal poverty guideline, 10% of income when income is over 110% but not over 120% of the federal poverty guideline, or 15% of income when income is over 120% of the federal poverty guideline. The premium is calculated using only the eligible individual's or eligible couple's countable income multiplied by the applicable percentage.

(4) The income limit for parents and caretaker relatives, pregnant women, and children under the age of 19 are defined in Section R414-303-4.

(5) To determine eligibility and the spenddown amount of individuals under medically needy coverage groups, the BMS applies.

(6) The BMS is as follows:

TABLE

Household Size	Basic Maintenance Standard (BMS)
1	382
2	468
3	583
4	683
5	777
6	857
7	897
8	938
9	982
10	1,023
11	1,066
12	1,108
13	1,150
14	1,192
15	1,236
16	1,277
17	1,320
18	1,364

R414-304-14. Aged, Blind and Disabled Medicaid, Medicaid Work Incentive, QMB, SLMB, and QI Filing Unit.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.601 and 435.602, October 1, 2012 ed., and Subsections 1902(m)(1) and (2), and 1905(p) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, in effect January 1, 2013.

(2) The eligibility agency shall count the following individuals in the BMS for aged, blind and disabled Medicaid:

(a) the client;

(b) a spouse who lives in the same home, if the spouse is eligible for aged, blind and disabled Medicaid, and is included in the coverage;

(c) a spouse who lives in the same home, if the spouse has deemed income above the allocation for a spouse.

(3) The eligibility agency shall count the following individuals in the household size for the 100% of poverty aged or disabled Medicaid program:

(a) the client;

(b) a spouse who lives in the same home, if the spouse is aged, blind, or disabled, regardless of the type of income the spouse receives, or whether the spouse is included in the coverage;

(c) a spouse who lives in the same home, if the spouse is not aged, blind or disabled, but has deemed income above the allocation for a spouse.

(4) The eligibility agency shall count the following individuals in the household size for a QMB, SLMB, or QI case:

(a) the client;

(b) a spouse living in the same home who receives Part A Medicare or is Aged, Blind, or Disabled, regardless of whether the spouse has any deemed income or whether the spouse is included in the coverage;

(c) a spouse living in the same home who does not receive Part A Medicare and is not Aged, Blind, or Disabled, if the spouse has deemed income above the allocation for a spouse.

(5) The eligibility agency shall count the following individuals in the household size for the MWI program:

(a) the client;

(b) a spouse living in the same home;

(c) parents living with a minor child;

(d) children who are under the age of 18;

(e) children who are 18, 19, or 20 years of age if they are in school full-time.

(6) Eligibility for aged, blind and disabled non-institutional Medicaid and the spenddown, if any; aged and disabled 100% poverty-related Medicaid; and QMB, SLMB, and QI programs is based on the income of the following individuals:

(a) the client;

(b) parents living with the minor client;

(c) a spouse who is living with the client. Income of the spouse is counted based on Section R414-304-3;

(d) an alien client's sponsor, and the spouse of the sponsor, if any.

(7) Eligibility for the MWI program is based on income of the following individuals:

(a) the client;

(b) parents living with the minor client;

(c) a spouse who is living with the client;

(d) an alien client's sponsor, and the spouse of the sponsor, if any.

(8) If a person is included in the BMS, it means that the eligibility agency shall count that family member as part of the household and also count his income and resources to determine eligibility for the household, whether or not that family member receives medical assistance.

(9) If a person is included in the household size, it means that the eligibility agency shall count that family member as part of the household to determine what income limit applies, regardless of whether the agency counts that family member's income or whether that family member receives medical assistance.

R414-304-15. Medically Needy Family, Pregnant Woman and Child Medicaid Filing Unit.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.601 and 435.602, October 1, 2012 ed., and 45 CFR 206.10(a)(1)(iii), 233.20(a)(1) and 233.20(a)(3)(vi), October 1, 2012 ed.

(2) If a household includes individuals who meet the U.S. citizen or qualified alien status requirements and family members who do not meet U.S. citizen or qualified alien status requirements, the eligibility agency shall include the ineligible alien family members in the household size to determine the applicable income limit for the eligible family members. The ineligible alien family members may not receive regular Medicaid coverage, but may be able to qualify for Medicaid that covers emergency services only under other provisions of Medicaid law.

(3) The eligibility agency may exclude any unemancipated minor child from the Medicaid coverage group, and may exclude an ineligible alien child from the household size at the request of the named relative who is responsible for the children. An excluded child is considered an ineligible child and is not counted as part of the household size to determine what income limit is applicable to the family. The eligibility agency may not consider income and resources of an excluded child to determine eligibility or spenddown.

(4) The eligibility agency may not include a non-parent caretaker relative in the household size of the minor child.

(5) If anyone in the household is pregnant, the eligibility agency shall include the expected number of unborn children in the household size.

(6) If the parents voluntarily place a child in foster care and in the custody of a state agency, the eligibility agency shall include the parents in the household size.

(7) The eligibility agency may not include parents in the household size who have relinquished their parental rights.

(8) If a court order places a child in the custody of the state and the state temporarily places the child in an institution, the eligibility agency may not include the parents in the household size.

(9) If the eligibility agency includes or counts a person in the household size, that family member is counted as part of the household and his income and resources are counted to determine eligibility for the household, whether or not that family member receives medical assistance. The household size determines which BMS income level applies to determine eligibility for the client or family.

R414-304-16. Aged, Blind and Disabled Institutional Family Institutional Medicaid Filing Unit.

(1) For aged, blind and disabled institutional Medicaid, the eligibility agency may not use income of the client's parents or the client's spouse to determine eligibility and the contribution to cost-of-care.

(2) For family institutional Medicaid programs, the Department adopts and incorporates by reference 45 CFR 206.10(a)(1)(vii), October 1, 2012 ed.

(3) The eligibility agency shall determine eligibility and the contribution to cost of care, which may be referred to as a spenddown, using the income of the client and the income deemed from an alien's sponsor, and the sponsor's spouse, if any, when the sponsor has signed an Affidavit of Support pursuant to Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act after December 18, 1997. The eligibility agency shall end sponsor deeming when the alien becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen, or has worked 40 qualifying quarters as defined under Title II of the Social Security Act or can be credited with 40 qualifying work quarters. After December 31, 1996, a creditable qualifying work quarter is one during which the alien did not receive any federal means-tested public benefit.

KEY: financial disclosures, income, budgeting

October 1, 2014

26-18-3

Notice of Continuation January 23, 2013

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.

R414-305. Resources.

R414-305-1. Purpose and Authority.

This rule is established under the authority of Section 26-18-3 and establishes the resource provisions for Medicaid eligibility.

R414-305-2. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in Rules R414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule.

(2) The following definitions apply in this rule:

(a) "Burial plot" means a burial space and any item related to repositories customarily used for the remains of any deceased member of the household. This includes caskets, concrete vaults, urns, crypts, grave markers, and the cost of opening and closing a grave site.

(b) "Penalty period" means a period of time during which a person is not eligible for Medicaid services for institutional care or services provided under a home and community-based waiver due to a transfer of assets for less than fair market value.

(c) "Transfer" in regard to assets means a person has disposed of assets for less than fair market value.

R414-305-3. Aged, Blind and Disabled Non-Institutional and Institutional Medicaid Resource Provisions.

(1) To determine resource eligibility of an individual on the basis of being aged, blind or disabled, the Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.840, 435.845, October 1, 2012 ed., and 20 CFR 416.1201, 416.1202, 416.1205 through 416.1224, 416.1229 through 416.1239, and 416.1247 through 416.1250, April 1, 2012 ed. The Department also adopts and incorporates by reference Section 1917(b), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws in effect January 1, 2013. The eligibility agency may not count as an available resource any assets that are prohibited under other federal laws from being counted as a resource to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs. In addition, the eligibility agency applies the following rules.

(2) A resource is available when the individual owns it or has the legal right to sell or dispose of the resource for the individual's own benefit.

(3) Except for the Medicaid Work Incentive Program, the resource limit for aged, blind or disabled Medicaid is \$2,000 for a one-person household and \$3,000 for a two-person household.

(4) For an individual who meets the criteria for the Medicaid Work Incentive Program, the resource limit is \$15,000. This limit applies whether the household size is one or more than one.

(5) The eligibility agency shall base non-institutional and institutional Medicaid eligibility on all available resources owned by the individual, or considered available to the individual from a spouse or parent. The eligibility agency may not grant eligibility based upon the individual's intent to or action of disposing of non-liquid resources as described in 20 CFR 416.1240, April 1, 2012 ed., unless Social Security is excluding the resources for an SSI recipient while the recipient takes steps to dispose of the excess resources.

(6) The eligibility agency may not count any resource or the interest from a resource held within the rules of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act. Any money from the resource that is given to the child as unearned income is a countable resource that begins the month after the child receives it.

(7) The eligibility agency shall count the resources of a ward that are controlled by a legal guardian as the ward's resources.

(8) The eligibility agency may not count lump sum payments that an individual receives on a sales contract for the sale of an exempt home if the entire proceeds are used to

purchase a new exempt home within three calendar months of when the property is sold. The eligibility agency shall grant the individual one three-month extension if more than three months is needed to complete the actual purchase. Proceeds are defined as all payments made on the principal of the contract. Proceeds do not include interest earned on the principal.

(9) If a resource is available, but a legal impediment exists, the eligibility agency may not count the resource until it becomes available. The individual must take appropriate steps to make the resource available unless one of the following conditions as determined by a person with established expertise relevant to the resource exists:

(a) Reasonable action does not allow the resource to become available; and

(b) The cost of making the resource available exceeds its value.

(10) Water rights attached to the home and the lot on which the home sits are exempt as long as the home is the individual's principal place of residence.

(11) For an institutionalized individual, the eligibility agency may not consider a home or life estate to be an exempt resource.

(12) To determine eligibility for nursing facility or other long-term care services, the eligibility agency shall exclude the value of the individual's principal home or life estate from countable resources if one of the following conditions is met:

(a) the individual intends to return to the home;

(b) the individual's spouse resides in the home;

(c) the individual's child who is under the age of 21, or who is blind or disabled resides in the home; or

(d) a reliant relative of the individual resides in the home.

(13) Even if the conditions in Subsection R414-305-3(12) are met, an individual is ineligible to receive nursing facility services or other long-term care services if the full equity value of the individual's home or life estate exceeds \$500,000, or increased value according to the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(f)(1)(C) unless the individual's spouse, or the individual's child who is under the age of 21 or is blind or permanently disabled lawfully resides in the home. The individual may only qualify for Medicaid to cover ancillary services.

(14) For Aged, Blind and Disabled Medicaid, the eligibility agency may not count up to \$6,000 of equity value of non-business property used to produce goods or services essential to home use daily activities.

(15) The eligibility agency may retroactively designate for burial a previously unreported resource that meets the criteria for burial funds found in 20 CFR 416.1231. The effective date of the exclusion cannot be earlier than the first day of the month after the month in which the funds were designated for burial or intended for burial, were separated from non-burial funds, and the client was eligible for Medicaid. The eligibility agency shall treat the resources as funds set aside for burial and the amount exempted cannot exceed the limit established for the SSI program.

(16) One vehicle is exempt if it is used for regular transportation needs of the individual or a household member.

(17) The eligibility agency may not count resources of an SSI recipient who has a plan for achieving self-support approved by the Social Security Administration when the resources are set aside under the plan to purchase work-related equipment or meet self-support goals.

(18) The eligibility agency may not count an irrevocable burial trust as a resource. Nevertheless, if the owner is institutionalized or on home and community-based waiver Medicaid, the value of the trust, which exceeds \$7,000, is considered a transferred resource.

(19) The eligibility agency may not count business resources that are required for employment or self-employment.

(20) For the Medicaid Work Incentive Program, the

eligibility agency may not count the following additional resources of the eligible individual:

(a) Retirement funds held in an employer or union pension plan, retirement plan or account, including 401(k) plans, or an Individual Retirement Account, even if the funds are available to the individual.

(b) A second vehicle when it is used by a spouse or child of the eligible individual living in the household to get to work.

(21) After qualifying for the Medicaid Work Incentive Program, the eligibility agency may not count the resources described in Subsection R414-305-3(20) to allow the individual to qualify for other Medicaid programs for the aged, blind or disabled, and not solely the Medicaid Work Incentive, even if the individual ceases to have earned income or no longer meets the criteria for the Work Incentive Program.

(22) Assets of an alien's sponsor, and the sponsor's spouse, if any, when the sponsor has signed an Affidavit of Support pursuant to Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act after December 18, 1997, are considered available to the alien. The eligibility agency shall stop counting assets from a sponsor when the alien becomes a naturalized United States (U.S.) citizen, or has worked 40 qualifying quarters as defined under Title II of the Social Security Act or can be credited with 40 qualifying work quarters. After December 31, 1996, a creditable qualifying work quarter is one during which the alien did not receive any federal means-tested public benefit.

(23) The eligibility agency shall not consider a sponsor's assets as being available to applicants who are eligible for Medicaid for emergency services only.

(24) The eligibility agency may not count as a resource any federal tax refund and refundable credit that an individual receives for 12 months after the month of receipt.

(25) The eligibility agency may not count as a resource, for one year after the date of receipt, any payments that an individual receives under the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement under the Claims Resettlement Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111 291, 124 Stat. 3064.

(26) The eligibility agency may not count certain property and rights of federally-recognized American Indians including certain tribal lands held in trust which are located on or near a reservation, or allotted lands located on a previous reservation; ownership interests in rents, leases, royalties or usage rights related to natural resources (including extraction of natural resources); and ownership interests and usage rights in personal property which has unique religious, spiritual, traditional or cultural significance, and rights that support subsistence or traditional lifestyles, as defined in Section 5006(b)(1) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111 5, 123 Stat. 115.

(27) The eligibility agency shall count only the portion of an asset such as a retirement plan that is legally available to an individual when that asset has been divided between two divorced spouses pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order.

(28) Under the authority of Subsection 1902(r)(2) of the Social Security Act, to determine an individual's eligibility for Medicaid for long-term care services, the Department disregards otherwise countable assets or resources in an amount equal to the insurance benefit payments made to or on behalf of an individual who is a beneficiary under a qualified long-term care insurance partnership policy that meets the provisions found in 42 U.S.C. 1396p(b)(1)(C)(iii). The amount of the disregard applies to otherwise countable assets the client owns or that are deemed available to the client for the purpose of determining eligibility, and is equal to the amount of benefits the client has received from the partnership policy up through the month immediately before the month of application for long-term care assistance under Utah Medicaid.

(a) This resource disregard applies to aged, blind or

disabled individuals who qualify for Medicaid under one of the following eligibility coverage groups found under:

(i) Subsection 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(V) of the Social Security Act; or

(ii) Subsection 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI) of the Social Security Act.

(b) The Department treats payments received after eligibility for long-term care services as a third-party liability that does not result in the disregard of additional resources.

(c) Assets disregarded under Subsection R414-305-3(28) are not subject to estate recovery authorized under Section 26-19-13.7, with the exception defined below in Subsection R414-305-3(28)(e).

(d) This disregard is not specific to any one asset. Any countable assets the individual owns or that are deemed available to the client are subject to the provisions defined in Section R414-305-9 regarding transfers of assets. The Department shall apply a penalty period or an overpayment proceeding for any transfer of assets for less than fair market value. In the event the Department learns of an asset transfer at the time of an estate recovery action for which a penalty period is not assessed or an overpayment is not collected, the Department shall reduce the amount of assets in the estate that could otherwise be excluded from the estate recovery requirements by the value of the assets transferred for less than fair market value. The Department may also take legal steps to recover assets transferred for less than fair market value.

(e) Home equity in excess of the standard described in Subsection R414-305-3(13) is not a countable resource, so this disregard does not affect the application of Subsection R414-305-3(13).

(f) The Department recognizes long-term care insurance partnership policies purchased in other states under the reciprocity requirements of the statute. The beneficiary of the policy must have been a resident in a partnership state when coverage first became effective under the policy.

(29) Life estates.

(a) For non-institutional Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall count life estates as resources only when a market exists for the sale of the life estate as established by knowledgeable sources.

(b) For Institutional Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall count life estates even if no market exists for the sale of the life estate, unless the life estate can be excluded as defined in Subsection R414-305-3(12).

(c) The individual may dispute the value of the life estate by verifying the property value to be less than the established value or by submitting proof based on the age and life expectancy of the life estate owner that the value of the life estate is lower. The value of a life estate shall be based upon the age of the individual and the current market value of the property.

(d) The following table lists the life estate figure corresponding to the individual's age. The eligibility agency uses this figure to establish the value of a life estate:

TABLE

Age	Life Estate Figure
0	.97188
1	.98988
2	.99017
3	.99008
4	.98981
5	.98938
6	.98884
7	.98822
8	.98748
9	.98663
10	.98565
11	.98453
12	.98329

13 .98198
 14 .98066
 15 .97937
 16 .97815
 17 .97700
 18 .97590
 19 .97480
 20 .97365
 21 .97245
 22 .97120
 23 .96986
 24 .96841
 25 .96678
 26 .96495
 27 .96290
 28 .96062
 29 .95813
 30 .95543
 31 .95254
 32 .94942
 33 .94608
 34 .94250
 35 .93868
 36 .93460
 37 .93026
 38 .92567
 39 .92083
 40 .91571
 41 .91030
 42 .90457
 43 .89855
 44 .89221
 45 .88558
 46 .87863
 47 .87137
 48 .86374
 49 .85578
 50 .84743
 51 .83674
 52 .82969
 53 .82028
 54 .81054
 55 .80046
 56 .79006
 57 .77931
 58 .76822
 59 .75675
 60 .74491
 61 .73267
 62 .72002
 63 .70696
 64 .69352
 65 .67970
 66 .66551
 67 .65098
 68 .63610
 69 .62086
 70 .60522
 71 .58914
 72 .57261
 73 .55571
 74 .53862
 75 .52149
 76 .50441
 77 .48742
 78 .47049
 79 .45357
 80 .43659
 81 .41967
 82 .40295
 83 .38642
 84 .36998
 85 .35359
 86 .33764
 87 .32262
 88 .30859
 89 .29526
 90 .28221
 91 .26955
 92 .25771
 93 .24692
 94 .23728
 95 .22887
 96 .22181
 97 .21550
 98 .21000
 99 .20486
 100 .19975
 101 .19532

102 .19054
 103 .18437
 104 .17856
 105 .16962
 106 .15488
 107 .13409
 108 .10068
 109 .04545

R414-305-4. Parents and Caretaker Relatives, Pregnant Woman and Child using MAGI methodology Resource Provisions.

The Department adopts 42 CFR 435.603(g), October 1, 2012 ed., which is incorporated by reference, regarding no resource test for coverage groups subject to MAGI-based methodologies for determining eligibility.

R414-305-5. Resource Provisions for Parents and Caretaker Relatives, Pregnant Woman, and Child Under Non-MAGI-Based Community and Institutional Medicaid.

(1) To determine resource eligibility for an individual for Parents and Caretaker Relatives, Pregnant Woman, and Child non-MAGI-based Medicaid programs, the Department adopts and incorporates by reference 45 CFR 233.20(a)(3)(i)(B)(1), (2), (3), (4), and (6), and 233.20(a)(3)(vi)(A), October 1, 2012 ed. The Department also adopts and incorporates by reference Section 1917(d), (e), (f) and (g), Section 404(h) and 1613(a)(13) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws in effect January 1, 2013. The eligibility agency may not count as an available resource retained funds from sources that federal laws specifically prohibit from being counted as a resource to determine eligibility for federally-funded medical assistance programs. In addition, the eligibility agency shall apply the following rules.

(2) A resource is available when the individual owns it or has the legal right to sell or dispose of the resource for the individual's own benefit.

(3) The medically needy resource limit is \$2,000 for a one-person household, \$3,000 for a two-person household and \$25 for each additional household member.

(4) To determine countable resources for Medicaid eligibility, the eligibility agency shall consider all available resources owned by the individual. The agency may not consider a resource unavailable based upon the individual's intent or action of disposing of non-liquid resources.

(5) The eligibility agency shall count resources of a household member who has been disqualified from Medicaid for failure to cooperate with third party liability or duty of support requirements.

(6) If a legal guardian, conservator, authorized representative, or other responsible person controls any resources of an individual, the eligibility agency shall count the resources as the individual's. The arrangement may be formal or informal.

(7) If a resource is available, but a legal impediment exists, the agency may not count the resource until it becomes available. The individual must take appropriate steps to make the resource available unless one of the following conditions exist:

(a) Reasonable action does not allow the resource to become available; and

(b) The cost of making the resource available exceeds its value.

(8) The eligibility agency shall exclude a maximum of \$1,500 in equity value of one vehicle.

(9) The eligibility agency may not count as resources the value of household goods and personal belongings that are essential for day-to-day living. The agency shall count any single household good or personal belonging with a value that exceeds \$1,000 toward the resource limit. The agency may not count as a resource the value of any item that a household

member needs because of the household member's medical or physical condition.

(10) The eligibility agency may not count the value of one wedding ring and one engagement ring as a resource.

(11) For a non-institutionalized individual, the eligibility agency may not count the value of a life estate as an available resource if the life estate is the individual's principal residence. If the life estate is not the principal residence, the provision in Subsection R414-305-3(28) shall apply.

(12) The eligibility agency may not count the resources of a child who is not counted in the household size to determine eligibility of other household members.

(13) For a non-institutionalized individual, the eligibility agency may not count as a resource, the value of the lot on which the excluded home stands if the lot does not exceed the average size of residential lots for the community in which it is located. The agency shall count as a resource the value of the property in excess of an average size lot. If the individual is institutionalized, the provisions of Subsections R414-305-3(12), (13) and (28) shall apply to the individual's home or life estate.

(14) The agency may not count as a resource the value of water rights attached to an excluded home and lot.

(15) The eligibility agency may not count any resource or interest from a resource held within the rules of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act. The agency shall count as a resource any money that a child receives as unearned income, which the child retains beyond the month of receipt.

(16) The eligibility agency may not count lump sum payments that an individual receives on a sales contract for the sale of an exempt home if the entire proceeds are used to purchase a new exempt home within three calendar months of when the property is sold. The eligibility agency shall grant the individual one three-month extension, if more than three months is needed to complete the actual purchase. Proceeds are defined as all payments made on the principal of the contract. Proceeds do not include interest earned on the principal.

(17) The eligibility agency shall exclude as a resource retroactive benefits received from the Social Security Administration and the Railroad Retirement Board for the first nine months after receipt.

(18) The eligibility agency shall exclude from resources a burial and funeral fund or funeral arrangement up to \$1,500 for each household member who is counted in the household size. Burial and funeral agreements include burial trusts, funeral plans, and funds set aside expressly for the purposes of burial. The client shall separate and clearly designate the burial funds from the non-burial funds. The agency may not count as a resource interest earned on exempt burial funds that is left to accumulate. If an individual uses exempt burial funds for some other purpose, the agency shall count the remaining funds as an available resource beginning on the date that the funds are withdrawn.

(19) Assets of an alien's sponsor, and the sponsor's spouse, if any, when the sponsor has signed an Affidavit of Support pursuant to Section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act after December 18, 1997, are considered available to the alien. The eligibility agency shall stop counting a sponsor's assets when the alien becomes a naturalized U.S. citizen, or has worked 40 qualifying quarters as defined under Title II of the Social Security Act or can be credited with 40 qualifying work quarters. After December 31, 1996, a creditable qualifying work quarter is one during which the alien did not receive any federal means-tested public benefit.

(20) The eligibility agency may not consider a sponsor's assets as being available to applicants who are eligible for Medicaid for emergency services only.

(21) The eligibility agency may not count business resources that are required for employment or self-employment. The agency shall treat non-business, income-producing property

in the same manner as the SSI program as defined in 42 CFR 416.1222.

(22) The eligibility agency may not count as a resource retirement funds held in an employer or union pension plan, a retirement plan or account including 401(k) plans, and Individual Retirement Accounts of a disabled parent or disabled spouse who is not included in the coverage.

(23) The eligibility agency may not count as a resource any federal tax refund and refundable credit that an individual receives for 12 months after the month of receipt.

(24) The eligibility agency may not count as income, for one year after the date of receipt, any payments that an individual receives under the Individual Indian Money Account Litigation Settlement under the Claims Resettlement Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111 291, 124 Stat. 3064.

(25) The eligibility agency may not count as resources certain property and rights of federally-recognized American Indians including:

(a) certain tribal lands held in trust which are located on or near a reservation, or allotted lands located on a previous reservation;

(b) ownership interests in rents, leases, royalties or usage rights related to natural resources (including extraction of natural resources); and

(c) ownership interests and usage rights in personal property which has unique religious, spiritual, traditional or cultural significance, and rights that support subsistence or traditional lifestyles, as defined in Section 5006(b)(1) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111 5, 123 Stat. 115.

(26) The eligibility agency shall count only the portion of an asset such as a retirement plan that is legally available to an individual when that asset has been divided between two divorced spouses pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order.

R414-305-6. Spousal Impoverishment Resource Rules for Married Institutionalized Individuals.

(1) The eligibility agency shall apply the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396r-5 to determine the value of the total joint resources of an institutionalized individual and a community spouse, and the spousal assessed share.

(2) The resource limit for an institutionalized individual is \$2,000.

(3) At the request of either the institutionalized individual or the individual's spouse and upon receipt of relevant documentation of resources, the eligibility agency shall assess and document the total value of resources using the methodology described in Subsection R414-305-6(4) as of the first continuous period of institutionalization or upon application for Medicaid home and community-based waiver services. The eligibility agency shall notify the requester of the results of the assessment. The agency may not require the individual to apply for Medicaid or pay a fee for the assessment.

(4) The assessment is a computation of the total value of resources in which the institutionalized individual or the community spouse has an ownership interest. The spousal share is equal to one-half of the total value computed. The eligibility agency shall count the resources for the assessment that include those the couple has on the date that one spouse becomes institutionalized or applies for Medicaid for home and community-based waiver services, and the other spouse remains in the community and is not eligible for Medicaid for home and community-based waiver services.

(a) The community spouse's assessed share of resources is one-half of the total resources. Nevertheless, the protected resource allowance for the community spouse may be less than the assessed share.

(b) Upon application for Medicaid, the eligibility agency

shall set the protected share of resources for the community spouse when countable resources equal no more than the community spouse's protected share as determined under 42 U.S.C. 1396r-5(f) plus the resource limit for the institutionalized spouse.

(c) The eligibility agency shall set the community spouse's protected share of resources at the community spouse's assessed share of the resources with the following exceptions:

(i) If the spouse's assessed share of resources is less than the minimum resource standard, the protected share of resources is the minimum resource standard;

(ii) If the spouse's assessed share of resources is more than the maximum resource standard, the protected share of resources is the maximum resource standard;

(iii) The eligibility agency shall use the minimum and maximum resource standards permitted under 42 U.S.C. 1396r-5(f) to determine the community spouse's protected share.

(d) In making a decision to modify the community spouse's protected share of resources, the eligibility agency shall apply the income first provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396r-5(d)(6).

(5) The eligibility agency shall count any resource owned by the community spouse in excess of the community spouse's protected share of resources to determine the institutionalized individual's initial Medicaid eligibility.

(6) After the eligibility agency establishes eligibility for the institutionalized spouse, the agency shall allow a protected period for the couple to either use excess resources, or change the ownership of resources held jointly or held only in the name of the institutionalized spouse.

(a) The protected period continues until the resources held in the institutionalized spouse's name do not exceed \$2,000, or until the time of the next regularly scheduled eligibility redetermination, whichever occurs first.

(b) The institutionalized individual may do the following:

(i) use resources held in his name for his benefit or for the benefit of his spouse;

(ii) transfer resources to the community spouse to bring the resources held only in the name of the community spouse up to the amount of the community spouse's protected share of resources and to bring the resources held only in the name of the institutionalized spouse down to the Medicaid resource limit; or

(iii) a combination of both.

(7) The eligibility agency may not count resources held in the name of the community spouse as available to the institutionalized spouse beginning the month after the month in which the agency establishes eligibility.

(8) If an individual is otherwise eligible for institutional Medicaid, the eligibility agency may not count the community spouse's resources as available to the institutionalized individual due to an uncooperative spouse or because the spouse cannot be located if all of the following criteria are met:

(a) The individual assigns support rights to the agency;

(b) The individual cannot get medical care without Medicaid;

(c) The individual is at risk of death or permanent disability without institutional care.

R414-305-7. Treatment of Trusts.

(1) The eligibility agency shall apply the criteria in Section 1902(k) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, 1993 ed., to determine the availability of trusts established before August 11, 1993.

(a) A Medicaid qualifying trust is a trust, or similar legal device, established (other than by will) by an individual (or an individual's spouse) under which the individual may be the beneficiary of all or part of the payments from the trust. The distribution of payments is determined by one or more trustees who are permitted to exercise some amount of discretion with respect to the distribution to the individual.

(b) The amount of the trust property that is counted as an available resource to the individual who established the trust (or whose spouse established the trust) is the maximum amount that the trustee is permitted to distribute under the terms of the trust for the individual's benefit. This amount of property is counted as available whether or not it is actually disbursed by the trustee or received by the beneficiary. It does not matter whether the trust is irrevocable or whether it is established for a purpose other than to qualify for Medicaid.

(c) Payments made from the available portion of the trust do not count as income because the available portion of the trust is counted as a resource. If payments are made from any portion of the trust that is not counted as a resource, the payments are counted as income in the month received.

(2) The Department adopts the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)(A) concerning trusts for a Disabled Person under Age 65. These trusts are commonly known as a special needs trust for a disabled person. Assets held in a trust that complies with the provisions in Subsection R414-305-7(2) and (4) do not count as available resources.

(a) The individual trust beneficiary must meet the disability criteria found in 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3). The trust must be established and assets transferred to the trust before the disabled individual reaches age 65.

(b) The trust must be established solely for the benefit of the disabled individual by a parent, grandparent, legal guardian of the individual, or the court.

(c) The trust may only contain the assets of the disabled individual. The eligibility agency shall treat any additions to the trust corpus with assets not belonging to the disabled trust beneficiary as a gift to the trust beneficiary. The additions irrevocably become part of the trust corpus and are subject to all provisions of Medicaid restrictions that govern special needs trusts.

(d) The trust must be irrevocable. No one may have any right or power to alter, amend, revoke, or terminate the trust or any of its terms, except that the trust may include language that provides that the trust may be amended but only if necessary to conform with subsequent changes to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)(A) or synonymous state law.

(e) The trust cannot be altered or converted from an individual trust to a "pooled trust" under 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)(C).

(f) The trust must terminate upon the death of the disabled individual or exhaustion of trust corpus and must include language that specifically provides that upon the death of the beneficiary or early termination of the trust, whichever occurs first, the trustees will notify Medicaid and will pay all amounts remaining in the trust to the State up to the total amount of medical assistance the State has paid on behalf of the individual. The trust shall comply fully with this obligation to first repay the State without requiring the State to take any action except to establish the amount to be repaid.

(g) The sole lifetime beneficiary of the trust must be the disabled individual, and the Medicaid agency must be the preferred remainder beneficiary. Distributions from the trust during the beneficiary's lifetime may be made only to or for the benefit of the disabled individual.

(h) The eligibility agency shall continue to exclude assets held in the trust from countable resources after the disabled individual reaches age 65. Subsequent additions to the trust other than interest on the corpus after the person turns 65 are not assets of an individual under age 65 and the agency shall treat the transfer as a transfer of resources for less than fair market value, which may create a period of ineligibility for certain Medicaid services.

(i) A trust that provides benefits to other persons is not an individual special needs trust and does not meet the criteria to be excluded from resources.

(j) A corporate trustee may charge a reasonable fee for services.

(k) The trust may compensate a guardian only as provided by law. The trust may not compensate the parent of a minor child from the trust as the child's guardian.

(l) Additional trusts cannot be created within the special needs trust.

(3) The Department adopts the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)(C) concerning pooled trusts for disabled individuals. A pooled trust is a specific trust for disabled individuals that meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The trust contains the assets of disabled individuals;

(b) The trust must be established and managed by an entity that has been granted non-profit status by the Internal Revenue Service. The non-profit entity must submit to the State a letter documenting the non-profit status with the trust documents;

(c) The trustees must maintain a separate account for each disabled beneficiary whose assets are placed in the pooled trust; however, for the purposes of investment and management of the funds, the trust may pool the funds from the individual accounts. If someone other than the beneficiary transfers assets to the pooled trust administrator to be used on behalf of that beneficiary of the pooled trust, the eligibility agency shall treat the assets as a gift to that beneficiary, which the administrator must add to and manage as part of the balance of the beneficiary's account and which are subject to all provisions of Medicaid restrictions that govern pooled trusts.

(d) Accounts in the trust must be established solely for the benefit of individuals who are disabled as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3).

(e) The trust must be irrevocable; accounts set up in the trust must be irrevocable.

(f) Individual accounts may be established only by the parent, grandparent or legal guardian of the individual, by the individual, or by a court.

(g) An initial transfer of funds or any additions or augmentations to a pooled trust account by an individual 65 years of age or older is a transfer of assets for less than fair market value and may create a period of ineligibility for certain Medicaid services.

(h) The disabled individual cannot control any spending by the trust.

(i) Individual trust accounts may not be liquidated before the death of the beneficiary without first making payment to the State for medical assistance paid on behalf of the individual.

(j) The trust must include language that specifically provides that upon the death of the trust account beneficiary, the trustees will notify the Medicaid agency and will pay all amounts remaining in the beneficiary's account to the State up to the total medical assistance paid on behalf of the beneficiary. The trust may retain a maximum of 50% of the amount remaining in the beneficiary's account at death to be used for other disabled individuals if the trust has established provisions by which it will assure that the retained funds are used only for individuals meeting the disability criteria found in 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3).

(k) A pooled trust that retains some portion of a deceased beneficiary's trust funds must describe how retained funds are used for other disabled persons. Any funds that are placed in an individual beneficiary's account or that are used to set up an account for an individual beneficiary who does not otherwise have funds to place in the pooled trust are subject to all of the provisions of Medicaid restrictions that govern pooled trusts. The pooled trust may include a plan for using retained funds only for incidental, one-time services to qualified disabled individuals who do not have accounts in the pooled trust.

(4) The following provisions apply to both individual trusts and pooled trusts described in Subsection R414-305-7(2) and (3):

(a) No expenditures may be made after the death of the beneficiary before repayment to the State, except for federal and state taxes and necessary and reasonable administrative costs of the trust incurred in closing the trust;

(b) The trust must provide that if the beneficiary has received Medicaid benefits in more than one state, each state that provided Medicaid benefits shall be repaid. If the remaining balance is insufficient to repay all benefits paid, then each state will be paid its proportionate share;

(c) The trust or an attached schedule must identify the amount and source of the initial trust property. The disabled individual must report subsequent additions to the trust corpus to the eligibility agency;

(d) If the trust is funded, in whole or in part, with an annuity or other periodic payment arrangement, the State must be named in controlling documents as the preferred remainder beneficiary in the first position up to the total amount of medical assistance paid on behalf of the individual;

(i) Any funds remaining after full repayment of the medical assistance can be paid to a secondary remainder beneficiary;

(ii) The eligibility agency shall treat any provision or action that does or will divert payments or principal from the annuity or payment arrangement to someone other than the excluded trust or the Medicaid agency as a transfer of assets for less than fair market value with the exception that any remainder after the Medicaid agency has been fully repaid may be paid to a secondary beneficiary;

(e) The eligibility agency shall count cash distributions from the trust as income in the month received;

(f) The eligibility agency shall count retained distributed amounts as resources beginning the month which follows the month that the amounts are distributed. The agency shall apply the applicable resource rules to assets purchased with trust funds and given to the beneficiary as his or her personal possessions. The disabled individual must report the receipt of payments or assets from the trust within ten days of receipt. The agency shall exclude assets purchased with trust funds if the trust retains ownership;

(g) The eligibility agency shall count distributions from the trust covering the individual's expenses for food or shelter as in-kind income to determine Medicaid eligibility in the month paid;

(h) If expenditures made from the trust also incidentally provide an ongoing and continuing benefit to other persons, those other persons who also benefit must contribute a pro-rata share to the trust for the expenses associated with their use of the acquisition;

(i) Contracts to provide personal services to the disabled individual must be in writing, describe the services to be provided, pay fair market rate consistent with rates charged in the community for the type and quality of services to be provided, and be executed in advance of any services being provided and paid. The eligibility agency may require a statement of medical need for the services from the individual's medical practitioner. If the person who is to provide the services is a family member or friend, the eligibility agency may require verification of the person's ability to carry out the needed services;

(j) Distributions from the trust made to or for the benefit of a third party that are not for the benefit of the disabled individual are treated as a transfer of assets for less than fair market value and may create a period of ineligibility for certain Medicaid services. This includes such things as payments of the expenses or travel costs of persons other than a medically necessary attendant;

(k) The beneficiary must submit an annual accounting of trust income and expenditures and a statement of trust assets to the eligibility agency upon request or upon any change of

trustee.

(5) The eligibility agency may not count assets held in a pooled trust that comply with the provisions in Subsection R414-305-7(3) and (4) as available resources.

(6) 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4)(B), provides for an exemption from the trust provisions for qualified income trusts (also known as Miller Trusts). Special provisions for this form of trust apply, under federal law, only in those states that do not provide medically needy coverage for nursing facility services. Because Utah covers services in nursing facilities under the medically needy coverage group of the Medicaid program, the establishment of a qualified income trust shall be treated as an asset transfer for the purposes of qualifying for Medicaid. This presumption shall apply whether the individual is seeking nursing facility services or home and community-based services under one of the waiver programs.

R414-305-8. Transfer of Resources for Non-Institutional Medicaid Coverage Groups.

The eligibility agency may not impose a penalty period for the transfer of resources to determine eligibility for individuals who are not institutionalized or eligible for home and community-based services waivers.

R414-305-9. Transfer of Resources for Institutional Medicaid and Home and Community Based Services Waivers.

(1) The eligibility agency shall apply the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(c) and (e) to determine if a penalty period applies for a transfer of assets for less than fair market value.

(2) The transfer requirements of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(c) and (e) apply if an individual or the individual's spouse transfers the home, life estate, assets disregarded for eligibility purposes pursuant to Subsection R414-305-3(28), or any other asset on or after the look-back date based on an application for long-term care Medicaid services.

(3) If an individual or the individual's spouse transfers assets in more than one month after February 7, 2006, the uncompensated value of all transfers including fractional transfers are combined to determine the penalty period. The eligibility agency shall apply partial month penalty periods for transferred amounts that are less than the monthly average private pay rate for nursing home services.

(4) In accordance with 42 U.S.C. 1396p(c), the penalty period for a transfer of assets that occurs after February 7, 2006, begins the first day of the month during or after which assets are transferred, or the date on which the individual is eligible for Medicaid coverage and would otherwise receive institutional level care based on an approved application for Medicaid, but for the application of the penalty period, whichever is later.

(a) If a previous penalty period is in effect on the date that the new penalty period begins, the new penalty period begins immediately after the previous one ends.

(b) The eligibility agency shall apply penalty periods consecutively so that they do not overlap.

(5) If assets are transferred during any penalty period, the penalty period for those transfers does not begin until the previous penalty period expires.

(6) If a transfer occurs, or the eligibility agency discovers an unreported transfer after the agency approves an individual for Medicaid for nursing home or home and community-based services, the penalty period shall begin on the first day of the month after the month that the individual transfers the asset.

(7) The statewide average private-pay rate for nursing home care in Utah that the eligibility agency shall use to calculate the penalty period for transfers is \$4,526 per month.

(8) To determine if a resource is transferred for the sole benefit of a spouse, disabled or blind child, or disabled individual, a binding written agreement must be in place which

establishes that the resource transferred may only be used to benefit the spouse, disabled child, or disabled individual, and must be actuarially sound. The written agreement must specify the payment amounts and schedule. Any provisions in the agreement that benefit another person at any time nullify the sole benefit provision. An excluded trust established under 42 U.S.C. 1396p(d)(4) that meets the criteria in Section R414-305-7 does not have to meet the actuarially sound test.

(9) The eligibility agency may not impose a penalty period if the total value of a whole life insurance policy is:

(a) irrevocably assigned to the State;

(b) the recipient is the owner of and the insured in the policy; and

(c) no further premium payments are necessary for the policy to remain in effect.

(d) When the individual dies, the State shall distribute the benefits of the policy as follows:

(i) The State may distribute up to \$7,000 to cover burial and funeral expenses. The total value of this distribution plus the value of any irrevocable burial trusts and the burial and funeral funds for the individual cannot exceed \$7,000;

(ii) The State may distribute an amount that does not exceed the total amount of previously unreimbursed medical assistance correctly paid on behalf of the individual;

(iii) The State may distribute to a remainder beneficiary named by the individual any amount that remains after payments are made as defined in Subsection R414-305-9(9)(d)(i) and Subsection R414-305-9(9)(d)(ii).

(10) If the eligibility agency determines that a penalty period applies for an otherwise eligible institutionalized person, the agency shall notify the individual that the Department may not pay the costs for nursing home or other long-term care services during the penalty period. The notice shall include when the penalty period begins and ends.

(a) The individual may request a waiver of the penalty period based on undue hardship.

(b) The individual must send a written request for a waiver of the penalty period due to undue hardship to the eligibility agency within 30 days of the date printed on the penalty period notice.

(c) The request must include an explanation of why the individual believes undue hardship exists.

(d) The eligibility agency shall make a decision on the undue hardship request within 30 days of receipt of the request.

(11) An individual who claims an undue hardship as a result of a penalty period for a transfer of resources must meet both of the following conditions:

(a) The individual or the person who transferred the resources may not access the asset immediately; however, the eligibility agency shall require the individual to exhaust all reasonable means including legal remedies to regain possession of the transferred resource;

(i) The agency may determine that it is unreasonable to require the individual to take action if a knowledgeable source confirms that the individual's efforts cannot succeed;

(ii) The agency may determine that it is unreasonable to require the individual to take action based on evidence that the individual's action is more costly than the value of the resource; and

(b) Application of the penalty period for a transfer of resources deprives the individual of medical care, endangers the individual's life or health, or deprives the individual of food, clothing, shelter, or other necessities of life.

(12) If the eligibility agency waives the penalty period based on undue hardship, the agency shall notify the individual. The Department shall provide Medicaid coverage on the condition that the individual takes all reasonable steps to regain the transferred assets. The eligibility agency shall notify the individual of the date that the individual must provide

verifications of the steps taken. The individual must, within the time frames set by the agency, verify to the agency all reasonable actions. The agency shall review the undue hardship waiver and the actions of the individual to try to regain the transferred assets. The time period for the review may not exceed six months. Upon review, the agency shall decide whether:

(a) The individual must take additional steps and whether undue hardship still exists, in which case the agency shall notify the individual of the continuation of undue hardship and the need to take additional steps to recover the assets;

(b) The individual has taken all reasonable steps without success, in which case the agency shall notify the individual that it requires no further action. If the individual continues to meet eligibility criteria, the eligibility agency may not apply the penalty period; or

(c) The individual has not taken all reasonable steps, in which case the eligibility agency shall discontinue the undue hardship waiver. The eligibility agency shall then apply the penalty period and the individual is responsible to repay Medicaid for services and benefits that the individual received during the months that the undue hardship waiver was in place.

(13) Based on a review of the facts about what happened to the assets, whether the individual has taken reasonable steps to recover or regain the assets, the results of those steps, and the likelihood that additional steps will prove unsuccessful or too costly, the eligibility agency may determine that the individual cannot recover or regain the transferred resource. If the agency decides that the assets cannot be recovered and that applying the penalty period may result in undue hardship, the agency may not apply a penalty period or shall end a penalty period that has already begun.

(14) The eligibility agency shall base its decision that undue hardship exists upon the medical condition and the financial situation of the individual. The agency shall compare the income and resources of the individual, individual's spouse, and parents of an unemancipated individual to the cost of providing medical care and daily living expenses to decide whether the financial situation creates an undue hardship. The agency shall send written notice of its decision on the undue hardship request. The individual has 90 days from the date printed on the notice of decision to file a request for a fair hearing.

(15) The eligibility agency shall consider the portion of an irrevocable burial trust that exceeds \$7,000 a transfer of resources. The agency shall deduct the value of any fully paid burial plot from the burial trust first before determining the transferred amount.

R414-305-10. Qualified Medicare Beneficiary, Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary, and Qualifying Individual Resource Provisions.

(1) To determine eligibility for Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries, Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries, and Qualifying Individuals, the eligibility agency shall apply the resource limit defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec.1396d(p)(1)(C).

(2) The eligibility agency shall determine countable resources in accordance with the provisions of Section R414-305-3.

R414-305-11. Treatment of Annuities.

(1) An individual must report any annuities in which either the individual or the individual's spouse has any interest at application for Medicaid, at each review, and as part of the change reporting requirements. Parents of a minor individual must report any annuities in which the child or either of the parents has an interest.

(2) For annuities purchased after February 7, 2006, in which the individual or spouse has an interest, the provisions in

42 U.S.C. 1396p(c) apply. The eligibility agency shall treat annuities purchased after February 7, 2006, which do not meet the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 1396p(c), as a transfer of assets for less than fair market value.

(3) With the exception of annuities that meet the criteria in Subsection R414-305-11(4), the eligibility agency shall count annuities in which the individual, the individual's spouse or a minor individual's parent has an interest as an available resource to determine Medicaid eligibility, whether they are irrevocable or non-assignable. The agency shall presume that a market exists to purchase annuities or the stream of income from annuities, which make them available resources. The individual may rebut the presumption that the annuity may be sold by providing evidence that the individual has been rejected by several entities in the business of purchasing annuities or the revenue stream from annuities, in which case, the agency may not consider the annuity as an available resource.

(4) For individuals eligible under the aged, blind, or disabled category of Medicaid, the eligibility agency shall exclude an annuity from countable resources in the form of the periodic payment if it meets the following requirements.

(a) The annuity is either an individual retirement annuity according to Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986 or a deemed Individual Retirement Account under a qualified employer plan according to Section 408(q) of the IRC; or

(b) The annuity is purchased with the proceeds from one of the following:

(i) As described in Sections 408(a), (c), or (p) of the IRC, a traditional IRA, accounts or trusts which are treated as a traditional IRA, or a simplified retirement account;

(ii) A simplified employee pension (Section 408(p) of the IRC); or

(iii) A Roth IRA (Section 408A of the IRC); and

(c) The annuity is irrevocable and non-assignable, the individual who was the owner of the retirement account or plan is receiving equal periodic payments at least quarterly with no deferral or balloon payments, and the scheduled payout period is actuarially sound based on the individual's life expectancy.

(d) If the individual purchases or annuitizes the annuities after February 7, 2006, the annuities must name the State as the preferred remainder beneficiary in the first position upon the individual's death, or as secondary remainder beneficiary after a surviving spouse or minor or disabled child.

(5) For family-related medically needy Medicaid programs, the eligibility agency shall count all annuities as resources if the individual can access the funds, even if the annuities qualify as retirement funds or plans.

(6) Annuities purchased on or after February 8, 2006, in which the individual or the spouse has an interest are a transfer of assets for less than fair market value unless the annuity names the State as the preferred remainder beneficiary in the first position, or in the second position after a surviving spouse, or a surviving minor or disabled child, up to the amount of medical assistance paid on behalf of the institutionalized individual.

(a) The State shall give individuals who have purchased annuities before applying for long-term care Medicaid, 30 days to request the issuing company to name the State as the preferred remainder beneficiary and to verify that fact to Medicaid.

(b) The individual must verify to the eligibility agency that the change in beneficiary has been made by the date requested by the agency.

(c) If the change of beneficiary is not completed and verified, the annuities are a transfer of resources and the eligibility agency shall apply the penalty period. If the eligibility agency has approved institutional Medicaid coverage pending verification, Medicaid coverage for long-term care ends and the penalty period begins the day after the closure date.

(7) The eligibility agency shall treat an annuity purchased before February 8, 2006, as an annuity purchased on or after February 8, 2006, if the individual or spouse take any actions that change the course of payments to be made or the treatment of the income or principal of the annuity. These actions include additions of principal, elective withdrawals, requests to change the distribution of the annuity, elections to annuitize the contract, or other similar actions. Routine changes and automatic events that do not involve an action or decision from the individual or spouse do not cause an annuity purchased before February 8, 2006, to be treated as one purchased on or after February 8, 2006.

(8) If a penalty period for a transfer of assets begins because the individual or the individual's spouse has not changed an annuity to name the State as the preferred remainder beneficiary of the annuity, the penalty period for a transfer does not end until the individual completes and verifies the change of beneficiary to the eligibility agency. The eligibility agency may not rescind the penalty period.

(9) If the individual or spouse does not provide all information about annuities for which they have an interest by the requested due date, the eligibility agency shall deny the application. The individual may reapply, but may not protect the original application date.

(10) The issuer of the annuity shall inform the eligibility agency of any change in the amount of income or principal being withdrawn from the annuities, any change of beneficiaries, or any sale or transfer of the annuity. The issuer of the annuity shall also inform the agency if a surviving spouse or a surviving minor or disabled child attempts to transfer the annuity or any portion of the annuity to someone other than the agency.

KEY: Medicaid, resources

October 1, 2014

Notice of Continuation January 23, 2013

26-18-3

26-1-5

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.**R414-310. Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.****R414-310-1. Authority and Purpose.**

(1) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-1-5 and 26-18-3. The Primary Care Network Demonstration is authorized by a waiver of federal Medicaid requirements approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and allowed under Section 1115(a) of the Social Security Act.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to establish eligibility requirements for enrollment under the Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.

R414-310-2. Definitions.

The definitions in Rules R414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule. In addition, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Avenue H" means Utah's Health Insurance Marketplace for Utah employers and their employees where the employees can find information about available employer-sponsored health insurance plans, select a plan and enroll online.

(2) "Best estimate" means the eligibility agency's determination of a household's income for the upcoming certification period based on past and current circumstances and anticipated future changes.

(3) "Children's Health Insurance Program" or (CHIP) means the program for medical benefits under Title 26, Chapter 40, Utah Children's Health Insurance Act.

(4) "Copayment and coinsurance" means a portion of the cost for a medical service for which the enrollee is responsible to pay for services received under the Primary Care Network.

(5) "Creditable Health Coverage" means any health insurance coverage as defined in 45 CFR 146.113.

(6) "Employer-sponsored health plan" means a health insurance plan offered by an employer either directly or through Avenue H.

(7) "Enrollee" means an individual who has applied for and has been found eligible for the Primary Care Network program.

(8) "Open enrollment" means a period during which the eligibility agency accepts applications for the Primary Care Network program.

(9) "Primary Care Network" or (PCN) means the program for benefits under the Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.

(10) "Review month" means the last month of the review period for an enrollee during which the eligibility agency shall redetermine eligibility for a new review period if the enrollee completes the review process timely.

(11) "Student health insurance plan" means a health insurance plan that is offered to students directly through a university or other educational facility.

(12) "Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance" or (UPP) means the program described in Rule R414-320.

R414-310-3. Applicant and Enrollee Rights and Responsibilities.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-301-4 apply to applicants and enrollees of the PCN program except that reportable changes for PCN applicants and enrollees are defined in Subsection R414-310-3(2).

(2) An applicant or enrollee must report certain changes to the eligibility agency within ten calendar days of the day the change becomes known. The eligibility agency shall notify the applicant at the time of application of the changes that the enrollee must report. Reportable changes include:

(a) An enrollee in PCN begins to receive coverage or to

have access to coverage under a group health plan or other health insurance coverage;

(b) An enrollee in PCN begins to receive coverage under, or begins to have access to student health insurance, Medicare, or the Veteran's Administration Health Care System;

(c) Changes in household income;

(d) Changes in household composition;

(e) Changes in tax filing status;

(f) Changes in the number of dependents claimed as tax dependents;

(g) An enrollee or the household moves out of state;

(h) Change of address of an enrollee or the household; or

(i) An enrollee enters a public institution or an institution for mental diseases.

(3) An applicant or enrollee has a right to request an agency conference or a fair hearing as described in Sections R414-301-6 and R414-301-7.

(4) An enrollee in PCN is responsible for paying any required copayments or coinsurance amounts to providers for medical services that the enrollee receives that are covered under PCN.

R414-310-4. General Eligibility Requirements.

(1) The provisions of Sections R414-302-3, R414-302-4, R414-302-7, and R414-302-8 concerning United States (U.S.) citizenship, alien status, state residency, use of social security numbers, and applying for other benefits, apply to applicants and enrollees of PCN.

(2) An individual who is not a U.S. citizen or national, or who does not meet the alien status requirements of Section R414-302-3 is not eligible for any services or benefits under PCN.

(3) An individual must be at least 19 and not yet 65 years of age to enroll in PCN.

(a) The month in which an individual turns 19 years of age is the first month that the person may enroll in PCN.

(b) An individual must apply for the PCN program before he turns 65 years of age.

(c) Enrollment shall end effective the end of the month in which an individual turns 65 years of age.

(4) The eligibility agency only accepts applications during open enrollment periods. The eligibility agency limits the number it enrolls according to the funds available for the program and may stop enrollment at any time.

(a) The open enrollment period may be limited to:

(i) individuals with children under the age of 19 in the home;

(ii) individuals without children under the age of 19 in the home.

(b) The eligibility agency may not accept applications or maintain waiting lists during a period that enrollment of new individuals is stopped.

(5) The provisions of Subsection R414-302-6(1) and (4) apply to applicants and enrollees of PCN who are residents of institutions.

(6) An applicant or enrollee is not required to provide Duty of Support information to enroll in PCN. An adult whose eligibility for Medicaid has been denied or terminated for failure to cooperate with Duty of Support requirements may not enroll in the PCN program.

R414-310-5. Verification and Information Exchange.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-308-4 regarding verification of eligibility factors apply to applicants and enrollees of PCN.

(2) The Department shall safeguard information about applicants and enrollees to comply with the provisions of Section R414-301-5.

(3) The Department shall enter into agreements with other

government agencies as outlined in Section R414-301-3.

R414-310-6. Creditable Health Coverage.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 433.138(b) and 435.610, October 1, 2013 ed., and Section 1915(b) of the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, in effect January 1, 2013.

(2) An applicant who is covered under a group health plan or other creditable health insurance coverage as defined in 29 CFR 2590.701-4, July 1, 2013 ed., is not eligible for enrollment in PCN. This includes coverage under student health insurance and the Veteran's Administration Health Care System.

(a) An individual who is enrolled in the Utah Health Insurance Pool or who can receive health coverage through Indian Health Services may enroll in PCN.

(b) An individual who could enroll in Medicare is not eligible for enrollment in PCN, even if the individual must wait for a Medicare open enrollment period to apply.

(c) An individual who is eligible to enroll in the VA Health Care System, but who has not yet enrolled, may be eligible for PCN as long as the individual applies for and takes all necessary steps to enroll. Eligibility for PCN ends once the individual's coverage in the VA Health Care System begins.

(d) Individuals who are full-time students and who can enroll in student health insurance coverage are not eligible to enroll in PCN.

(3) An individual is not eligible for PCN if the individual becomes eligible for Refugee Medical without a spenddown as defined in Section R414-303-10. An individual who is eligible for Refugee Medical with a spenddown may choose to enroll in either Refugee Medical or PCN.

(4) An individual who has access to but has not yet enrolled in employer-sponsored health insurance coverage through an employer or a spouse's employer is not eligible for PCN if the individual's cost for the least expensive health insurance plan offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through Avenue H, does not exceed 15% of the countable MAGI-based income for the individual's household.

(a) The cost of coverage includes a deductible if the employer-sponsored plan has a deductible.

(b) The eligibility agency will include in the cost of coverage for the spouse, the cost to enroll the employee, if the employee must be enrolled to enroll the spouse.

(c) The eligibility agency considers the individual to have access to coverage if the individual has had at least one opportunity to enroll.

(5) An individual who voluntarily terminates health insurance coverage is ineligible to enroll in PCN for 180 days from the date the coverage ended. The eligibility agency may not apply a 180-day ineligibility period in the following situations:

(a) Voluntary termination of COBRA.

(b) Voluntary termination of Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool coverage.

(6) To be eligible to enroll in PCN, the 180-day ineligibility period must end by the earlier of the following dates or the eligibility agency shall deny the application:

(a) the last day of the open enrollment period during which the individual applies for PCN; or

(b) the last day of the month that follows the month in which the individual applies for PCN, if the open enrollment period does not expire before that following month ends.

(c) Enrollment in PCN may not begin before the 180-day ineligibility period ends.

R414-310-7. Household Composition and Income Provisions.

(1) The eligibility agency determines household composition and countable household income according to the

provisions in R414-304-5.

(2) For an individual to be eligible to enroll in PCN, countable MAGI-based income for the individual must be equal to or less than 100% of the federal poverty guideline for the applicable household size.

R414-310-8. Budgeting.

(1) The Department shall apply the MAGI-based budgeting methodology defined at 42 CFR 435.603(c), (d), (e), (g) and (h), October 1, 2013 ed., which it adopts and incorporates by reference.

(2) The eligibility agency determines an individual's eligibility prospectively at application and at each review for continuing eligibility.

(a) The eligibility agency determines prospective eligibility by using the best estimate of the household's average monthly income that the agency expects the household to receive or to become available to the household during the upcoming review period.

(b) The eligibility agency shall include in the best estimate, reasonably predictable income expected to be received during the review period, such as seasonal income, contract income, income received at irregular intervals, or income received less often than monthly. The income will be prorated over the review period to determine an average monthly income.

(3) Methods of determining the best estimate are income averaging, income anticipating, and income annualizing. The eligibility agency may use a combination of methods to obtain the best estimate. The best estimate may be a monthly amount that the agency expects the household to receive each month of the review period, or an annual amount that is prorated over the review period. The eligibility agency may use different methods for different types of income that the same household receives.

(4) The eligibility agency determines farm and self-employment income by using the individual's most recent tax return forms or other verification the individual can provide. If tax returns are not available, or are not reflective of the individual's current farm or self-employment income, the eligibility agency may request income information from the most recent time period during which the individual had farm or self-employment income. The eligibility agency shall deduct the same expenses from gross income that the Internal Revenue Service allows as self-employment expenses to determine net self-employment income, if those expenses are expected to occur in the future.

(5) The eligibility agency may request additional information and verification about how a household is meeting expenses if the average household income appears to be insufficient to meet the household's living expenses.

R414-310-9. Assets.

An asset test is not required for PCN eligibility.

R414-310-10. Application and Signature.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-308-3 apply to PCN applicants, except for paragraph (9), (10) and the three months of retroactive coverage.

(2) A Medicaid or CHIP recipient may make a request during the open enrollment period for the agency to determine the individual's eligibility for PCN without completing a new application.

(3) The eligibility agency shall reinstate a medical case without requiring a new application if the agency closes the case in error.

(4) An applicant may withdraw an application for PCN any time before the eligibility agency completes an eligibility decision on the application.

R414-310-11. Eligibility Decisions and Reviews.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.911 and 435.912, October 1, 2013 ed., regarding eligibility determinations.

(2) At application and review, the eligibility agency shall determine whether the individual is eligible for Medicaid, Refugee Medical or CHIP.

(a) An individual who qualifies for Medicaid or Refugee Medical without paying a spenddown or for Medicaid Work Incentive (MWI) without paying an MWI premium may not enroll in PCN.

(b) An applicant who is eligible for Medicaid, Refugee Medical or CHIP during the application month, or a Medicaid, Refugee Medical or CHIP recipient who requests PCN enrollment during an open enrollment period, may enroll in PCN in accordance with Subsection R414-310-12(1).

(3) An individual open on Medicaid, Refugee Medical or UPP may request to enroll in PCN.

(a) A new application form is not required.

(b) The rules in Section R414-310-12 govern the effective date of enrollment.

(c) If the individual is moving from UPP, the eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment requirement if there is no break in coverage.

(d) If the individual is moving from Medicaid or Refugee Medical, the eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period if the individual was previously on PCN, became eligible for Medicaid or Refugee Medical, and requests to reenroll in PCN without a break in coverage.

(e) If the individual is moving from Medicaid or Refugee Medical and was not previously on PCN, or there has been a break in coverage of one or more months, the individual must reapply during an open enrollment period.

(f) All other eligibility requirements must be met.

(4) The eligibility agency shall complete an eligibility determination for each application unless:

(a) the applicant voluntarily withdraws the application and the eligibility agency sends a notice to the applicant to confirm the withdrawal;

(b) the applicant dies;

(c) the applicant cannot be located; or

(d) the applicant does not respond to requests for information within the 30-day application period or by the verification due date, if the verification date is later.

(5) The eligibility agency shall complete a periodic review of an enrollee's eligibility for medical assistance in accordance with the requirements of 42 CFR 435.916.

(a) The agency may request a recipient to contact the agency to complete the eligibility review.

(b) The agency shall provide the recipient a written request for verification needed to complete the review.

(c) The agency shall provide proper notice of an adverse decision.

(d) If the agency cannot provide proper notice of an adverse decision, the agency extends eligibility to the following month to allow for proper notice.

(6) If a recipient fails to respond to a request to complete the review or fails to provide all requested verification to complete the review, the eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective the end of the month for which the agency sends proper notice to the recipient.

(a) If the recipient contacts the agency to complete the review or returns all requested verification within three calendar months of the closure date, the eligibility agency shall treat such contact or receipt of verification as a new application. The agency may not require a new application form.

(b) The application processing period applies to this request to reapply.

(c) Eligibility can begin in the month the client contacts the agency to complete the review if all verification is received

within the application processing period.

(d) If the recipient fails to return the verification timely, but before the end of the three calendar months, eligibility becomes effective the first day of the month in which all verification is provided and the individual is found eligible.

(e) The eligibility agency may not continue eligibility while it makes a new eligibility determination.

(f) The eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment requirement during these three calendar months.

(g) If the enrollee does not respond to the request to complete the review for PCN during the three calendar months immediately following the review closure date, the enrollee must reapply for PCN and meet all eligibility criteria.

(7) If the individual files a new application or makes a request to reenroll within the calendar month that follows the effective closure date when the closure is for a reason other than incomplete review, the eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period and process the request as a new application.

(8) The enrollee must reapply if the case closes for one or more calendar months for any reason other than an incomplete review.

(9) The eligibility agency shall comply with the requirements of 42 CFR 435.1200(e), regarding transfer of the electronic file for the purpose of determining eligibility for other insurance affordability programs.

R414-310-12. Effective Date of Enrollment and Enrollment Period.

(1) Subject to the limitations in Sections R414-306-4 and R414-310-6, the effective date of PCN enrollment is the first day of the application month with the following exceptions:

(a) An applicant may be eligible for PCN if the applicant applies during an open enrollment period and will turn 19 before the end of the month in which open enrollment ends.

(i) Enrollment in PCN may not begin before an individual turns 19 years of age.

(ii) If an applicant qualifies for Medicaid or CHIP in the application month, enrollment in PCN begins the month after eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP ends.

(b) If the individual is moving from UPP, the effective date of enrollment is the first day after the health insurance coverage ends.

(c) If the individual is moving from Medicaid, or is eligible for Medicaid in the application month or the month following the application month, the effective date of enrollment is the first day of the month after Medicaid coverage ends. To enroll in PCN, Medicaid eligibility must end by the end of the month following the application month.

(2) The effective date of reenrollment for PCN after the eligibility agency completes the periodic review is the first day after either the review month or due process month. Subsection R414-310-11(5) defines the effective date of reenrollment when the enrollee completes the review process in the three calendar months after the case is closed for incomplete review.

(3) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility for any of the following reasons:

(a) the individual turns 65 years of age;

(b) the individual enrolls in a health coverage plan as defined in Subsection 414-310-6(2);

(c) the individual gains access to an employer-sponsored health plan that meets the requirements of Subsection R414-310-6(2);

(d) a change in income or household composition results in the individual exceeding the income limit;

(e) the individual dies;

(f) the individual moves out of state or cannot be located; or

(g) the individual enters a public institution or an Institution for Mental Disease.

(4) An enrollee who gains access to or enrolls in an employer-sponsored health plan may switch to the UPP program if the enrollee meets UPP eligibility requirements.

26-18-3

R414-310-13. Change Reporting and Benefit Changes.

(1) Enrollees are required to report changes defined in Subsection R414-310-3(2) to the eligibility agency.

(a) The eligibility agency shall determine the effect of the change and make the appropriate change in the enrollee's eligibility.

(b) The eligibility agency shall send proper notice of changes in eligibility.

(2) An enrollee who fails to report changes or return verification timely must repay any overpayment of benefits for which the enrollee is not eligible to receive.

(3) If an enrollee requests enrollment for a spouse, the application date for the spouse is the date of the request.

(a) A new application form is not required.

(b) The eligibility of the spouse is determined according to Section R414-310-11.

(c) The eligibility agency shall determine the effective date of enrollment for the individual in accordance with Section R414-310-12.

(d) All other eligibility requirements must be met.

(4) If the eligibility agency requests verification of a reported change and the enrollee fails to return the verification by the due date, the eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective the end of the month in which the agency sends proper notice.

R414-310-14. Notice and Termination.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 431.206, 431.210, 431.211, 431.213, 431.214, and 435.919, October 1, 2013 ed.

(2) The eligibility agency shall notify an applicant or enrollee in writing of the eligibility decision made on the application or the review.

(3) The eligibility agency shall end an individual's enrollment upon enrollee request or upon discovery that the individual is no longer eligible.

R414-310-15. Improper Medical Coverage.

(1) Improper medical coverage occurs when:

(a) an individual receives medical assistance for which the individual is not eligible, including benefits that the individual receives pending a fair hearing or during an undue hardship waiver if the enrollee fails to act as required by the eligibility agency;

(b) an individual receives a benefit or service that is not part of the benefit package for which the individual is eligible;

(c) an individual pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits; or

(d) the Department pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits on behalf of an eligible individual.

(2) An individual who receives benefits under PCN for which the individual is not eligible must repay the Department for the cost of the benefits that the individual receives.

(3) An alien and the alien's sponsor are jointly liable for benefits that an individual receives for which the individual is not eligible.

(4) An overpayment of benefits includes all amounts paid by the Department for medical services or other benefits on behalf of an enrollee, or for the benefit of the enrollee during a period in which the enrollee is not eligible to receive the benefits.

KEY: Medicaid, primary care, demonstration

December 24, 2014

Notice of Continuation June 4, 2012

26-18-1

26-1-5

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.**R414-320. Medicaid Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability Demonstration Waiver.****R414-320-1. Authority and Purpose.**

(1) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-1-5 and 26-18-3 and allowed under Section 1115(a) of the Social Security Act.

(2) This rule establishes the eligibility requirements for enrollment and the benefits enrollees receive under the Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability Demonstration Waiver (HIFA), which is Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance (UPP).

R414-320-2. Definitions.

The definitions in Section 26-40-102 and Rules R414-1 and R414-301 apply to this rule. In addition, the following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Adult" means an individual who is 19 years of age or older.

(2) "Avenue H" means Utah's Health Marketplace where Utah employers and their employees can find information about available employer-sponsored health insurance plans, select a plan, and enroll online.

(3) "Best estimate" means the eligibility agency's determination of a household's income for the upcoming certification period based on past and current circumstances and anticipated future changes.

(4) "Children's Health Insurance Program" or (CHIP) means the program for medical benefits under the Utah Children's Health Insurance Act, Title 26, Chapter 40.

(5) "Creditable Health Coverage" means any health insurance coverage as defined in 45 CFR 146.113.

(6) "Employer-sponsored health plan" means a health insurance plan offered by an employer either directly or through the Utah Health Exchange.

(7) "Enrollee" means an individual who applies for and is found eligible for the UPP program, and is receiving UPP benefits.

(8) "Open enrollment" means a period during which the eligibility agency accepts applications for the UPP program.

(9) "Primary Care Network" or (PCN) means the program for benefits under the Medicaid Primary Care Network Demonstration Waiver.

(10) "Public Institution" means an institution that is the responsibility of a governmental unit or is under the administrative control of a governmental unit.

(11) "Review month" means the last month of the certification period for an enrollee during which the eligibility agency redetermines the enrollee's eligibility for a new certification period.

(12) "UPP Qualified Health Plan" means a health plan that meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Health plan coverage includes:

- (i) physician visits;
- (ii) hospital inpatient services;
- (iii) pharmacy services;
- (iv) well child visits; and
- (v) children's immunizations.

(b) Lifetime maximum benefits must be at least \$1,000,000.

(c) The deductible may not exceed \$2,500 per individual.

(d) The plan must pay at least 70% of an inpatient stay after the deductible.

(e) The employer contributes at least 50% of the cost of the employee's health insurance premium when the plan is offered directly through the employer. If the employer offers plans through the Utah Health Exchange, the employer must contribute at least 50% of the cost of the employee's health insurance premium for either the employer's default plan or the

plan the employee selects. If the plan is a Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) plan, the employer does not have to contribute to the premium.

(f) The plan does not cover any abortion services; or the plan only covers abortion services in the case where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or in the case of rape or incest.

(13) "Utah's Premium Partnership for Health Insurance" or (UPP) means a medical assistance program that provides cash reimbursement for all or part of the insurance premium paid by an employee for health insurance coverage through an employer-sponsored health insurance plan, including employer-sponsored health plans available under Avenue H, or COBRA coverage that covers either the eligible employee, the eligible spouse of the employee, dependent children, or the family.

R414-320-3. Applicant and Enrollee Rights and Responsibilities.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-301-4 apply to applicants and enrollees of the UPP program except that reportable changes for UPP applicants and enrollees are defined in Subsection R414-320-3(2).

(2) An applicant or enrollee must report certain changes to the eligibility agency within ten calendar days of learning of the change. The eligibility agency shall notify the applicant at the time of application of the changes that the individual must report. Reportable changes include:

(a) An enrollee stops paying for coverage under an employer-sponsored health plan or COBRA coverage;

(b) An enrollee changes health insurance plans;

(c) The amount of the premium that the enrollee pays for an employer-sponsored health insurance plan or COBRA coverage changes;

(d) An enrollee begins to receive coverage under, or begins to have access to Medicare or the Veteran's Administration Health Care System;

(e) An enrollee leaves the household or dies;

(f) An enrollee or the household moves out of state;

(g) Change of address of an enrollee or the household; or

(h) An enrollee enters a public institution or an institution for mental diseases.

(3) An applicant or enrollee has a right to request an agency conference or a fair hearing as described in Sections R414-301-6 and R414-301-7.

(4) An enrollee must continue to pay premiums and remain enrolled in an employer-sponsored health plan or COBRA coverage to be eligible for benefits.

(5) An eligible child may choose to enroll in his parent's or guardian's employer-sponsored health insurance plan or COBRA coverage and receive UPP benefits, or may choose direct coverage through CHIP. A child under the age of 19 may enroll in an employer-sponsored health insurance plan offered by the child's employer or COBRA coverage and UPP, or may choose direct coverage through CHIP.

R414-320-4. General Eligibility Requirements.

(1) The provisions of Sections R414-302-3, R414-302-4, R414-302-7, and R414-302-8 concerning United States (U.S.) citizenship, alien status, state residency, use of social security numbers, and applying for other benefits, apply to adult applicants and enrollees of UPP.

(2) The provisions of Sections R382-10-6, R382-10-7, and R382-10-9 concerning U.S. citizenship, alien status, state residency and social security numbers apply to child applicants and enrollees.

(3) An individual who is not a U.S. citizen or national, or who does not meet the alien status requirements of Sections R414-302-3 or R382-10-6 is not eligible for any services or benefits under the UPP program.

(4) Health plans must meet the criteria of being an UPP qualified health plan.

(5) An individual must apply for the UPP program before he turns 65 years of age. Enrollment shall end effective the end of the month in which an individual turns 65 years of age.

(6) The eligibility agency only accepts applications during open enrollment periods. The eligibility agency may limit the number of individuals it enrolls.

(a) The eligibility agency may stop enrollment of new individuals at any time.

(b) The open enrollment period may be limited to:

(i) adults with children living in the home;

(ii) adults without children living in the home, or;

(iii) other groups designated in advance by the eligibility agency consistent with efficient administration of the program.

(c) The eligibility agency may not accept applications or maintain waiting lists during a period that it stops enrollment of new individuals.

(d) A child is not subject to the open enrollment requirement to enroll in UPP.

(7) Residents of public institutions are not eligible for UPP.

(a) A child under the age of 18 is not a resident of an institution if the child is living temporarily in the institution while arrangements are being made for other placement.

(b) A child who resides in a temporary shelter for a limited period of time is not a resident of an institution.

(8) The eligibility agency may not require an applicant or enrollee for the UPP program to provide Duty of Support information. An adult whose eligibility for Medicaid has been denied or terminated for failure to cooperate with Duty of Support requirements may not enroll in the UPP program.

R414-320-5. Verification and Information Exchange.

(1) An applicant and enrollee must provide verification of eligibility factors as requested by the eligibility agency and in accordance with the provisions of Section R414-308-4.

(2) The Department shall enter into agreements with other government agencies as outlined in Section R414-301-3.

(3) The eligibility agency shall safeguard information about applicants and enrollees to comply with the provisions of Section R414-301-5.

R414-320-6. Creditable Health Coverage.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 433.138(b), October 1, 2013 ed.

(2) An applicant who is covered under a group health plan or other creditable health insurance coverage, as defined in 29 CFR 2590.701-4, July 1, 2013 ed., is not eligible for enrollment.

(3) An applicant who is covered by COBRA coverage may be eligible for UPP enrollment.

(4) An individual is not eligible for UPP if the individual becomes eligible for Refugee Medical without a spenddown as defined in Section R414-303-10. An individual who is eligible for Refugee Medical with a spenddown may choose to enroll in either Refugee Medical or UPP.

(5) The following requirements apply to an individual who has access to but has not yet enrolled in employer-sponsored health insurance:

(a) If the individual's cost for the employer-sponsored coverage offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through Avenue H, is less than 5% of the countable MAGI-based income for the individual's household, the individual is not eligible for the UPP program.

(b) If the individual's cost for the employer-sponsored coverage offered by the employer directly, or for the employer's default plan offered through Avenue H, equals or exceeds 5% of the countable MAGI-based income for the individual's household, the individual may enroll in UPP.

(i) An eligible child may choose enrollment in either UPP or CHIP.

(ii) If the cost of coverage exceeds 15% for an adult, the individual may enroll in either UPP or PCN. To enroll in PCN, it must be an open enrollment period and the individual must meet the PCN criteria.

(c) The cost of coverage includes a deductible if the employer-sponsored plan has a deductible.

(d) The eligibility agency will include in the cost of coverage for the spouse or dependent child, the cost to enroll the employee if the employee must be enrolled to enroll the spouse or dependent child.

(6) An eligible individual who has access to or who is enrolled in a COBRA plan may choose to enroll in UPP and the COBRA plan if the individual's cost for the COBRA plan exceeds 5% of the countable MAGI-based income for the individual's household.

(7) An individual who could enroll in Medicare is not eligible for UPP enrollment, even if the individual must wait for a Medicare open enrollment period to apply.

(8) An individual who is enrolled in the Veteran's Administration (VA) Health Care System is not eligible for UPP enrollment.

(a) An individual who is eligible to enroll in the VA Health Care System, but who has not yet enrolled, may be eligible for the UPP program while waiting for enrollment in the VA Health Care System to become effective. To be eligible during this waiting period, the individual must apply for and take all necessary steps to enroll in the VA Health Care System.

(b) Eligibility for the UPP program ends once the individual's coverage in the VA Health Care System begins.

(9) An individual who voluntarily terminates health insurance coverage is ineligible to enroll in UPP for 90 days from the date the coverage ends.

(a) The eligibility agency may not apply a 90-day waiting period in the following situations:

(i) The premium paid by the individual or family for coverage of the individual or family member exceeded 5% of the MAGI-based household income.

(ii) The cost of the premium paid and deductible that includes the individual for the family coverage health plan exceeds 9.5% of the MAGI-based household income.

(iii) An employer stopped offering coverage under an ESI.

(iv) Loss of coverage due to a change in employment or involuntary separation.

(v) The individual has special health care needs as defined by the Department.

(vi) Loss of coverage due to the death or divorce of an UPP individual.

(vii) Voluntary termination of COBRA.

(viii) Voluntary termination of Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool coverage.

(ix) Voluntary termination of coverage for an adult child from the parent's or guardian's ESI plan.

(x) Voluntary termination of coverage by a spouse who does not live in the same household as the UPP applicant.

(xi) Voluntary termination of coverage for a child from a non-custodial parent's ESI plan.

(xii) The individual is voluntarily terminated from insurance that does not provide coverage in Utah;

(xiii) The individual is voluntarily terminated from a limited health insurance plan;

(xiv) A child is terminated from a parent's insurance because ORS reverses the forced enrollment requirement due to the insurance being unaffordable.

(b) The eligibility agency will determine the individual's eligibility at the end of the waiting period without requiring a new application.

(i) The agency may request information about changes in

the individual's circumstances that may affect eligibility.

(ii) If eligible, enrollment in UPP can begin in the month in which the 90-day ineligibility period ends.

(10) An individual is eligible to enroll in UPP if the individual's prior health insurance coverage expires before the end of the calendar month that follows the month in which he applies for UPP, and the individual has access to another employer-sponsored health insurance plan that meets the criteria of an UPP qualified health plan. The UPP enrollment date must be after the prior health insurance coverage ends.

(11) An eligible individual with access to an employer-sponsored health plan who also has creditable health coverage operated or financed by Indian Health Services may enroll in the UPP program.

R414-320-7. Household Composition and Income Provisions.

(1) The Department determines household composition and countable household income according to the provisions in R414-304-5.

(2) For an individual to be eligible to enroll, countable MAGI-based income for the individual's household must be equal to or less than 200% of the federal poverty guideline for the applicable household size.

R414-320-8. Budgeting.

(1) The Department shall apply the MAGI-based budgeting methodology defined at 42 CFR 435.603(c), (d), (e), (g) and (h), October 1, 2013 ed., which it adopts and incorporates by reference.

(2) The eligibility agency determines an individual's eligibility prospectively for the upcoming certification period at the time of application and at each review for continuing eligibility.

(a) The eligibility agency determines prospective eligibility by using the best estimate of the household's average monthly income that is expected to be received or made available to the household during the upcoming certification period.

(b) The eligibility agency shall include in the best estimate, reasonably predictable income expected to be received during the review period, such as seasonal income, contract income, income received at irregular intervals, or income received less often than monthly. The income will be prorated over the review period to determine an average monthly income.

(3) Methods of determining the best estimate are income averaging, income anticipating, and income annualizing. The eligibility agency may use a combination of methods to obtain the best estimate. The best estimate may be a monthly amount that the household expects to receive each month of the certification period, or an annual amount that is prorated over the certification period. The eligibility agency may use different methods for different types of income that a household receives.

(4) The eligibility agency determines farm and self-employment income by using the individual's most recent tax return forms or other verification the individual can provide. If tax returns are not available, or are not reflective of the individual's current farm or self-employment income, the eligibility agency may request income information from the most recent period that the individual had farm or self-employment income. The eligibility agency shall deduct the same expenses from gross income that the Internal Revenue Service allows as self-employment expenses to determine net self-employment income, if those expenses are expected to occur in the future.

R414-320-9. Assets.

An asset test is not required for UPP eligibility.

R414-320-10. Application and Signature.

(1) The provisions of Section R414-308-3 apply to

applicants of the UPP program, except for paragraph (9), (10) and the three months of retroactive coverage.

(2) The eligibility agency shall reinstate an UPP case without requiring a new application if the case closes in error.

(3) An applicant may withdraw an application any time before the eligibility agency completes an eligibility decision on the application.

R414-320-11. Eligibility Decisions and Eligibility Reviews.

(1) The Department adopts and incorporates by reference 42 CFR 435.911 and 435.912, October 1, 2013 ed., regarding eligibility determinations.

(2) At application and review, the eligibility agency shall determine whether the individual applying for UPP enrollment is eligible for Medicaid or Refugee Medical.

(a) An individual who qualifies for Medicaid without paying a spenddown or a Medicaid Work Incentive (MWI) premium may not enroll in the UPP program.

(b) An individual who qualifies for Refugee Medical without paying a spenddown may not enroll in the UPP program.

(c) An individual who must pay a spenddown or MWI premium to receive Medicaid or pay a spenddown for Refugee Medical may enroll in UPP if the individual elects not to receive Medicaid or Refugee Medical.

(3) An individual who is open for Medicaid, Refugee Medical, PCN, or CHIP may request to enroll in the UPP program.

(a) A new application form is not required.

(b) The rules in Section R414-320-12 govern the effective date of enrollment.

(c) A new income test must be completed for the individual. If the individual's income places the UPP household over the income limit for UPP, the individual is not eligible to enroll in UPP.

(d) If the individual is moving from PCN or CHIP, the eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment requirement if there is no break in coverage.

(e) If the individual was previously on UPP, became eligible for Medicaid or Refugee Medical, and requests to reenroll in UPP without a break in coverage, the eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period and the requirement in Subsection 414-320-6(2).

(f) If the individual is moving from Medicaid or Refugee Medical and was not previously on UPP, or there has been a break in coverage of one or more months, an adult individual must reapply during an open enrollment period.

(g) For a PCN or CHIP individual who enrolls in an employer-sponsored health plan, the eligibility agency shall waive the requirement found in Subsection 414-320-6(2) if the change is reported within ten calendar days of signing up for coverage or within ten calendar days after coverage begins, whichever is later.

(h) All other eligibility requirements must be met.

(4) The eligibility agency shall process each application to a decision unless:

(a) the applicant voluntarily withdraws the application and the eligibility agency sends a notice to the applicant to confirm the withdrawal;

(b) the applicant dies;

(c) the applicant cannot be located; or

(d) the applicant does not respond to requests for information within the 30-day application period or by the verification due date, if that date is later.

(5) The eligibility agency shall complete a periodic review of an enrollee's eligibility for medical assistance in accordance with the requirements of 42 CFR 435.916.

(a) The agency may request a recipient to contact the agency to complete the eligibility review.

(b) The agency shall provide the recipient a written request for verification needed to complete the review.

(c) The agency shall provide proper notice of an adverse decision.

(d) If the agency cannot provide proper notice of an adverse decision, the agency extends eligibility to the following month to allow for proper notice.

(6) If a recipient fails to respond to a request to complete the review or fails to provide all requested verification to complete the review, the eligibility agency shall end eligibility effective the end of the month for which the agency sends proper notice to the recipient.

(a) If the recipient contacts the agency to complete the review or returns all requested verification within three calendar months of the closure date, the eligibility agency shall treat such contact or receipt of verification as a new application. The agency may not require a new application form.

(b) The application processing period applies to this request to reapply.

(c) Eligibility can begin in the month the client contacts the agency to complete the review if all verification is received within the application processing period.

(d) If the recipient fails to return the verification timely, but before the end of the three calendar months, eligibility becomes effective the first day of the month in which all verification is provided and the individual is found eligible.

(e) The eligibility agency may not continue eligibility while it makes a new eligibility determination.

(f) During these three calendar months, the eligibility agency shall waive the open enrollment period requirement and the requirement at Subsection R414-320-6(2).

(g) If the enrollee does not respond to the request to complete a review for UPP during the three calendar months immediately following the review closure date, the enrollee must reapply for UPP and meet all eligibility criteria.

(7) If the individual files a new application or makes a request to reenroll within the calendar month that follows the effective closure date, when the closure is for a reason other than an incomplete review, the eligibility agency will process the request as a new application and waive the open enrollment period and the requirement found at Subsection R414-320-6(2).

(8) The enrollee must reapply if the case closes for one or more calendar months for any reason other than an incomplete review.

(9) The eligibility agency shall comply with the requirements of 42 CFR 435.1200(e), regarding transfer of the electronic file for the purpose of determining eligibility for other insurance affordability programs.

R414-320-12. Effective Date of Enrollment and Enrollment Period.

(1) Subject to Section R414-320-6, and the limitations in Section R414-306-4, the effective date of enrollment in the UPP program is the first day of the application month.

(a) The effective date of enrollment for a newborn or adopted child is the date of birth or the date of adoption, if the request is made within 30 days of the date of birth or adoption.

(b) If the request to add a newborn or adopted child is made after 30 days of the date of birth or the date of adoption, enrollment is effective on the first day of the month in which the date of request occurs.

(2) An individual who is approved for the UPP program must enroll in the employer-sponsored health plan or COBRA within 30 days of receiving an approval notice from the eligibility agency.

(3) If the applicant does not enroll in the employer-sponsored health insurance plan or COBRA within 30 days of the date that the eligibility agency sends the UPP approval notice, the eligibility agency shall deny the application.

(4) The Department may not reimburse the enrollee for premiums before the effective date of enrollment and not before the month in which the enrollee pays a health insurance or COBRA premium. The enrollee must verify the premium payment.

(5) The effective date of enrollment for an individual moving directly from Medicaid, PCN, or CHIP is the first day of the month after eligibility for Medicaid, PCN, or CHIP ends.

(6) The effective date of reenrollment in UPP after the eligibility agency completes the periodic review, is the first day of the month after the review month, or the first day after the due process month. Subsection R414-320-11(5) defines the effective date of reenrollment when the enrollee completes the review process in the three calendar months after the case is closed for incomplete review.

(7) An individual who becomes eligible for UPP is enrolled for a 12-month certification period that begins with the first month of eligibility.

(8) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility before the end of a 12-month certification period for any of the following reasons:

- (a) The individual turns 65 years of age;
- (b) An enrolled child turns 19 years of age and was covered by the parent's or guardian's health insurance plan;
- (c) The individual becomes entitled to receive Medicare;
- (d) The individual becomes covered by VA Health Insurance, or fails to apply for VA health system coverage when potentially eligible;
- (e) The individual is determined eligible for Medicaid when the household requests a new eligibility determination for any household member;
- (f) The individual dies;
- (g) The individual moves out of state or cannot be located;

or

(h) The individual enters a public institution or an Institution for Mental Disease.

(9) The eligibility agency shall end eligibility if an adult enrollee discontinues enrollment in employer-sponsored insurance or COBRA. The enrollee may switch to the PCN program if the enrollee meets PCN eligibility requirements.

R414-320-13. Change Reporting and Benefit Changes.

(1) Enrollees are required to report changes to the eligibility agency as defined in Subsection R414-320-3(2).

(a) The eligibility agency shall determine the effect of the change and make the appropriate change in the enrollee's eligibility.

(b) The eligibility agency shall send proper notice of changes in eligibility.

(2) An enrollee who fails to report changes or return verification timely must repay any overpayment of benefits for which the enrollee is not eligible to receive.

(3) An eligible household may request enrollment for an individual not enrolled in UPP; the application date for the individual is the date of the request.

(a) A new application form is not required.

(b) The eligibility agency determines the individual's eligibility for UPP in accordance with Section R414-320-11.

(c) The eligibility agency shall determine the effective date of enrollment for individuals in accordance with Section R414-320-12.

(d) The eligibility agency shall waive the requirement found in Subsection R414-320-6(2) if the individual is a newborn or adopted child, and the request to add the child is made within 30 days of the date of birth or adoption.

(e) A new income test must be completed for the individual. If the individual's income places the UPP household over the income limit for UPP, the individual is not eligible to enroll in UPP.

- (f) All other eligibility requirements must be met.
- (4) If an eligible household requests a new eligibility determination for any household member during the certification period, the eligibility agency shall determine if any enrolled household member is eligible for Medicaid coverage.
- (a) An enrollee who is eligible for Medicaid coverage without a cost is no longer eligible for UPP.
- (b) An enrollee who must meet a spenddown or MWI premium to receive Medicaid and chooses not to meet the spenddown or MWI premium may remain on UPP.

R414-320-14. Notice and Termination.

- (1) The eligibility agency shall notify an applicant or enrollee in writing of the eligibility decision made on the application or the recertification.
- (2) The eligibility agency shall end an individual's enrollment upon enrollee request or upon discovery that the individual is no longer eligible.
- (3) The eligibility agency shall end an individual's enrollment if the individual fails to complete the periodic review process on time.
- (4) The eligibility agency shall notify an enrollee in writing at least ten days before the effective date of an action adversely affecting the enrollee's eligibility. The notice must include:
 - (a) the action to be taken;
 - (b) the reason for the action;
 - (c) the regulations or policy that support an adverse action;
 - (d) the applicant's or enrollee's right to a hearing;
 - (e) how an applicant or enrollee may request a hearing;
 and
 - (f) the applicant or enrollee's right to represent himself, or use legal counsel, a friend, relative, or other spokesperson.
- (5) The eligibility agency need not give ten-day notice of termination if:
 - (a) the enrollee is deceased;
 - (b) the enrollee moves out-of-state and is not expected to return; or
 - (c) the enrollee enters a public institution or institution for mental disease.

R414-320-15. Improper Medical Coverage.

- (1) Improper medical coverage occurs when:
 - (a) an individual receives medical assistance for which the individual is not eligible, including benefits that an individual receives pending a fair hearing or during an undue hardship waiver if the enrollee fails to act as required by the eligibility agency;
 - (b) an individual receives a benefit or service that is not part of the benefit package for which the individual is eligible;
 - (c) an individual pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits; or
 - (d) the Department pays too much or too little for medical assistance benefits on behalf of an eligible individual.
- (2) An individual who receives benefits under the UPP program for which the individual is not eligible must repay the Department for the cost of the benefits that he receives.
- (3) An overpayment of benefits includes all amounts paid by the Department for medical services or other benefits on behalf of an enrollee or for the benefit of the enrollee during a period that the enrollee is not eligible to receive the benefits.

R414-320-16. Benefits.

- (1) The UPP program shall provide cash reimbursement to enrollees.
- (2) The reimbursement may not exceed the amount that the enrollee pays toward the cost of the employer-sponsored health plan, employer-sponsored plans selected through UHE, or COBRA continuation coverage.

- (3) The UPP program may reimburse an adult up to \$150 each month.

- (4) The UPP program may reimburse a child up to \$120 each month for medical coverage. The UPP program will pay the child an additional \$20 if the child elects to enroll in employer-sponsored dental coverage.

- (a) When the employer-sponsored insurance does not include dental benefits, a child may receive cash reimbursement up to \$120 for the medical insurance cost and may receive dental-only benefits through CHIP.

- (b) When the employer also offers employer-sponsored dental coverage, the applicant may choose to enroll a child in the employer-sponsored dental coverage, in which case, the UPP program will pay the child an additional \$20. The enrollee may also choose to only enroll the child in the employer-sponsored health insurance and UPP, and not enroll the child in the employer-sponsored dental coverage, in which case the child may receive dental-only benefits through CHIP.

KEY: CHIP, Medicaid, PCN, UPP

December 24, 2014

Notice of Continuation October 13, 2011

26-18-3

26-1-5

R428. Health, Center for Health Data, Health Care Statistics.**R428-1. Health Data Plan and Incorporated Documents.****R428-1-1. Legal Authority.**

This rule is promulgated in accordance with Title 26, Chapter 33a.

R428-1-2. Purpose.

This rule adopts and incorporates documents related to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data covered in this title.

R428-1-3. Health Data Plan Adoption.

As required by Section 26-33a-104, the Health Data Committee adopts by rule the health data plan dated October 3, 1991.

R428-1-4. Incorporation by Reference.

The following documents are adopted and incorporated by reference:

(1) Utah Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data Submittal Manual, Data Element Descriptions and Definitions, Version VI, February 2014

(2) Utah Ambulatory Surgical Submittal Manual, Data Element Descriptions and Definitions, Version III, November 2009

(3) HEDIS 2014, Volume 3: Specifications for Survey Measures, published by NCQA

(4) HEDIS 2014, Volume 5: HEDIS Compliance Audit: Standards, Policies, and Procedures, published by NCQA

(5) Utah All-Payer Claims Database Data Submission Guide Version 2.0

(6) Utah All-Payer Claims Database Data Submission Guide Version 2.1

KEY: health, health policy, health planning

December 8, 2014

26-33a-104

Notice of Continuation November 21, 2011

R428. Health, Center for Health Data, Health Care Statistics.**R428-2. Health Data Authority Standards for Health Data.**
R428-2-1. Legal Authority.

This rule is promulgated under authority granted by Title 26, Chapter 33a.

R428-2-2. Purpose.

This rule establishes definitions, requirements, and general guidelines relating to the collection, control, use and release of data pursuant to Title 26, Chapter 33a.

R428-2-3. Definitions.

(1) The terms used in this rule are defined in Section 26-33a-102.

(2) In addition, the following definitions apply to all of Title R428:

(a) "Adjudicated claim" means a claim submitted to a carrier for payment where the carrier has made a determination whether the services provided fall under the carrier's benefit.

(b) "Ambulatory surgery data" means the consolidation of complete billing, medical, and personal information describing a patient, the services received, and charges billed for a surgical or diagnostic procedure treatment in an outpatient setting into a data record.

(c) "Ambulatory surgical facility" is defined in Section 26-21-2.

(d) "Carrier" means:

(i) an insurer engaged in the business of health care or dental insurance in the state of Utah, as defined in Section 31A-1-301;

(ii) a business under an administrative services organization or administrative services contract arrangement;

(iii) a third party administrator, as defined in Section 31A-1-301, licensed by the state of Utah that collects premiums or settles claims of residents of the state, for health care insurance policies or health benefit plans, as defined in Section 31A-1-301;

(iv) a governmental plan, as defined in Section 414 (d), Internal Revenue Code, that provides health care benefits;

(v) a program funded or administered by Utah for the provision of health care services, including Medicaid, the Utah Children's Health Insurance Program created under Section 26-40-103, and the medical assistance programs described in Title 26, Chapter 18 or any entity under a contract with the Utah Department of Health to serve clients under such a program;

(vi) a non-electing church plan, as described in Section 410 (d), Internal Revenue Code, that provides health care benefits;

(vii) a licensed professional employer organization as defined in Section 31a-40-102 acting as an administrator of a health care insurance plan;

(viii) a health benefit plan funded by a self-insurance arrangement;

(ix) the Public Employees' Benefit and Insurance Program created in Section 49-20-103.

(e) "Claim" means a request or demand on a carrier for payment of a benefit.

(f) "Covered period" means the calendar year on which the data used for calculation of HEDIS measures is based.

(g) "Data element" means the specific information collected and recorded for the purpose of health care and health service delivery. Data elements include information to identify the individual, health care provider, data supplier, service provided, charge for service, payer source, medical diagnosis, and medical treatment.

(h) "Discharge data" means the consolidation of complete billing, medical, and personal information describing a patient, the services received, and charges billed for a single inpatient

hospital stay into a discharge data record.

(i) "Electronic media" means a compact disc, digital video disc, external hard drive, or other media where data is stored in digital form.

(j) "Electronic transaction" means to submit data directly via electronic connection from a hospital or ambulatory surgery facility to the Office according to Electronic Data Interchange standards established by the American National Standards Institute's Accredited Standards Committee, known as the Health Care Transaction Set (837) ASC X 12N.

(k) "Eligible Enrollee" means an enrollee who meets the criteria outlined in the NCQA survey specifications.

(l) "Enrollee" means any individual who has entered into a contract with a carrier for health care or on whose behalf such an arrangement has been made.

(m) "Health care claims data" means information consisting of, or derived directly from, member enrollment, medical claims, and pharmacy claims that this rule requires a carrier to report.

(n) "Health Insurance" has the same meaning as found in Section 31A-1-301.

(o) "HEDIS" means the Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set, a set of standardized performance measures developed by the NCQA.

(p) "HEDIS data" means the complete set of HEDIS measures calculated by the carriers according to NCQA specifications, including a set of required measures and voluntary measures defined by the department, in consultation with the carriers.

(q) "Hospital" means a facility that is licensed under Rule R432-100.

(r) "Level 1 data element" means a required reportable data element.

(s) "Level 2 data element" means a data element that is reported when the information is available from the patient's hospital record.

(t) "NCQA" means the National Committee for Quality Assurance, a not-for-profit organization committed to evaluating and reporting on the quality of managed care plans.

(u) "Office" means the Office of Health Care Statistics within the Utah Department of Health.

(v) "Order" means an action of the committee that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other interests of one or more specific persons, but not a class of persons.

(w) "Patient Social Security number" is the social security number of a person receiving health care.

(x) "Performance Measure" means the quantitative, numerical measure of an aspect of the carrier, or its membership in part or in its entirety, or qualitative, descriptive information on the carrier in its entirety as described in HEDIS.

(y) "Public Use Data Set" means a data extract or a subset of a database that is deemed by the Office to not include identifiable data or where the probability of identifying individuals is minimal.

(z) "Report" means a disclosure of data or information collected or produced by the committee or Office, including but not limited to a compilation, study, or analysis designed to meet the needs of specific audiences.

(aa) "Research Data Set" means a data extract or subset of a database intended for use by investigators or researchers for bona fide research purposes that may include identifiable information or where there is more than a minimal probability that the data could be used to identify individuals.

(bb) "Record linkage number" is an irreversible, unique, encrypted number that will replace patient social security number.

(cc) "Sample file" means the data file containing records of selected eligible enrollees drawn by the survey agency from

the carrier's sampling frame.

(dd) "Sampling Frame" means the carrier enrollment file as described criteria outlined by the NCQA survey specifications.

(ee) "Submission year" means the year immediately following the covered period.

(ff) "Survey agency" means an independent contractor on contract with the Office of Health Care Statistics.

(gg) "Utah Health Care Performance Measurement Plan" means the plan for data collection and public reporting of health-related measures, adopted by the Utah Health Data Committee to establish a statewide health performance reporting system.

(hh) "Uniform billing form" means the uniform billing form recommended for use by the National Uniform Billing Committee.

(ii) "Submittal Manual for Inpatient Data" means the document referenced in Subsection R428-1-4(1).

(jj) "Submittal Manual for Ambulatory Surgery Data" means the document referenced in Subsection R428-1-4(2).

(kk) "NCQA Survey Specifications" means the document referenced in Subsection R428-1-4(3).

(ll) "NCQA HEDIS Specifications" means the document referenced in Subsection R428-1-4(4).

(mm) "Data Submission Guide for Claims Data" means the document referenced in Subsection R428-1-4(5) for data submissions required from May 15, 2014 to March 31, 2015 and the document referenced in Subsection R428-1-4(6) for data submissions beginning April 1, 2015.

R428-2-4. Technical Assistance.

The Office may provide technical assistance or consultation to a data supplier upon request and resource availability. The consultation shall be to enable a data supplier to submit required data according to Title R428.

R428-2-5. Data Classification and Access.

(1) Data collected by the committee are not public, and as such are exempt from the classification and release requirements specified in Title 63g, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

(2) Any person having access to data collected or produced by the committee or the Office under Title 26, Chapter 33a shall not:

(a) take any action that might provide information to any unauthorized individual or agency;

(b) scan, copy, remove, or review any information to which specific authorization has not been granted;

(c) discuss information with unauthorized persons which could lead to identification of individuals;

(d) give access to any information by sharing passwords or file access codes.

(3) Any person having access to data collected or produced by the committee or the Office under Title 26, Chapter 33a shall:

(a) maintain the data in a safe manner which restricts unauthorized access;

(b) limit use of the data to the purposes for which access is authorized;

(c) report immediately any unauthorized access to the Office or its designated security officer.

(4) A failure to report known violations by others is subject to the same punishment as a personal violation.

(5) The Office shall deny a person access to the facilities, services and data as a consequence of any violation of the responsibilities specified in this section.

R428-2-6. Editing and Validation.

(1) Each data supplier shall review each required record

prior to submission. The review shall consist of checks for accuracy, consistency, completeness, and conformity.

(2) The Office may subject submitted data to edit checks. The Office may require the data supplier to correct data failing an edit check as follows:

(a) The Office may, by first class U.S. mail or email, inform the submitting data supplier of any data failing an edit check.

(b) The submitting data supplier shall make necessary corrections and resubmit all corrected data to the Office within 10 business days of the date the Office notified the supplier.

R428-2-7. Error Rates.

The committee may establish and order reporting quality standards based on non-reporting or edit failure rates.

R428-2-8. Data Disclosure.

(1) The committee may disclose data received from data suppliers or data or information derived from this data as specified in Title 26, Chapter 33a.

(2) The Office may prepare reports relating to health care cost, quality, access, health promotion programs, or public health. These actions may be to meet legislative intent or upon request from individuals, government agencies, or private organizations. The Office may create reports in a variety of formats including print or electronic documents, searchable databases, web-sites, or other user-oriented methods for displaying information.

(3) Unless otherwise specified by the committee, the time period for data suppliers and health care providers to prepare a response as required in Subsections 26-33a-107(1) and 26-33a-107(3) shall be 15 business days. If a data supplier fails to respond in the specified time frame, the committee may conclude that the information is correct and suitable for release.

(4) The committee may note in a report that accurate appraisal of a certain category or entity cannot be presented because of a failure to comply with the committee's request for data, edit corrections, or data validation.

(5) The Office may release to the data supplier or its designee any data elements provided by the supplier without notification when a data supplier requests the data be so supplied.

(6) The committee may disclose data in computer readable formats.

(7) The Director of the Office may approve the disclosure of a public use data set upon receipt of a written request that includes the following:

(a) the name, address, e-mail and telephone number of the requester;

(b) a statement of the purpose for which the data will be used;

(c) agreement to other terms and conditions as deemed necessary by the Office.

(8) The committee may approve the release of a research data set to an institution, association or organization for bona fide research of health care cost, quality, access, health promotion programs, or public health issues. The requester must provide:

(a) the name, address, e-mail and telephone number of the requester and for each person who will have access to the research data set;

(b) a statement of the purpose for which the research data set will be used;

(c) the starting and ending dates for which the research data set is requested;

(d) an explanation of why a public use data set could not be used for to accomplish the stated research purposes, including a separate justification for each element containing identified data requested;

(e) evidence of the integrity and ability to safeguard the data from any breach of confidentiality;

(f) evidence of competency to effectively use the data in the manner proposed;

(g) a satisfactory review from an Office-approved institutional review board;

(h) a guarantee that no further disclosure will occur without prior approval of the Office;

(i) a signed agreement to comply with other terms and conditions as stipulated by the committee.

R428-2-9. Penalties.

(1) The Office, in cooperation with the committee, may apply civil penalties or subject violators to legal prosecution.

(2) Sections 26-23-6 and 26-33a-110 specify civil and criminal penalties for failure to comply with the requirements of Title R428 or Title 26, Chapter 33a.

(3) Notwithstanding Subsection R428-2-9(2), any person that violates any provision of Title R428 may be assessed an administrative civil money penalty not to exceed \$3,000 upon an administrative finding of a first violation and up to \$5,000 for a subsequent similar violation within two years. A person may also be subject to penalties imposed by a civil or criminal court, which may not exceed \$5,000 or a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and a class A misdemeanor for any subsequent similar violation within two years.

(4) Notwithstanding Subsection R428-2-9(2), a carrier that violates any provision of Title R428 may be assessed an administrative civil money penalty for each day of non-compliance. Fines may be imposed as follows:

(a) Not to exceed the sum of \$10,000 per violation

(b) Each day of violation is a separate violation.

R428-2-10. Exemptions and Extensions.

(1) The committee may grant exemptions or extensions from reporting requirements in Title R428 to data suppliers under certain circumstances.

(2) The committee may grant an exemption to a data supplier when the supplier demonstrates that compliance imposes an unreasonable cost.

(a) A data supplier may request an exemption from any particular requirement or set of requirements of Title R428. The data supplier must submit a request for exemption no less than 30 calendar days before the date the supplier would have to comply with the requirement.

(b) The committee may grant an exemption for a maximum of one calendar year. A data supplier wishing an additional exemption must submit an additional, separate request.

(3) The committee may grant an extension to a data supplier when the supplier demonstrates that technical or unforeseen difficulties prevent compliance.

(a) A data supplier may request an extension for any deadline required in Title R428. For each deadline for which the carrier requests an extension, the carrier must submit its request no less than 15 calendar days before the deadline in question.

(b) The committee may grant an extension for a maximum of 30 calendar days. A data supplier wishing an additional extension must submit an additional, separate request.

(4) The supplier requesting an extension or exemption shall include:

(a) The data supplier's name, mailing address, telephone number, and contact person;

(b) the dates the exemption or extension is to start and end;

(c) a description of the relief sought, including reference to specific sections or language of the requirement;

(d) a statement of facts, reasons, or legal authority in support of the request; and

(e) a proposed alternative to the requirement or deadline.

(5) A carrier that covers fewer than 2,500 individual Utah residents is exempt from all requirements of this title.

R428-2-11. Contractor Liability.

(1) A data supplier may contract with another entity to submit required data elements on their behalf under Title R428. In such cases, the data supplier must notify the Office of the identity and contact information of the contractor.

(2) Regardless of the existence of a contractor, the responsibility for complying with all requirements of Title R428 remains solely with the data supplier.

KEY: health, health policy, health planning

December 8, 2014

Notice of Continuation November 30, 2011

26-33a-104

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.**R501-18. Recovery Residence Services.****R501-18-1. Authority.**

This Rule is authorized by Section 62A-2-101 et seq.

R501-18-2. Purpose.

This rule establishes:

- (1) basic health and safety standards for recovery residences; and
- (2) minimum administration and financial requirements.

R501-18-3. Definitions.

(1) "Recovery residence" is as defined in Subsection 62A-2-101(22).

(2) "SUD" means Substance Use Disorder.

R501-18-4. Legal Requirements.

(1) A recovery residence shall comply with this R501-18 and:

- (a) R501-1, General Provisions;
- (b) R501-2, Core Rules;
- (c) all applicable local, state, and federal laws.

(2) Prior to offering any residential treatment services, a recovery residence shall comply with R501-19 and obtain a residential treatment license.

(3) A recovery residence shall comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

(4) A recovery residence shall only serve adults.

R501-18-5. Administration.

(1) The recovery residence shall ensure that clients receive supportive services from a person associated with the licensee or from a licensed professional. Supportive services include but are not limited to:

- (a) vocational services;
- (b) peer support;
- (c) skills training;
- (d) community resource referral.

(2) A list of current clients shall be maintained on-site at all times and available to the Department of Human Services Office of Licensing upon request.

R501-18-6. Staffing.

(1) The recovery residence shall have an identified recovery residence director(s) who shall have at least one of the following:

- (a) a minimum of two years of documented administrative experience in recovery residence;
- (b) a minimum of two years documented substance use disorder treatment;
- (c) a minimum of two year documented recovery support services; or
- (d) minimum Utah licensure as a substance use disorder counselor, licensed clinical social worker or equivalent.

(2) The director's responsibilities that shall not be delegated include:

- (a) policy and procedure implementation and oversight;
- (b) quality assurance plan implementation and oversight;
- (c) training curriculum;
- (d) supervision of staff;
- (e) oversight of client activities;
- (f) ensure continual compliance with local, state and federal laws;

(g) notify the Office of Licensing 30 days prior to changes in program administration or purpose;

(h) ensure that the program is fiscally sound;

(i) ensure program maintains the staffing ratios outlined in program policy and procedure;

(j) ensure that the program has general liability insurance, professional liability insurance, vehicle insurance, and fire insurance; and

(k) monitoring all aspects of the program as outlined in the quality assurance plan.

(2) The recovery residence director may employ a manager, who may be a client, to work under the supervision of the director. The manager may be responsible for the day-to-day staff, volunteer, and client supervision and operation of the facility. The responsibilities of the manager shall be clearly defined in the recovery residence policies and procedures. Whenever the manager is on leave (vacation, sick, etc.), the director shall designate a substitute to assume managerial responsibility. The recovery residence director, whether physically present or not, shares responsibility for the acts and omissions of the manager.

(3) The recovery residence shall provide each director, recovery residence manager, substitute, and staff, including clients serving in those capacities, with a minimum of:

(a) 40 hours of training completed prior to working with clients. Training topics shall include: SUD curriculum, peer support, emergency overdose response, recognition of and response to drug-related activities, and certified first aid and CPR;

(b) training prior to working with clients that includes, but is not limited to: how to comply with Core and Recovery Residence Rules, program policies and procedures, ethics, conflicts of interest, and case management;

(c) ongoing training to maintain proficiency in the above topics.

(4) A recovery residence with 6 or fewer licensed client capacity:

(a) shall have a recovery residence manager(s), who may be a client, and substitute(s), who may be a client, approved in writing by the recovery residence director;

(b) shall have a residence director, manager or substitute on-site a minimum of 5 days per week in order to assess safety and support clients. These visits shall be scheduled and documented;

(c) shall have a residence director, manager or substitute have daily client contact with each admitted client. These contacts shall be documented;

(d) the recovery residence director shall ensure that the recovery residence director or a manager, substitute, or staff maintains on-call availability at all times and remains able to respond to the recovery residence and the Office of Licensing immediately by phone, and remains able to respond in person at the recovery residence within one hour.

(5) A recovery residence with 7 or more licensed client capacity:

(a) shall have a recovery residence manager(s), who may not be a client, and substitute(s), who may not be a client, approved in writing by the recovery residence director;

(b) shall have a residence director, manager or substitute on-site a minimum of 7 days per week in order to assess safety and support clients. These visits shall be scheduled and documented;

(c) shall have a residence director, manager or substitute have daily client contact with each admitted client. These contacts shall be documented;

(d) the recovery residence director shall ensure that the recovery residence director or a manager, substitute, or staff maintains on-call availability at all times, and remains able to respond to the recovery residence and the Office of Licensing immediately by phone, and remains able to respond in person at the recovery residence within one hour.

(6) The recovery residence shall determine and comply with a written policy which clearly defines the minimum staff-to-client ratios and levels of supervision of clients by the

person(s) associated with the licensee.

- (7) The recovery residence shall have a written:
 - (a) emergency plan posted and available to clients;
 - (b) grievance procedure posted and available to clients.

(8) A recovery residence which utilizes non-client volunteers shall provide training and evaluation of non-client volunteers. Non-client volunteers providing care without paid staff present shall have direct communication access to the recovery residence manager or recovery residence director at all times. Non-client volunteers shall be trained in recovery residence policies and procedures, objectives, and scope of service. All volunteers will be supervised by the recovery residence director who is responsible for their conduct.

(9) Professional Staff shall include the following individuals who are either employed, under contract or are otherwise available for referral to the clients of the recovery residence:

- (a) a licensed physician; and/or
- (b) a licensed psychiatrist; and/or
- (c) a licensed mental health therapist; and/or
- (d) a licensed substance use disorder counselor (SUDC).

R501-18-7. Direct Service.

(1) This subsection supersedes Core Rules, Section R501-2-5. The recovery residence client records shall contain the following:

- (a) name, address, telephone number, email;
- (b) admission date;
- (c) emergency contact information with names, address, email, and telephone numbers;
- (d) an intake application and assessment indicating that the client meets the admission criteria;
- (e) individual recovery plan, including the signature and title of the persons preparing the recovery plan and the signature of the client;
- (f) documentation of services provided, including the signature and title of the persons providing recovery residence services;
- (g) documentation of supportive services not directly associated with the recovery residence;
- (h) the signed written lease agreement for the recovery residence;
- (i) signed crisis intervention reports;
- (j) the recovery residence's client recovery plan shall offer and document individualized and supportive services;
- (k) treatment is not a required component of a recovery residence. However, off-site treatment referrals shall be made available upon request. On-site treatment and other services must first be licensed in accordance with applicable Office of Licensing categorical rules;
- (l) clients will be notified prior to admission regarding their responsibilities related to the transportation and location of off-site services.

R501-18-8. Physical Environment.

(1) The recovery residence shall provide written documentation of compliance with the following:

- (a) local zoning ordinances;
- (b) local business license requirements;
- (c) local building codes;
- (d) local fire safety regulations;
- (e) local health codes; and
- (f) local approval from the appropriate government agency for new program services or increased client capacity.

(2) Building and Grounds:

(a) the recovery residence shall ensure that the appearance, safety and cleanliness of the building and grounds are maintained.

R501-18-9. Physical Facility.

(1) Live-in staff, who may be a client, shall have a separate sleeping area with a private bathroom.

(2) The recovery residence shall have a designated secure location that serves as an administrative office for records, secretarial work, and bookkeeping if such work is done onsite.

(3) Bathrooms:

(a) the recovery residence shall have locking bathrooms. Clients shall have access to a toilet, lavatory sink, and a tub or shower. These shall be maintained in good operating order and in a clean and safe condition;

(b) client to bathroom ratios shall comply with the residential international building code, as administered by the local government authority;

(c) each bathroom shall be maintained in good operating order;

(d) there shall be mirrors secured to the walls at convenient heights;

(e) each bathroom shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens;

(f) clients will be notified prior to admission regarding their responsibilities related to the provision of toiletries.

(4) Sleeping Accommodations:

(a) a minimum of 60 square feet per client shall be provided in a multiple occupant bedroom and 80 square feet in a single occupant bedroom. Storage space shall not be counted;

(b) sleeping areas shall have a source of natural light, and shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens;

(c) each bed, none of which shall be portable, shall be solidly constructed;

(d) sleeping quarters serving male and female clients shall be structurally separated and have locking bedroom doors;

(e) clients shall be allowed to decorate and personalize bedrooms with respect for other clients and property;

(f) a bedroom on the ground floor shall have a minimum of one window that may be used to evacuate the room in case of fire;

(g) a bedroom that is not on the ground floor (this includes basements) shall have a minimum of two exits, at least one of which shall exit directly to outside the building that may be used to evacuate the room in case of fire;

(h) furniture and residence equipment shall be of sufficient quantity and quality to meet recovery residence and client needs;

(i) all furniture and residence equipment shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition;

(j) clients will be notified prior to admission regarding their responsibilities related to the provision of bedding and linens.

(5) Weapons Safety:

(a) all facilities shall have and comply with a written weapons policy.

(6) Laundry Service:

(a) recovery residences shall provide either equipment or reasonable access to equipment for washing and drying of linens and clothing;

(b) laundry appliances shall be maintained in good operating order and in a clean and safe condition.

R501-18-10. Food Service.

(1) Meals may be prepared by staff or clients at the recovery residence or meals may be catered.

(2) If the recovery residence provides food for clients, it shall comply with food service requirements as follows:

(a) current weekly menu shall be posted in the kitchen and the office;

(b) the staff or clients responsible for food service shall maintain a current list of clients with special nutritional needs,

shall provide food that meets those needs, and record in the client's service record information relating to special nutritional needs.

(3) The recovery residence shall have one or more kitchens, which shall have clean and safe operational equipment in sufficient quantity for the preparation, storage, serving, and clean-up of all meals.

(4) The recovery residence shall have dining space/s large enough to provide seating for all clients. The dining space shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition.

(5) When meals consumed by clients are prepared by staff or other clients, the recovery residence shall have and comply with a written policy that complies with all minimum requirements of the local Health Department.

(6) Clients will be notified prior to admission regarding their responsibilities related to the provision or preparation of food.

R501-18-11. Medical Standards.

(1) The recovery residence shall not admit anyone who is currently experiencing convulsions, in shock, delirium tremens, in a coma or unconscious.

(2) Before admission, clients shall be screened for Tuberculosis by a questionnaire approved by the local health department.

(3) All clients and staff shall provide current proof of negative test results for Tuberculosis and shall be tested annually or more frequently when directed by the local health department.

(4) A recovery residence that manages clients' medications shall keep all prescription and non-prescription medications in locked storage that is not accessible by clients when not in active use.

(5) Each recovery residence shall have and comply with a written policy and procedure regarding the safe storage and disposal of medications.

(6) A recovery residence shall ensure that clients who manage their own medications keep all prescription and non-prescription medications in locked storage when not in active use, using individual locked storage that is not accessible by any client other than the client who owns the medication. Clients will be notified prior to admission regarding their responsibilities related to the provision of locked storage for personal medications.

(7) Non-prescription medications shall be stored in their original manufacturer's packaging together with manufacturer's directions and warnings.

(8) Prescription medications shall be stored in their original pharmacy packaging together with the pharmacy label, directions and warnings.

R501-18-12. Hazardous Chemicals and Materials.

(1) The recovery residence shall provide safe storage for hazardous chemicals, materials, and aerosols, including but not limited to poisonous substances, explosive or flammable substances, bleach, and cleaning supplies. The recovery residence shall maintain hazardous chemicals, materials, and aerosols in their original packaging and follow the manufacturer's instructions printed on the label.

KEY: licensing, human services, recovery residence
December 22, 2014

62A-2-101
62A-2-106

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.**R501-21. Outpatient Treatment Programs.****R501-21-1. Authority.**

Pursuant to Section 62A-2-101 et seq., the Office of Licensing, shall license outpatient treatment programs according to the following rules.

R501-21-2. Purpose.

Outpatient treatment programs shall serve consumers who require less structure than offered in day treatment or residential treatment programs. Consumers are provided treatment as often as determined and noted in the treatment plan.

R501-21-3. Definition.

Outpatient treatment program means individual, family, or group therapy or counseling designed to improve and enhance social or psychological functioning for those whose physical and emotional status allows them to continue functioning in their usual living environment in accordance with Subsection 62A-2-101(12).

R501-21-4. Administration.

A. In addition to the following rules, all Outpatient Treatment Programs shall comply with R501-2, Core Standards.

B. A current list of enrollment of all registered consumers shall be on-site at all times.

R501-21-5. Staffing.

Professional staff shall include at least one of the following individuals who has received training in the specific area listed below:

A. Mental Health

1. a licensed physician, or
2. a licensed psychologist, or
3. a licensed mental health therapist, or
4. a licensed advanced practice registered nurse-psychiatric mental health nurse specialist.

5. If unlicensed staff are used, they shall not supervise clinical programs. Unlicensed staff shall be trained to work with psychiatric consumers and be supervised by a licensed clinical professional.

B. Substance Abuse

1. a licensed physician, or
2. a licensed psychologist, or
3. a licensed mental health therapist, or
4. a licensed advanced practice registered nurse-psychiatric mental health nurse specialist.

5. A licensed substance abuse counselor or unlicensed staff who work with substance abusers shall be supervised by a licensed clinical professional.

6. Opioid outpatient treatment programs shall have a licensed physician who is an American Society of Addiction Medicine certified physician or who can document specific training in methadone treatment for opioid addictions or who can document specific training or experience in methadone treatment for opioid addictions. Physicians prescribing buprenorphine must show proof of completion of federally required physician training.

C. Children and Youth

1. a licensed psychiatrist, or
2. a licensed psychologist, or
3. a licensed mental health therapist, or
4. a licensed advanced practice registered nurse-psychiatric mental health nurse specialist.

5. If the following individuals are used they shall not supervise clinical programs: A person with a graduate degree in counseling, psychiatric nursing, marriage and family therapy, social work or psychology who is working toward a clinical

license, and has been approved by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing for the appropriate supervision, or a second year graduate student training for one of the above degrees.

D. Domestic Violence

1. a licensed psychiatrist, or
2. a licensed psychologist, or
3. a licensed clinical social worker, or
4. a licensed marriage and family therapist, or
5. a licensed professional counselor, or
6. a licensed advanced practice registered nurse-psychiatric mental health nurse specialist, or
7. a person with a graduate degree in counseling, psychiatric nursing, marriage and family therapy, social work or psychology who is working toward a clinical license, and has been approved by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing for the appropriate supervision, or
8. a second year graduate student in training for one of the above degrees, or

9. a licensed social services worker with at least three years of continual, full time, related experience, when practicing under the direction and supervision of a licensed clinical professional.

10. Individuals from categories 7. and 8. above shall not supervise clinical programs. Individuals in category 9 above shall not supervise clinical programs, and may only co-facilitate group therapy sessions with a person qualified per paragraphs 1. through 6. above.

R501-21-6. Direct Service.

A. Treatment plans shall be developed based on assessment and evaluation of individual consumer needs. The treatment may be consultive and may include medication management.

B. Treatment plans shall be reviewed and signed by a licensed clinical professional as frequently as determined in the treatment plan.

C. Except for Domestic Violence, individual, group, couple, or family counseling sessions shall be provided to the consumer as frequently as determined in the treatment plan. In the consumer's record and in the progress notes, the date of the session and the provider shall be documented. Treatment sessions may be provided less frequently than once a month if approved by the clinical supervisor and justified in the consumer record.

D. Domestic violence treatment programs shall comply with generally accepted practices in the current domestic violence literature and the following requirements:

1. Maintain and document cooperative working relationships with domestic violence shelters, treatment programs, referring agencies, custodial parents when the consumer is a minor and local domestic violence coalitions. If the consumer is a perpetrator, contact with victims, current partner, and the criminal justice referring agencies is also required, as appropriate.

2. Treatment sessions for each perpetrator, not including orientation and assessment interviews, shall be provided for at least one hour per week for a minimum of sixteen weeks. Treatment sessions for children and victims shall offer a minimum of 10 sessions for each consumer not including intake or orientation.

3. Staff to Consumer Ratio:

a. The staff to consumer ratio in adult treatment groups shall be one to eight for a one hour long group or one to ten for an hour and a half long group. The maximum group size shall not exceed sixteen.

b. Child victim or child witness groups shall have a ratio of one staff to eight children when the consumers are under twelve years of age, and a one staff to ten children ratio when

the consumers are twelve years of age or older.

c. When any consumer enters a treatment program the staff shall conduct an in-depth, face to face interview and assessment to determine the consumer's clinical profile and treatment needs. For perpetrator consumers, additional information shall be obtained from the police incident report, perpetrator's criminal history, prior treatment providers, and the victim. When appropriate, additional information for child consumers shall be obtained from parents, prior treatment providers, schools and Child Protective Services. When any of the above information cannot be obtained the reason shall be documented. The assessment shall include the following:

1) a profile of the frequency, severity and duration of the domestic violence behavior, which includes a summary of psychological violence,

2) documentation of any homicidal, suicidal ideation and intentions as well as abusive behavior toward children,

3) a clinical diagnosis and a referral for evaluation to determine the need for medication if indicated,

4) documentation of safety planning when the consumer is an adult victim, child victim, or child witness, and that they have contact with the perpetrator. For victims who choose not to become treatment consumers, safety planning shall be addressed when they are contacted, and

5) documentation that appropriate measures have been taken to protect children from harm.

4. Consumers deemed appropriate for a domestic violence treatment program shall have an individualized treatment plan, which addresses all relevant treatment issues. Consumers who are not deemed appropriate for domestic violence programs shall be referred to the appropriate resource, with the reasons for referral documented and notification given to the referring agency. Domestic violence counseling shall be provided when appropriate, concurrently with or after other necessary treatment.

5. Conjoint or group therapy sessions with victims and perpetrators together or with both co-perpetrators shall not be provided until a comprehensive assessment has been completed to determine that the violence has stopped and that conjoint treatment is appropriate. The perpetrator must complete a minimum of 12 domestic violence treatment sessions prior to implementing conjoint therapy.

6. A written procedure shall be implemented to facilitate the following in an efficient and timely manner:

a. entry of the court ordered defendant into treatment,

b. notification of consumer compliance, participation or completion,

c. disposition of non-compliant consumers,

d. notification of the recurrence of violence, and

e. notification of factors which may exacerbate an individual's potential for violence.

7. Comply with the "Duty to Warn," Section 78B-3-502.

8. Document specialized training in domestic violence assessment and treatment practices including 24 hours of pre-service training within the last two years and 16 hours of training annually thereafter for all individuals providing treatment services.

9. Clinical supervision for treatment staff who are not clinically licensed shall consist of a minimum of an hour a week to discuss clinical dynamics of cases.

E. Opioid outpatient treatment programs shall:

1. Admit consumers to the program and dispense medications only after the completion of a face to face visit with a licensed practitioner having authority to prescribe controlled substances who confirms the opioid dependence. A licensed practitioner having authority to prescribe controlled substances must approve every subsequent dose increase prior to the change.

2. Assure all consumers see the physician at least once

yearly.

3. Require all consumers admitted to the program to participate in random, drug testing. Drug testing will be performed by the program minimally, 2 times per month for the first 3 months of treatment, and monthly thereafter, except for a consumer whose lack of progress shall require more frequent drug testing for a longer period of time.

4. Require consumers to participate in counseling sessions at least 1 hour per week for the first 90 days. Upon successful completion of this phase of treatment, consumers shall be required to participate in counseling 2 hours per month for the next 6 months. Upon successful completion of 9 months of treatment, consumers shall be seen at least monthly thereafter until discharge. Exceptions to this requirement must be approved in writing by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

5. Maintain a staff to consumer ratio of:

a. 1 counselor to every 50 consumers.

b. 1 hour of physician time at the program site each month for every 10 consumers enrolled.

c. 1 FTE nurse to dispense medications for every 150 consumers dosing on an average daily basis.

6. Comply with R523-21-1 Rules Governing Methadone Providers.

R501-21-7. Physical Environment.

A. The program shall provide written documentation of compliance with the following:

1. local zoning ordinances,
2. local business license requirements,
3. local building codes,
4. local fire safety regulations, and
5. local health codes.

B. Building and Grounds

1. The program shall ensure that the appearance and cleanliness of the building and grounds are maintained.

2. The program shall take reasonable measures to ensure a safe physical environment for consumers and staff.

R501-21-8. Physical Facility.

A. Space shall be provided for private and group counseling sessions.

B. The program shall have storage for the following:

1. locked storage for medications, and
2. locked storage for hazardous chemicals and materials, according to the direction of the local fire authorities.

C. Equipment

1. Furniture and equipment shall be of sufficient quantity, variety, and quality to meet program and consumer plans.

2. All furniture and equipment shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition.

D. Bathrooms

1. Bathrooms shall accommodate physically disabled consumers.

2. Each bathroom shall be maintained in good operating order and be properly equipped with toilet paper, towels, and soap.

3. Bathrooms shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

KEY: human services, licensing, outpatient treatment programs

November 3, 2014

62A-2-101 et seq.

Notice of Continuation April 5, 2010

R523. Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health.**R523-22. Utah Standards for Approval of Alcohol and Drug Educational Providers and Instructors for Court-Referred DUI Offenders.****R523-22-1. Purpose and Statutory Authority.**

1. Purpose. These rules prescribe standards for approval of Providers and certification of Instructors for providing alcohol and drug education to court-referred offenders convicted of a Driving Under the Influence (DUI) violation of Sections 41-6a-510, 41-6a-502, 41-6a-528, and 73-18-12.

2. Statutory Authority. These standards are promulgated by the Utah Department of Human Services through the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (hereinafter referred to as "Division") as authorized by Sections 41-6a-502, 62A-15-103, 62A-15-105, 17-43-201, 62A-15-501 through 503 and 76-5-207.

3. Intent. The objective of the DUI Educational Program is to: (a) eliminate alcohol and other drug-related traffic offenses by helping the participant examine the behavior that led to the arrest, (b) assist the participant in implementing behavior changes to cope with problems associated with alcohol and other drug use, and (c) impress upon the participant the severity of the DUI offense.

R523-22-2. Definitions as Used in These Standards.

1. "DUI Educational Program" herein referred to as Program is an instructional series offered by a licensed substance abuse treatment Provider agency which satisfies the standards established by the Division.

2. "Provider" is a licensed substance abuse treatment agency that has been approved to offer DUI Education.

3. "DUI" is driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or any drug or the combined influence of alcohol and any drug to a degree, which renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle. In these standards, "DUI" shall refer to individuals convicted of violating Sections 41-6a-510, 41-6a-502, 41-6a-528, and 73-18-12.

4. "Certificate" is a written authorization issued by the Division to indicate that the Provider agency has been found to be in compliance with these Division standards and may offer DUI Education.

5. "Screening" is a process using the SASSI (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory) or other Division approved screening tool in order to identify the need for additional assessment.

6. "Instructor" is a person employed by a Provider who has been certified by the Division to instruct the state approved education course for court-referred participant convicted of DUI.

7. "Participant" is a person attending DUI Education classes as a result of a DUI conviction or arrest. This person has received a screening which indicated Education is appropriate.

8. "Victim Impact Panel". A presentation designed to reflect the principles taught in the educational program that helps participants understand the potential impact on others of driving under the influence.

R523-22-3. Certification Requirements for DUI Educational Providers.

1. In order to operate, a potential DUI Educational Provider shall make application to the Division at least 60 days prior to the planned effective date. The Division will provide the application form.

2. Application for certification shall require the following:

a. A brief description and purpose of the agency, and an explanation of the agency's relationship with other components of the local DUI system, i.e., Local Substance Abuse

Authorities, local courts, police, Probation and Parole, Alcoholics or Narcotics Anonymous, etc.;

b. The geographical area to be served;

c. The ownership and person or group responsible for agency operation;

d. The location and time that DUI classes would normally be held;

e. A list of instructors employed by the agency; and

f. A copy of their substance abuse treatment license.

g. An outline describing how the agency will conduct the victim impact panel required by Section 62A-15-501;

h. Copies of all materials, i.e. presentations, workbooks, written documents, photographs used in the presentation or distributed to participants during victim impact panels shall be submitted to the Division for approval prior to use.

i. A written plan that describes goals, objectives and format of in person victim impact panels to the Division for approval prior to use.

3. A DUI Educational Provider shall also:

a. Ensure that participant receive no less than 16 hours of face-to-face instruction using the Division's approved curriculum with no more than 4 hours of instruction occurring in any calendar day;

b. Allow no more than 25 persons, including participant and others to a class;

c. Follow the recommendations of the screening which has been provided;

d. Ensure that screenings are conducted by staff from a licensed treatment agency who have been trained in administering the screening tool;

e. Report the number of participant completing the DUI Educational Program to the Division at least every quarter;

f. Have policies ensuring confidentiality of information maintained on participant that conform to the requirements in 42 Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 1 Part 2;

g. Ensure that Instructors follow the Division-approved curriculum;

h. Have available for review a copy of the Provider's charter, constitution, or bylaws;

i. Outline the eligibility criteria for admission to the program, including the screening tool used;

j. Ensure that all Instructors employed by the Provider have completed the Division required DUI training/certification;

k. Inform the Division of any licensing or address change;

l. Comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

m. Ensure that none of the Instructors are on probation or parole for any offense;

p. Ensure that none of the Instructors has been convicted of a felony of any kind or any drug or alcohol misdemeanor offense in the previous 3 years;

q. Notify the Division in writing within 30 days if any Instructor has been arrested for any reason;

r. Provide separate classes for participants who are younger than 21 years of age at the completion of the course; and

4. Ensure that any victim impact panel be consistent with the educational program taught, and ensure that the total attendance is no more than 25 participants.

5. An participant's participation in the DUI Educational Program shall not be a substitute for treatment as determined by an assessment.

6. The Division shall issue the Provider a certificate after determination has been made that the applicant is in compliance with these standards.

7. The Division Director has the authority to grant exceptions to any of the certification requirements.

R523-22-4. On-site Survey of Provider.

1. After a review of the application, a site review may be scheduled by a designated representative of the Division. With each initial application and application for renewal the applicant agrees, as a condition of Provider certification, to permit representative(s) of the, Division, and/or the local substance abuse authority as authorized by the Division to enter and survey the physical facility, program operation, client records and to interview staff for determining compliance with applicable laws.

2. The DUI Educational Provider also agrees to allow representatives from the Division and from the local substance abuse authority as authorized by the Division to attend the classes held. Such visits may be announced or unannounced.

3. Review Procedures. Within 30 days after completion of an on-site survey, the Division shall notify the applicant of action taken: approval, denial, or request for further information.

R523-22-5. Instructor Certification.

1. By this rule the Division hereby establishes certification requirements for Instructors, which consist of the following:

a. All Instructors employed by any DUI Educational Provider shall be certified by the Division prior to instructing the state approved DUI curriculum for any DUI Educational Provider.

b. All Instructors shall attend and complete the requirements of the Instructor training sponsored by the Division.

c. Requirements in A and B above shall be complete and verifiable.

d. The Instructor agrees, as a condition of certification, to use only the Division-approved curriculum when conducting a DUI Educational Provider.

e. The Instructor agrees to attend all required DUI training sessions sponsored or approved by the Division.

f. An Instructor shall not be certified to teach DUI Education if he or she is on probation or parole for any offense.

g. An Instructor shall not be certified to teach DUI Education if he or she has been convicted of a felony of any kind or any drug or alcohol misdemeanor offense in the previous three years.

h. A Certified Instructor shall notify the Division within 30 days of any arrest.

R523-22-6. Recertification of Instructors.

1. An Instructor must recertify every twenty-four months by: annually, on a calendar year basis attending and completing the requirements of any Division-sponsored or approved DUI training sessions. The Instructor must sign a register at those training sessions which have been set aside for DUI Instructor recertification.

2. It is the responsibility of the Instructor to notify the Division immediately of any address change.

3. An Instructor shall not be certified to teach DUI Education if he or she is on probation or parole for any offense.

4. An Instructor shall not be certified to teach DUI Education if he or she has been convicted of a felony of any kind or any drug or alcohol misdemeanor offense in the previous three years.

5. If a current Instructor is arrested, he or she has 30 days to report the arrest to the Division.

6. The Division Director or designee has the authority to grant exceptions to any of the certification requirements.

R523-22-7. Corrective Action for a Provider or an Instructor.

1. If the Division becomes aware that a DUI education Provider or an Instructor is in violation of these standards, it shall proceed with the following steps:

a. Within 30 days of becoming aware of the violation, the

Division shall notify the Provider or the Instructor in writing of the area(s) of noncompliance.

b. Within 30 days of receiving notification of violation, the program or the Instructor shall submit a written plan to the Division for achieving compliance.

c. If the written plan is not accepted as satisfactory by the Division within 30 days the Provider or the Instructor shall be notified that they have been suspended until compliance is achieved.

d. A Provider or an Instructor must cease conducting any DUI Educational Provider until the suspension is lifted.

e. If the Division does not receive written evidence of compliance within 30 days of notification of suspension, the Division shall revoke the Provider or Instructor's certification.

R523-22-8. Revocation of a Provider's or an Instructor's Certification.

1. The Division shall revoke the certification of a Provider or an Instructor for the following reasons:

a. If the Provider or the Instructor fails to provide the Division by certified mail with written evidence of compliance within 30 days of notification of suspension.

b. If the Provider or the Instructor continues to provide any DUI Education during the period of suspension, or

c. If any Provider or Instructor receives more than two notices of noncompliance with these standards in a one-year period.

2. If any Provider or Instructor's certification is revoked, they may not reapply for recertification for a period of six months.

R523-22-9. Redress Procedures for Programs or Instructors.

1. Any Provider or Instructor whose certification has been revoked may request in writing an informal hearing with the Division Director or his designee within ten days of receiving notice of revocation. Within ten days following the close of the hearing, the Division shall inform the Provider or the Instructor in writing of the decision as required under Section 63G-4-302 and R497-100-1 through R497-100-10.

2. If they so choose, the Provider or the Instructor may appeal in writing the decision of the Division Director by requesting a reconsideration hearing with the Office of Administrative Hearings as provided for under Section 63G-4-302.

R523-22-10. Standards for Victim Impact Panels.

1. Victim impact panels may be conducted in person or by use of filmed versions approved by the Division.

2. Providers shall ensure that victim impact panels are available in English, Spanish and other languages as needed.

3. Providers shall limit attendance at victim impact panels to no more than 25 participants.

KEY: DUI programs, certification of instructors

December 15, 2014	17-43-201
Notice of Continuation June 18, 2012	41-6a-502
	41-6a-510
	41-6a-528
	62A-15-103
	62A-15-105
	62A-15-501 through 503
	63G-4-302
	73-18-12
	76-5-207

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-88. Prohibited Transactions Between Producers And Unauthorized Multiple Employer Trusts.****R590-88-1. Purpose and Authority.**

It is the responsibility of the Utah State Insurance Department to assist with the maintenance of a fair and honest insurance market and to protect the residents of this state against acts by persons attempting to evade the insurance laws of the state. The insurance market is subject to regulation to prevent, among other things, unfair competition from persons and entities not authorized to conduct an insurance business.

This rule is issued pursuant to the authority vested in the commissioner under Sections 31A-2-201, and 31A-23a-402.

R590-88-2. Background.

In the State of Utah entities representing themselves as Multiple Employer Trusts (METs) under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) are undertaking contractual obligations to provide life, accident and health, disability, or other related insurance-type benefits. In many cases these programs are not insured by an insurer licensed in the State of Utah. These programs and entities appear to be providing insurance benefits, although a MET may not refer to such benefits as "insurance."

METs are not licensed to provide insurance benefits under Section 31A-4-103. METs do not submit reports of financial condition to the Utah State Insurance Department or remit premium taxes on business written. Furthermore, most METs do not meet certain minimum capital and surplus requirements of the Utah insurance laws which are designed to provide protection against an insolvency. A MET may offer certain annuity or insurance-type benefits to persons because of their status as employees. These benefits include those common to the following types of insurance: medical, surgical, hospital, sickness, accident, disability, death, retirement income, income deferral.

METs are required to file annual reports with the United States Department of Labor. The annual report should state the extent to which a MET's annuity or insurance-type benefits are provided by an insurance carrier.

R590-88-3. Definitions.

(A) Multiple Employer Trust (MET) - An entity is herein referred to as a Multiple Employer Trust (MET) if that entity is providing insurance type benefits to employees of more than one employer, and that entity is not an insurance company authorized to do business in the state of Utah.

(B) Unauthorized Multiple Employer Trust - An entity purporting to be a Multiple Employer Trust (MET) is hereby defined as an Unauthorized Multiple Employer Trust if:

(1) The MET has not received an opinion letter from the United States Department of Labor recognizing the entity as a qualified trust under ERISA, or

(2) The benefits offered are not fully insured by an insurer licensed to do business in the State of Utah and no opinion letter recognizing the entity as a qualified ERISA plan has been issued from the U.S. Department of Labor.

(C) An unauthorized MET is defined to be an unauthorized insurer. Any claimed multiple employer trust which does not fulfill the requirements of a multiemployer plan as defined by ERISA, 29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq., as amended, is also defined to be an unauthorized MET and consequently an unauthorized insurer.

(D) All other definitions are the same as are provided in Chapter 1, Title 31A.

R590-88-4. Prohibited Transactions.

When the Insurance Department finds evidence that a person (as defined in Section 31A-1-301) is engaging, or has

engaged, in one or more of the following practices, that person's actions will be treated as prima facie evidence that the person has shown himself to be incompetent, untrustworthy, and/or a source of injury to the public pursuant to Section 31A-23a-111. These practices are:

(A) Accepting commissions, salaries, or any other remuneration for placing business with or soliciting membership in an unauthorized MET, whether or not the arrangement involves a formal contract or is called a commission.

(B) Using the status or title as a licensed insurance producer in any way in connection with placement of business with an unauthorized MET. This shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Using a producer's letterhead;

(2) Using a producer's office;

(3) Using customer lists or contracts developed as a producer; and

(4) Representing in any manner that the person placing this business is a licensed insurance producer.

R590-88-5. Sanctions.

Producers found to be engaging in, or to have engaged in, the prohibited transactions with unauthorized METs set forth under Section 4 of this rule are subject to one or more of the following sanctions:

(A) Revocation or suspension of the producer's license and/or the imposition of a fine pursuant to Section 31A-23a-111; and

(B) Recovery of any claims or losses pursuant to Section 31A-15-105; and

(C) Any other sanctions provided by law including those found in Section 31A-2-308.

R590-88-6. Inquiries.

In the event any person wishes to determine if a particular entity is a licensed insurer in the State of Utah, an inquiry should be made to the Insurance Department. Inquiries should be addressed as follows: Commissioner of Insurance, Utah State Insurance Department, State Office Building, 450 North State Street, Room 3110, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114, Attention: Producer Licensing Division. Inquiries may also be made by telephone to the Insurance Department at (801) 538-3800.

R590-88-7. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or the application thereof to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of the rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: insurance law**1989****Notice of Continuation December 30, 2014****31A-2-101****31A-2-201****31A-2-211**

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-128. Unfair Discrimination Based on the Failure to Maintain Automobile Insurance. (Revised.)****R590-128-1. Authority.**

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Subsection 31A-23a-402(3), which provides guidelines for determining what is unfair discrimination, and Subsection 31A-23a-402(8), which allows the commissioner to make rules defining unfair marketing acts or practices.

R590-128-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to identify certain practices the commissioner finds are unfair and discriminatory.

R590-128-3. Scope and Applicability.

This rule applies to all automobile insurance contracts delivered or issued for delivery in this state on or after the effective date of this rule.

R590-128-4. Rule.

(1) The following are hereby identified as acts or practices which, when applied because of failure to maintain automobile insurance for a period of time prior to the issuance of an insurance policy, constitute unfair discrimination among members of the same class:

- (a) refusing to insure or refusing to continue to insure;
- (b) limiting the amount, extent or kinds of coverage available;
- (c) charging applicants different rates for the same coverage by either surcharging one applicant who did not have prior insurance or crediting another applicant who did have prior insurance; or
- (d) designating the applicant as a non-standard, sub-standard, or otherwise worse than average risk for the purpose of placing the applicant in a specific company or rating tier.

(2) In the application of Subsection (1) the following shall apply:

- (a) an insurer may reject or surcharge an applicant if the insurer can demonstrate through driving records or other objective means including, but not limited to, a statement from the applicant, that the applicant has at any time in the immediately prior three years been operating a motor vehicle in violation of any state's compulsory auto insurance laws; or
- (b) an insurer may reject or surcharge an applicant if the applicant represents that prior insurance existed, but fails to provide evidence to the insurer, or fails to assist the insurer in securing evidence that said prior insurance actually existed.

(3) Inadvertent lapses in coverage of up to 30 days due to the applicant's reasonable reliance on information from an insurance producer or company that the applicant was insured are not considered to be a failure to maintain automobile insurance for the purposes of this rule.

R590-128-5. Penalties.

Violations of this rule are punishable pursuant to Section 31A-2-308.

KEY: insurance companies

June 16, 1998

Notice of Continuation December 23, 2014

31A-23a-402

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-132. Insurance Treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection.****R590-132-1. Authority, Purpose and Scope.**

This rule is promulgated by the Insurance Commissioner pursuant to the authority provided under Subsections 31A-2-201(3) and (4), General Duties and Powers.

The purpose of this rule is to identify and restrict certain underwriting, classification, or declination practices regarding HIV infection, that the commissioner finds are or would be unfairly discriminatory if engaged in. This rule also provides guidelines for the confidentiality of AIDS related testing, which, if not followed, would be unfairly discriminatory or hazardous to members of the insuring public.

This rule applies to every licensee authorized to engage in the business of insurance in Utah under Title 31A of the Utah Code.

R590-132-2. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule, the commissioner adopts the definitions set forth in Section 31A-1-301 and in addition, the following:

- A. HIV infection is defined as the presence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in a person as detected by the following:
 1. Presence of antibodies to HIV, verified by appropriate confirmatory tests.
 2. Presence of HIV antigen.
 3. Isolation of HIV.
 4. Demonstration of HIV proviral DNA.

R590-132-3. Rule.

A. Persons with HIV infection will not be singled out for either unfairly discriminatory or preferential treatment for insurance purposes.

B. To properly classify risks related to covering prospective insureds, insurers may require reasonable testing. Application questions must conform to the following guidelines:

1. No inquiry in an application for health or life insurance coverage, or in an investigation conducted by an insurer or an insurance support organization on its behalf in connection with an application for such coverage, shall be directed toward determining the applicant's sexual orientation.
2. Sexual orientation may not be used in the underwriting process or in the determination of insurability.

C. When used, the testing of insurance applicants must not be administered on an unfair basis. If a prospective insured is to be declined or rated substandard because of HIV infection, such action must be based on appropriate confirmatory tests.

D. Notice and Consent. No person engaged in the business of insurance shall require an HIV test of an individual in connection with an application for insurance unless the individual signs a written release on a form which contains the following information:

1. A statement of the purpose, content, use and meaning of the test.
2. A statement regarding disclosure of the test results, including information explaining the effect of releasing information to a person directly engaged in the business of insurance. The applicant should be advised that the insurer may disclose test results to others involved in the underwriting and claims review processes. If the HIV test is positive, the results will be reported by those conducting the test or providers receiving test results to the local health department. If the applicant does not designate a physician or other health care provider, the insurer shall report a positive test result to the local health department. If the insurer is a member of the Medical Information Bureau ("MIB, Inc.") the insurer may report the test results to MIB, Inc. in a generic code which signifies only non-

specific test abnormalities.

3. A provision where the applicant directs that any positive screen results be reported to a designated health care professional of his/her choice for post-test counseling.

For purposes of this section, insurers will use the following notice and consent disclosure form or a form that contains similar language. Such form is not considered part of the policy or policy application.

TABLE

Illustrative HIV Testing Informed Consent Form

EXAMINER	INSURER
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
.....
.....

NOTICE AND CONSENT FOR TESTING
WHICH MAY INCLUDE AIDS VIRUS (HIV) ANTIBODY/ANTIGEN TESTING

To determine your insurability, the insurer named above (the insurer) is requesting that you provide a sample of your blood and/or other bodily fluid for testing and analysis. In order to adequately perform all testing procedures, it may be necessary for you to provide a sample of more than one of these bodily fluids. All tests will be performed by a licensed laboratory.

Unless precluded by law, tests may be performed to determine the presence of antibodies or antigens to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), also known as the AIDS virus. The HIV antibody test performed is actually a series of tests done by a medically accepted procedure. The HIV antigen test directly identifies AIDS viral particles. These tests are extremely reliable. Other tests which may be performed include determinations of blood cholesterol and related lipids (fats), screening for liver or kidney disorders, diabetes, immune disorders, and other physical conditions.

All test results will be treated confidentially. They will be reported by the laboratory to the insurer. When necessary for business reasons in connection with insurance you have or had applied for with the insurer, the insurer may disclose test results to others such as its affiliates, reinsurers, employees, or contractors. If the insurer is a member of the Medical Information Bureau (MIB, Inc.), and should the insurer request an additional sample of bodily fluid for further testing, and you choose to decline that request, your declination to be tested will be reported to the MIB, Inc. Regardless of the number of tests requested, if the final test results for HIV antibodies/antigens are other than normal, the insurer will report to the MIB, Inc. a generic code which signifies only a non-specific abnormality. If your HIV test is normal, no report will be made about it to the MIB, Inc. Other test results may be reported to the MIB, Inc. in a more specific manner. The organizations described in this paragraph may maintain the test results in a file or data bank. There will be no other disclosure of test results or even that the tests have been done except as may be required or permitted by law or as authorized by you.

If your HIV test results are normal, no routine notification will be sent to you. If the HIV test results are other than normal, the insurer will contact you. The insurer may also contact you if there are other abnormal test results which, in the insurer's opinion, are significant. The insurer may ask you for the name of a physician or other health care provider to whom you may authorize disclosure and with whom you may wish to discuss the results. The laboratory, physician or other health care provider will report positive test results to the Health Department. If you have not designated a physician or other health care provider to receive disclosure of positive test results, the insurer will report positive test results to the health department.

Positive HIV antibodies/antigen test results do not mean that you have AIDS, but that you are at significantly increased risk of developing AIDS or AIDS-related conditions. Federal authorities say that persons who are HIV antibody/antigen positive should be considered infected with the AIDS virus and capable of infecting others.

Positive HIV antibody or antigen test results or other significant abnormalities will adversely affect your application for insurance. This means that your application may be declined, that an increased premium may be charged, or that other policy changes may be necessary.

I have read and I understand this notice and consent for testing

which may include HIV antibodies/antigen testing. I voluntarily consent to the withdrawal from me of blood and/or other bodily fluid, the testing of that blood and/or other bodily fluid, and the disclosure of the test results as described above.

I understand that I have the right to request and receive a copy of this authorization. A photocopy of this form will be as valid as the original.

.....
Proposed Insured Date of Birth

.....
Signature of Proposed Insured Date

.....
State of Residence

.....
Designated Physician or Health Care Provider
that is to Receive Positive Test Results

.....
Street Address

.....
City State Zip

R590-132-4. Dissemination.

Each insurer is instructed to distribute a copy of this rule or an equivalent summary to all personnel engaged in activities requiring knowledge of this rule, and to instruct them as to its scope and operation.

R590-132-5. Penalties.

Any licensee that violates this rule will be subject to the forfeiture provisions set forth in Section 31A-2-308 and 31A-23-216.

R590-132-6. Confidentiality.

Except as outlined in R590-132-3(D) above, all positive or indeterminate records of the applicant held by the licensee that refer to the HIV status shall be held as confidential records under restricted access and will not be re-released unless re-disclosure is specifically authorized by the applicant.

Re-release and Re-disclosure are required when the test results are to be used for purposes other than those included in the initial release.

R590-132-7. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or its application to any person is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of any provision to other persons or circumstances may not be affected.

KEY: insurance law

March 1, 1998

31A-2-201

Notice of Continuation December 22, 2014

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-176. Health Benefit Plan Enrollment.****R590-176-1. Authority.**

The commissioner's authority to promulgate this rule is provided in Sections 31A-2-201(3) and 31A-2-202(2).

R590-176-2. Purpose and Scope.

The purpose and scope of this rule is to provide enrollment requirements under Section 31A-30-108 for carriers who provide health benefit plan coverage to individuals and small employers as stated in Section 31A-30-104.

R590-176-3. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103 apply to this rule.

(2) "Time period" means the period such as daily, weekly or monthly, as determined by the carrier, in which applications are grouped.

R590-176-4. General Provisions.

(1) Any attempt to selectively or unfairly delay, obstruct or otherwise hinder any person from obtaining coverage under Chapter 30 is a violation of Section 31A-30-108.

(2) Enrollment shall be equally available through all distribution systems.

(3) A carrier may not market or encourage producers to market individual or small employer health benefit plans in such a way that there is a lessened incentive to insure business with greater health risks.

(4) All records regarding enrollment applications and underwriting determinations shall:

(a) be retrievable for examination by the time period the application was received;

(b) include all documents, indicating the applicable date, pertaining to the application and its underwriting; and

(c) be retained for the current year plus three years.

(5) The documents indicated in Subsection (4)(b) would include:

(a) application and date received,

(b) notifications to the applicant and the date of notification;

(c) records used in underwriting and date received; and

(d) underwriting decision and date of decision.

R590-176-5. Application and Enrollment.

(1) Each carrier shall establish a procedure to determine the order of applications. The procedure shall group the applications into consistent time periods. The carrier shall keep a record of all applications for coverage that includes the time period an application is received by the carrier.

(2) All applications shall be treated consistently.

(3)(a) A complete application shall be processed and a written notice of the decision communicated to the applicant within 30 days of the decision.

(b) The carrier may not require that an application be complete in order to qualify as an application for coverage.

(c) If an application is incomplete, within 15 days from receipt of the application a carrier shall notify the applicant of the areas that are incomplete and the information required to complete the application.

(d) Before an application can be rejected as incomplete, applicants shall have at least 30 days after being notified additional information is required to provide the information.

R590-176-6. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and

to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: health insurance

December 2, 2014

Notice of Continuation December 19, 2011

31A-2-201

31A-2-202

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-259. Dependent Coverage to Age 26.****R590-259-1. Authority.**

This rule is promulgated by the insurance commissioner pursuant to Subsections 31A-2-201(3), 31A-2-212(5)(b) and 31A-22-605(4).

R590-259-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to clarify rules relating to the coverage of children in the individual and group health benefit plan markets.

(2) This rule applies to any health insurer that provides individual or group health benefit plan coverage.

R590-259-3. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this rule.

(1) "Grandfathered plan coverage" means coverage provided by a health insurer in which an individual was enrolled on March 23, 2010 for as long as it maintains that status in accordance with federal regulations.

(2) "Group health insurance coverage" means, in connection with a group health plan, health insurance coverage offered in connection with such plan.

(3) "Group health plan" means an employee welfare benefit plan as defined in section 3(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, ERISA, to the extent that the plan provides medical care, as defined in R590-259-3(9), and including items and services paid for as medical care to employees, including both current and former employees, or their dependents as defined under the terms of the plan directly or through insurance, reimbursement, or otherwise.

(4)(a) "Health benefit plan" means a policy, contract, certificate or agreement offered by an insurer to provide, deliver, arrange for, pay for or reimburse any of the costs of health care services.

(b) "Health benefit plan" includes short-term and catastrophic health insurance policies, and a policy that pays on a cost-incurred basis, except as otherwise specifically exempted in this definition.

(c) "Health benefit plan" does not include:

(i) coverage only for accident, or disability income insurance, or any combination thereof;

(ii) coverage issued as a supplement to liability insurance;

(iii) liability insurance, including general liability insurance and automobile liability insurance;

(iv) workers' compensation or similar insurance;

(v) automobile medical payment insurance;

(vi) credit-only insurance;

(vii) coverage for on-site medical clinics; and

(viii) other similar insurance coverage, specified in federal regulations issued pursuant to Pub. L. No. 104-191, under which benefits for medical care are secondary or incidental to other insurance benefits.

(d) "Health benefit plan" does not include the following benefits if they are provided under a separate policy, certificate or contract of insurance or are otherwise not an integral part of the plan:

(i) limited scope dental or vision benefits;

(ii) benefits for long-term care, nursing home care, home health care, community-based care, or any combination thereof; or

(iii) other similar, limited benefits specified in federal regulations issued pursuant to Pub. L. No. 104-191.

(e) "Health benefit plan" does not include the following benefits if the benefits are provided under a separate policy, certificate or contract of insurance, there is no coordination between the provision of the benefits and any exclusion of

benefits under any group health plan maintained by the same plan sponsor, and the benefits are paid with respect to an event without regard to whether benefits are provided with respect to such an event under any group health plan maintained by the same plan sponsor:

(i) coverage only for a specified disease or illness; or

(ii) hospital indemnity or other fixed indemnity insurance.

(f) "Health benefit plan" does not include the following if offered as a separate policy, certificate or contract of insurance:

(i) Medicare supplemental health insurance as defined under section 1882(g)(1) of the Social Security Act;

(ii) coverage supplemental to the coverage provided under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, TRICARE; or

(iii) similar supplemental coverage added to coverage under a group health plan.

(5) "Health insurer" means an insurer that offers a health benefit plan.

(6)(a) "Individual health insurance coverage" means health insurance coverage offered to individuals in the individual market, which includes a health benefit plan provided to individuals through a trust arrangement, association or other discretionary group that is not an employer plan, but does not include short-term limited duration insurance.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, a health insurer offering health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan shall not be deemed to be a health insurer offering individual health insurance coverage solely because the insurer offers a conversion policy.

(7) "Individual market" means the market for health insurance coverage offered to individuals other than in connection with a group health plan.

(8) "Medical care" means amounts paid for:

(a) the diagnosis, care, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease, or amounts paid for the purpose of affecting any structure or function of the body;

(b) transportation primarily for and essential to medical care referred to in R590-259-3(8)(a); and

(c) insurance covering medical care referred to in R590-259-3(8)(a) and (b).

(9) "Participant" adopts the meaning given under section 3(7) of ERISA.

(10) "Subscriber" means, in the case of individual health insurance contract, the person in whose name the contract is issued.

R590-259-4. Eligibility for Dependent Coverage to Age 26; Definition of Dependent; Uniformity of Plan Terms.

(1) A health insurer that makes available dependent coverage of children shall make that coverage available for children until attainment of 26 years of age.

(2) With respect to a child who has not attained 26 years of age, a health insurer shall not define dependent for purposes of eligibility for dependent coverage of children other than the terms of a relationship between a child and the plan participant, and, in the individual market, primary subscriber.

(3) A health insurer shall not deny or restrict coverage for a child who has not attained 26 years of age:

(a) based on the presence or absence of the child's financial dependency upon the participant, primary subscriber or any other person, residency with the participant and in the individual market the primary subscriber, or with any other person, student status, employment or any combination of those factors; or

(b) based on eligibility for other coverage, except as provided in R590-259-4(6).

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to require a health insurer to make coverage available for the child of a child receiving dependent coverage, unless the grandparent becomes the adoptive parent of that grandchild.

(5) The terms of coverage in a health benefit plan offered by a health insurer providing dependent coverage of children cannot vary based on age except for children who are 26 years of age or older.

(6) For plan years beginning before January 1, 2014, a group health plan providing group health insurance coverage that is a grandfathered plan and makes available dependent coverage of children may exclude an adult child who has not attained 26 years of age from coverage only if the adult child is eligible to enroll in an eligible employer-sponsored health benefit plan, as defined in section 5000A(f)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, other than the group health plan of a parent.

R590-259-5. Special Enrollment for Qualifying Events.

Nothing in this rule shall alter an applicant's ability to obtain health insurance during a special enrollment period, outside of the open enrollment period, resulting from a qualifying event as defined by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and PPACA.

R590-259-6. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Section 31A-2-308.

R590-259-7. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held to be invalid, that invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

**KEY: health insurance open enrollment
December 2, 2014**

**31A-2-201
31A-22-605**

R592. Insurance, Title and Escrow Commission.**R592-16. Prohibited Escrow Settlement Closing Transactions.****KEY: escrow insurance flip
December 8, 2014****31A-2-404(2)****R592-16-1. Authority.**

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Section 31A-2-404(2), which authorizes the Title and Escrow Commission (Commission) to make rules for the administration of the Insurance Code related to title insurance, including rules related to standards of conduct for a title insurer, agency title insurance producer or individual title insurance producer.

R592-16-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to identify certain escrow practices involving two or more back to back sales and purchases of the same parcel of real property, which the Commission finds may violate the Insurance Code or rules, and therefore it is necessary to identify and prohibit such conduct.

(2) These practices include sales and purchases of the same parcel of real property where funds from the final purchaser are received by the initial seller despite having no contractual privity and those where no statutory authority exists for the title insurer, agency title insurance producer, or individual title insurance producer to conduct one or more of such escrows under Section 31A-23a-406 and Rule R592-6-4(5).

(3) This rule applies to all title insurers, agency title insurance producers, individual title insurance producers, and all employees, representatives, and any other party working for or on behalf of said entities whether as a full time or part time employee or as an independent contractor.

R592-16-3. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule the Commission adopts the definitions as set forth in Section 31A-1-301 and the following:

(1) "Land flip" means two or more escrows involving real property where the following circumstances exist:

(a) Buyer B contracts with Seller A to buy a parcel of real property;

(b) Buyer B then contracts with Buyer C to sell the same parcel of real property; and

(c) Buyer B anticipates buying and selling the same parcel at or near the same time to Buyer C.

R592-16-4. Permitted Escrows of Flip Transactions.

Title insurers, agency title insurance producers, and individual title insurance producers are permitted to conduct escrows involving a land flip if each real estate transaction stands on its own and the following conditions are met:

(1) Buyer B, in the transaction with Seller A, must use funds separate and distinct from the funds used by Buyer C as part of the transaction between Buyer B and Buyer C.

R592-16-5. Prohibited Escrows of Flip Transactions.

Except as allowed under R592-16-4, title insurers, agency title insurance producers, and individual title insurance producers are prohibited from conducting any escrows involving a land flip.

R592-16-6. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the provisions of this rule 45 days from the effective date of the rule.

R592-16-7. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity may not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

R606. Labor Commission, Antidiscrimination and Labor, Antidiscrimination.

R606-1. Antidiscrimination.

R606-1-1. Authority.

This rule is established pursuant to Section 34A-5-104.

R606-1-2. Definitions.

The following definitions are complementary to the statutory definitions specified in Section 34A-5-102, and shall apply to all rules of R606.

A. "Act" means the Utah Antidiscrimination Act, prohibiting discriminatory or unlawful employment practices.

B. "Charging party" means the person who initiated agency action.

C. "Director" means the Director, Division of Antidiscrimination and Labor.

D. "Division" means the Division of Antidiscrimination and Labor.

E. "Disability" is defined in Section 34A-5-102 and is further defined as follows:

1. Being regarded as having a disability is equivalent to being disabled or having a disability.

2. Having a record of an impairment substantially limiting one or more major life activities is equivalent to being disabled or having a disability.

3. Major life activity means functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and employment.

4. An individual will be considered substantially limited in the major life activity of employment or working if the individual is likely to experience difficulty in securing, retaining, or advancing in employment because of a disability.

5. Has a record of such an impairment means has a history of, or has been regarded as having, a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity.

6. Is regarded as having an impairment means:

a. has a physical or mental impairment that does not substantially limit major life activities but is treated as constituting such a limitation;

b. has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities only as a result of the attitudes of others toward such an impairment; or

c. has none of the impairments listed in the definition of physical or mental impairment above but is treated as having such an impairment.

F. "He, His, Him, or Himself" shall refer to either sex.

G. "Investigator" shall mean the individual designated by the Commission or Director to investigate complaints alleging discriminatory or prohibited employment practices.

H. "Qualified disabled individual" means a disabled individual who with reasonable accommodation can perform the essential functions of the job in question.

I. "Reasonable accommodation": For the purpose of enforcement of these rules and regulations the following criteria will be utilized to determine a reasonable accommodation.

1. An employer shall make reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified disabled applicant or employee unless the employer can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of its program

2. Reasonable accommodation may include:

a. making facilities used by the employees readily accessible to and useable by disabled individuals; and

b. job restructuring, modified work schedules, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, and other similar actions.

3. In determining pursuant to Rule R606-1-2.J.1 whether an accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the

operation of an employer, factors to be considered include:

a. the overall size of the employer's program with respect to number of employees, number and type of facilities, and size of budget;

b. the type of the employer's operation, including the composition and structure of the employer's work force; and

c. the nature and cost of the accommodation needed.

4. An employer may not deny an employment opportunity to a qualified disabled employee or applicant if the basis for the denial is the need to make reasonable accommodation to the physical or mental limitations of the employee or applicant.

5. Each complaint will be handled on a case-by-case basis because of the variable nature of disability and potential accommodation.

J. "Sexual Harassment" means unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

1. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment.

2. Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual.

3. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

R606-1-3. Procedures--Request for Agency Action and Investigation File.

A. CONTENTS OF REQUEST FOR AGENCY ACTION

A request for agency action as specified in Section 34A-5-107, shall be filed at the Division office on a form designated by the Division. The completed form shall include all information required by Section 63G-4-201(3).

B. FILING OF REQUESTS FOR AGENCY ACTION

1. A request for agency action must be filed within 180 days after the alleged discriminatory or prohibited employment practice occurred.

2. A request for agency action shall be filed either by personal delivery or regular mail addressed to the Division's office in Salt Lake City, Utah.

3. Investigators and any other persons designated by the Division, shall be available to assist in the drafting and filing of requests for agency action at the Division's office during normal business hours.

C. RESPONSE/ANSWER TO REQUEST FOR AGENCY ACTION

1. The Division shall mail a copy of the request for agency action to the charging party and the respondent/employer within ten working days of the filing of the request for agency action.

2. The respondent must answer the allegations of discrimination or prohibited employment practice set out in the request for agency action in writing within thirty(30) days from the date of the request for agency action was sent. The response/answer shall be mailed, emailed, or faxed to the Division office. Any correspondence sent by email must be sent to the email address specified by the Division.

3. The response must:

a. Specifically address each allegation raised in the request for agency action, and

b. Be accompanied by any supporting evidence.

4. Failure to respond to a request for agency action will result in an investigation and possible determination without input or evidence from the non-responsive party.

5. Responses submitted beyond the thirty (30) day time limit described in subsection (2) will not be considered, unless an extension has been granted. Extensions are granted at the sole discretion of the Division and should not be expected.

D. INVESTIGATION

Pursuant to Section 34A-5-104(2)(b) and Section 34A-5-

107(3)(b), the Division may, with reasonable notice to the parties, conduct on-site visits, interviews, fact finding conferences, obtain records and other information and take such other action as is reasonably necessary to investigate the request for agency action. A party's unjustified failure to cooperate with the Division's reasonable investigative request may result in the Division concluding its investigation based on such other information as is available to the Division.

E. AMENDMENT OF REQUEST FOR AGENCY ACTION

1. All allegations of discrimination or prohibited employment practice set out in the request for agency action may be amended, either by the Division or the charging party prior to commencement of an evidentiary hearing and the respondent may amend its answer. Amendments made during or after an evidentiary hearing may be made only with the permission of the presiding officer. The Division shall permit liberal amendment of requests for agency action and filing of supplemental requests for agency action in order to accomplish the purpose of the Act.

2. Amendments or a supplemental request for agency action shall be in writing, or on forms furnished by the Division, signed and verified. Copies shall be filed in the same manner as in the case of original requests for agency action.

3. Amendments or a supplemental request for agency action shall be served on the respondent as in the case of an original request for agency action.

4. A request for agency action or a supplemental request for agency action may be withdrawn by the charging party prior to the issuance of a final order.

F. MAILING OF REQUEST FOR AGENCY ACTION

The mailing specified in Section 63G-4-201(3) shall be performed by the Division and the persons known to have a direct interest in the requested agency action as specified in Section 63G-4-201 (3)(b) shall be the charging party and the respondent/employer.

G. CLASSIFICATION OF PROCEEDING FOR PURPOSE OF UTAH ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

Pursuant to Section 63G-4-202(1), the procedures specified in Section 34A-5-107(1) through (5) are an informal process and are governed by Section 63G-4-203. Any settlement conferences scheduled pursuant to Section 34A-5-107(3) are not adjudicative hearings.

H. PRESIDING OFFICER

For those procedures specified in Section 34A-5-107(1) through (5), the presiding officer shall be the Director or the Director's designee. The presiding officer for the formal hearing referred to in Section 34A-5-6) through (11) shall be appointed by the Commission.

R606-1-4. Adjudication and Review Pursuant to Section 34A-5-107.

A. After a charge of discrimination has been investigated, the Director shall issue a Determination and Order. Alternatively, the Director may refer the charge to an investigator for further investigation.

B. A party dissatisfied with the Director's Determination and Order may request a de novo evidentiary hearing. The request must be in writing, state the party's reasons for seeking review, and must be received by the Division within 30 days of the date the Director signed the Determination and Order.

1. In computing the foregoing 30-day period, the day on which the Determination and Order are signed by the Director shall not be included. The last day of the 30-day period shall be included unless it is a weekend or legal holiday, in which event the 30-day period runs until the end of the next business day.

2. Unless a timely request for hearing is received by the Division, the Director's Determination and Order is the final

Commission Order.

3. If a timely request for hearing is received, the Division will transmit the request to the Division of Adjudication within the Commission for assignment to an Administrative Law Judge. The ALJ will conduct a de novo formal hearing and issue an order in conformity with the requirements of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

C. A party may request review of the ALJ's order by complying with the provisions of Section 34A-1-303 and Section 63G-4-301 of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

R606-1-5. Release of Information Obtained Through the Investigative Process.

A. Pursuant to Utah Code Subsection 34A-5-107(14), the Division may release information gained through its investigations or proceedings to a party to facilitate their participation in the investigation under the following circumstances:

1. The request is made in writing.
2. The Division has not received a request from the person or entity providing the information that such information be considered confidential.
3. The release of the information will not, in the determination of the Division impede the investigation; and
4. The Division has not determined the requested information should remain confidential or otherwise be protected.

B. If a person or entity requests in writing the information provided to the Commission be kept confidential, the Division will consider the reasons underlying the request and make a decision regarding the confidentiality of the information. This determination will govern the release of such information.

C. After the conclusion of the investigation, either party may request a copy of investigation file.

D. The Division generally will not release the following information:

1. work product;
2. personal contact information of any individual;
3. Social Security information;
4. bank account numbers; and
5. medical records, including the ADA questionnaire, unless an appropriate release of medical information is obtained.

E. The Division may charge for the costs of providing copies to the parties.

R606-1-6. Designation as Formal Proceedings.

The adjudicative proceedings referred to in Subsections 34A-5-107(6)-(10) are classified as formal proceedings for purposes of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

R606-1-7. Declaratory Orders.

A. PURPOSE

As required by Section 63G-4-503, this rule provides the procedures for submission, review, and disposition of petitions for agency Declaratory Orders on the applicability of statutes, rules, and Orders governing or issued by the agency.

B. PETITION FORM AND FILING

1. The petition shall be addressed and delivered to the Director, who shall mark the petition with the date of receipt.

2. The petition shall:

- (a) be clearly designated as a request for an agency Declaratory Order;

- (b) identify the statute, rule, or Order to be reviewed;
- (c) describe in detail the situation or circumstances in which applicability is to be reviewed;

- (d) describe the reason or need for the applicability review, addressing in particular why the review should not be considered frivolous;

- (e) include an address and telephone where the petitioner

can be contacted during regular work days;

(f) declare whether the petitioner has participated in a completed or on-going adjudicative proceeding concerning the same issue within the past 12 months; and

(g) be signed by the petitioner.

C. REVIEWABILITY

The agency shall not review a petition for a Declaratory Order that is:

1. not within the jurisdiction and competence of the agency;

2. trivial, irrelevant, or immaterial; or

3. otherwise excluded by state or federal law.

D. PETITION REVIEW AND DISPOSITION

1. The Director shall promptly review and consider the petition and may:

(a) meet with the petitioner;

(b) consult with Legal Counsel; or

(c) take any action consistent with law that the agency deems necessary to provide the petition adequate review and due consideration.

2. The Director may issue an order pursuant to Section 63G-4-503(6).

E. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Review of a Declaratory Order is per Section 63G-4-302 only.

R606-1-8. Time.

A. An Order is deemed issued on the date on the face of the Order which is the date the presiding officer signs the Order.

B. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these rules or by applicable statute:

1. The day of the act, event, finding, or default, or the date an Order is issued, shall not be included;

2. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a state legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next working day;

3. When the period of time prescribed is less than seven days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and state legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation;

4. No additional time for mailing will be allowed.

KEY: discrimination, employment, time

December 31, 2014

34A-5-101 et seq.

Notice of Continuation August 30, 2011

63G-4-102 et seq.

R612. Labor Commission, Industrial Accidents.**R612-400. Workers' Compensation Insurance, Self-Insurance and Waivers.****R612-400-1. Policy Reporting by Workers' Compensation Insurance Carriers.**

An insurance carrier writing workers' compensation insurance in Utah shall report to the Division the information required by Section 34A-2-205 of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act as follows:

1. The report shall be filed on behalf of the insurance carrier by an agent that has been approved by the Division as meeting the Division's filing standards.

2. The insurance carrier's agent shall submit the information electronically in accordance with the standards and format established by the International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards and Commissions (IAIABC).

R612-400-2. Workers' Compensation Coverage for Professional Employer Organizations and Client Companies.**A. Purpose, Authority and Scope.**

1. Purpose. The Utah Professional Employer Organization Licensing Act, Title 31A, Chapter 40, Utah Code Annotated, ("the Act") allows a professional employer organization ("PEO") and a client company to establish a contractual relationship by which the PEO and client company are co-employers of some or all of the client company's workers. This rule establishes workers' compensation coverage and reporting requirements for such co-employment relationships.

2. Authority. This rule is enacted pursuant to authority granted by Section 34A-40-209 of the Act.

3. Scope. This rule applies only to those situations in which one or more workers are co-employees of a PEO and client company. The rule does not apply to workers who are solely employed by either a PEO or a client company. In such cases, the coverage and reporting requirements generally applicable to sole employers must be followed.

B. Alternatives for Providing Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage for Co-employees.

1. Coverage provided by Client Company utilizing a PEO. A client company may provide workers' compensation coverage for co-employees of the client company and PEO by purchasing an insurance policy from a workers' compensation insurance company. The insurance policy shall list the client company as the named insured and shall provide coverage for the PEO as an additional insured by means of an individual endorsement.

2. Coverage provided through a PEO for a client company. Alternatively, a PEO may provide workers' compensation coverage for co-employees of the client company and PEO by purchasing an insurance policy, if available, from a workers' compensation insurance company. The insurance policy shall list the PEO as the named insured and shall provide coverage for the client company as an additional insured by means of an individual endorsement.

C. Insurance Carrier Reporting Obligation.

1. New Policies. An insurance company providing workers' compensation coverage to a PEO and client company shall comply with the reporting requirements set forth in Subsection R612-400-1. Such reports shall identify any PEO or client company covered by endorsement under the policy.

2. Additional insureds under an existing policy. If an insurance company extends coverage under an existing policy to a PEO or client company by means of an additional endorsement, the company shall report such additional endorsement and coverage to the Division in accordance with the requirements of Section R612-400-1.

3. Cancellations. An insurance company shall notify the Division of cancellation of coverage for any PEO or client company by complying with the requirements of Section R612-400-1. Failure by an insurance company to provide such notice

will result in the continuation of coverage by the insurance company until the Division receives notification and may also result in imposition of penalties pursuant to Section 34A-2-205.

D. Reporting Injuries.

Work-related injuries of co-employees shall be reported in the name of the client company.

R612-400-3. Self Insurance of Workers' Compensation Obligations.

A. Purpose, Authority and Scope. 34A-2-201.5 of the Utah Workers' Compensation Act allows an employer or public agency insurance mutual to request authorization from the Division to self-insure workers' compensation obligations. Pursuant to the authority granted by Section 34A-2-201.5, this rule establishes procedures for applying for authorization to self-insure; it also establishes standards for Division decisions to grant, deny, or revoke such authorization and addresses the process for appealing Division decisions.

B. Definitions. In addition to the definitions found in Subsection 34A-2-201.5(1) and Section R612-100-2, the following definitions apply to this rule:

1. "Acceptable Credit Rating Agency" means Dun and Bradstreet or another similarly reputable credit rating agency acceptable to the Division.

2. "Aggregate Excess Insurance" is the amount of insurance required to cover the total accumulated workers' compensation benefits for all claims payable for a given period of time with the employer retaining an obligation for a designated amount as a deductible and insurance company paying all amounts due thereafter up to a maximum total obligation.

3. "Applicant" means an employer or public agency insurance mutual seeking initial authorization or renewal authorization to self-insure workers' compensation obligations.

4. "Reserve" is defined as the amount necessary to satisfy all debts, past, present, and future, incurred by reason of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, the origins of which commenced prior to the date of reserve determination.

5. "Self-Insured" means an employer or public agency insurance mutual that is authorized by the Division to self-insure workers' compensation obligations.

6. "Specific Excess Insurance" is defined as the amount of insurance required to satisfy workers' compensation obligations related to a workplace accident or disease with the employer retaining an obligation for a designated amount as a deductible and the insurance company assuming the obligation for all amounts due thereafter.

C. Application Process. An Applicant must complete the following process to receive Division authorization to self-insure.

1. The Applicant shall complete Division Form 109, "Application for Self Insurance" and submit the form to the Division, together with payment of the applicable fee as established by the Commission pursuant to Section 63J-1-504.

2. The Applicant shall demonstrate that it has been in business continuously for five years immediately preceding its application.

a. If the Applicant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of another company, it may satisfy this requirement by demonstrating that the parent company has been in business continuously for five years immediately preceding the application, provided that the parent company guarantees the Applicant's workers' compensation obligations. Unless this guarantee requirement is waived by the Division, the form and substance of any such guarantee is subject to Division approval.

b. If the Applicant has changed its business name, the applicant may satisfy this requirement by demonstrating that it has been in business under a combination of its current name and previous name continuously for five years immediately

preceding the application.

c. If the Applicant has been formed by merger of two or more companies, the applicant may satisfy this requirement by demonstrating that it and at least one of its predecessor companies, when considered jointly, have been in business continuously for five years immediately preceding the application.

3. The Applicant shall demonstrate sufficient financial strength and liquidity to pay its workers' compensation obligations promptly and in full. The Applicant shall submit to the Division:

a. A current, certified financial statement or other proof acceptable to the Division of the Applicant's financial ability to pay direct compensation and other related expenses;

b. Proof that the Applicant is covered by specific aggregate excess insurance issued by a company authorized to transact such business in Utah and with policy limits and retention amounts acceptable to the Division. The insurance company shall execute Division Form 303, "Utah Bankruptcy and Insolvency Endorsement" for each covered self-insured entity and shall name the Uninsured Employers' Fund as an additional insured.

c. A surety bond issued by a corporate surety authorized to transact such business in this state or other acceptable security as approved by the Division. If a surety bond is submitted, it shall be issued on Division Form 213E, "Self-Insurance Aggregate Surety Bond" in an amount established by the Division based on its review of the applicant's past incurred losses, exposure, and contingency factors. The minimum bond shall be \$100,000.

i. With Division approval, a surety bond provided under this subsection may be replaced with another surety bond, provided that a 60-day notice of termination of liability is given to the Division by the original surety, the replacement bond is issued on the prescribed form, and the new surety accepts the liability of the previous surety or a guarantee is filed by all sureties acknowledging their respective liabilities and periods of time covering such liabilities.

ii. The Division may waive surety bond requirements for a public entity.

4. The Division shall confirm through Dun and Bradstreet or other acceptable credit rating agency that the Applicant is within the agency's two highest composite credit appraisal ratings and two highest ratings of estimated financial strength.

a. An Applicant that is within the agency's two highest composite credit appraisal ratings but has received only a "fair" or equivalent composite credit rating may be granted authorization to self-insure by satisfying any additional security requirements required by the Division.

b. The Division may waive credit rating requirements for a public entity, provided that the public entity files financial statements or such other supplemental information as the Division finds necessary.

5. The Applicant shall demonstrate its ability to properly administer a self-insurance program.

a. The Applicant shall either procure the services of an insurance carrier or adjusting company to administer claims and establish reserves or demonstrate that the Applicant has sufficient competent staff to perform such tasks.

b. The Applicant or its adjusting company shall maintain within Utah a knowledgeable contact concerning claims and shall maintain a toll free number or accept a reasonable number of collect calls from injured employees.

c. The Applicant shall register with the Division a designated agent in Utah who is authorized to receive on behalf of the Applicant all notices or orders provided for under the Utah Workers' Compensation Act or the Utah Occupational Disease Act.

d. At its discretion, the Division may train and test

adjustors and administrators of self-insurance programs.

6. A subsidiary company may rely upon its parent company to satisfy any of the requirements of subsection C of this rule, provided that the parent company guarantees all the subsidiary company's workers' compensation liabilities. The form and substance of such guarantees must be approved by the Division.

D. Division Action to Grant or Deny Authorization to Self-Insure.

1. If the Division determines that the Applicant has satisfactorily completed the application process required by subsection C, the Division shall issue written authorization for the applicant to self-insure. Such authorization shall be effective for one year from issuance and may be renewed annually as set forth in subsection E of this rule.

2. If the Division determines that the Applicant has not satisfied the requirement of subsection C, the Division will issue a written notice denying the Applicant's request to self-insure. The notice of denial shall state the basis for denial, advise the Applicant of any actions necessary to correct deficiencies in its application, and set forth the Applicant's right to appeal the denial.

E. Renewal of Authorization to Self-Insure.

1. Annual Renewal Application. To request annual renewal of authority to self-insure, a self-insured shall complete and submit Division Form 223E, "Renewal Application for Self Insurance" together with payment of the applicable fee as established by the Commission pursuant to Section 63J-1-504.

a. The completed "Renewal Application" and applicable fee must be submitted at least 60 days before the expiration of the previous self-insurance authorization. Late filing of a renewal application may result in suspension or cancellation of self-insurance privileges.

b. Renewal applicants must satisfy all requirements set forth in subsection C of this rule, except that renewal applicants whose financial information cannot be obtained from Dun and Bradstreet will be required to file financial statements or such other supplemental information as the Division finds necessary.

2. If the Division determines that the renewal applicant qualifies for renewal of authorization to self-insure, the Division shall issue a written renewal. Such renewal shall be effective for one year from issuance.

3. If the Division determines that the renewal applicant has not satisfied the requirements of this rule, the Division will issue a written denial of the request to renew, stating the specific basis for denial, advising the applicant of any actions necessary to correct deficiencies in its renewal application, and the applicant's right to appeal the denial.

F. Revocation of Authority to Self-Insure.

1. In cases where a self-insured entity merges with another entity, the existing authorization to self-insure will be revoked and the newly formed entity must apply for authority to self-insure in its own right.

2. If the Division receives complaints regarding a self-insured's practices or ability to satisfy its obligations, has other reason to believe that a self-insured no longer meets the standards for self-insurance set forth in this rule, or has failed to meet other requirements imposed by law upon self-insureds, the Division shall provide written notice to the self-insured and provide the self-insured a reasonable opportunity to respond.

a. If, after reviewing the self-insured's response, the Division remains of the opinion that the self-insured no longer meets the standards for self-insurance, the Division shall commence informal adjudicative proceedings to revoke the self-insured's authority to self-insure.

b. At the conclusion of such proceedings, the Division shall issue either:

i. written confirmation of the self-insured's continuing authority to self-insure; or

ii. written revocation of authority to self-insure, stating the specific basis for revocation, the self-insured's appeal rights, and the self-insured's right to continue its self insured status by providing additional security pursuant to subsection F of this rule.

c. Within 60 days of notice of revocation, a self-insured whose self-insurance privileges are revoked shall obtain security for their reserve requirements under the two step process set forth in subsection G.1 and 2 of this rule.

G. Continuation of Self-Insurance Authorization by Providing Additional Security.

1. A self-insured that falls below the standards required by subsection C.4 of this rule may, at the discretion of the Division, be allowed to continue self-insurance privileges if the following steps are taken:

a. An independent actuarial study, at the self-insured's expense and satisfactory to the Division, establishes the self-insured's reserve requirements.

b. The self-insured provides acceptable security to the Division for such reserve requirements.

2. Self-insured which retain their self-insurance authorization by complying with the requirements of subsection F.1 and 2 are subject to quarterly financial reviews by the Division

H. Appeals.

An entity dissatisfied with a Division decision to deny or revoke self-insured status may contest the decision by filing an Application For Hearing with the Commission's Adjudication Division pursuant to 34A-302(1) of the Utah Labor Commission Act and complying with the rules and procedures of the Adjudication Division.

R612-400-4. Waivers.

A. Authority and Purpose.

Pursuant to Title 34A, Chapter Two, Part Ten, Workers' Compensation Coverage Waivers Act ("the Act"), this rule establishes procedures for applying for workers' compensation coverage waivers. The rule also addresses the effect of coverage waivers and procedures to be followed by the Labor Commission's Industrial Accidents Division in granting, denying, or revoking coverage waivers.

B. Procedure for Application, Issuance and Renewal of Coverage Waiver.

1. A business entity may obtain a coverage waiver by:

a. completing the application process, available either online at the Utah Labor Commission website or by written application also available at the Commission;

b. submitting the supporting documents required by 34A-2-1004 of the Act; and

c. paying a non-refundable application fee of \$50, used to defray the costs of processing and evaluating the application. Payment of the fee by check may delay issuance of a coverage waiver until the check has been honored.

2. If the Division determines that a business entity has satisfied each requirement for a coverage waiver, the Division will issue the coverage waiver. If the Division determines that a business entity has not satisfied each requirement for a workers' compensation insurance waiver, the Division will issue a written denial to the business entity, stating the basis for denial and setting forth the business entity's appeal rights.

3. Subject to revocation of a coverage waiver as provided by subsection C. of this section, a coverage waiver remains in effect for the following time periods:

a. A coverage waiver issued by a licensed workers' compensation insurance company prior to July 1, 2011, the effective date of the Act, shall remain effective for the period shown on the coverage waiver.

b. A coverage waiver issued by the Division after July 1, 2011, shall be effective for one year from the date the coverage

waiver is issued.

4. A business entity may renew a coverage waiver by completing the on-line renewal application available at the Utah Labor Commission website and satisfying the requirements set forth in subsection B.1.b. and c. of this rule.

C. Revocation.

1. If the Division has reason to believe that a business entity no longer qualifies for a coverage waiver, the Division shall institute proceedings to determine whether the business entity's coverage waiver should be revoked. Such proceedings shall be conducted as informal proceedings under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

2. If the Division concludes that the business entity does not satisfy each requirement for a coverage waiver, the Division will issue a written order revoking the waiver certificate. The order shall state the basis for revocation and the business entity's appeal rights. The Division may also initiate other proceedings authorized by the Utah Workers' Compensation Act to compel the business entity to obtain workers' compensation coverage for its employees.

D. Appeal Rights.

A business entity may challenge a Division decision to deny or revoke a coverage waiver by filing an appeal of the decision with the Adjudication Division. Such appeal proceedings shall be conducted as de novo formal adjudicatory proceedings under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

E. Effect, Verification and Limitation of Coverage Waiver.

1. Effect of coverage waiver. Subsection 34A-2-103 (7) (c) permits an employer contracting with a business entity to rely upon a valid coverage waiver issued by the Division as proof that the business entity is not required to have a workers' compensation insurance policy.

2. Verification of coverage waiver. Before an employer may rely upon a business entity's coverage waiver, the employer shall retain the following documents:

a. A photocopy of the coverage waiver issued to the business entity by the Division; and

b. A printout of the Division's waiver status verification web page showing that the business entity's coverage waiver had not been revoked as of the date on which the employer contracted with the business entity.

3. Limitations to effect of coverage waiver. A coverage waiver does not excuse a business entity from obtaining and maintaining workers' compensation insurance coverage for employees who are entitled to such coverage under the Utah Workers' Compensation Act. If and when a business entity has such employees, any coverage waiver previously issued to that business entity becomes void and the business entity must immediately obtain workers' compensation coverage.

R612-400-5. Premium Rates for the Uninsured Employers' Fund and the Employers' Reinsurance Fund.

A. Pursuant to Section 59-9-101(2), Section 59-9-101.3 and 34A-2-202 the workers' compensation premium rates effective January 1, 2015, as established by the Labor Commission, shall be:

1. 0.35% for the Uninsured Employers' Fund;
2. 3.0% for the Employers' Reinsurance Fund;

B. The premium rates are a percentage of the total workers' compensation insurance premium income as detailed in Section 59-9-101(2)(a).

**KEY: workers' compensation, insurance, rates, waivers
December 22, 2014 59-9-101(2)**

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.**R657-13. Taking Fish and Crayfish.****R657-13-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19 of the Utah Code, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking fish and crayfish.

(2) Specific dates, areas, methods of take, requirements and other administrative details which may change annually and are pertinent are published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

R657-13-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.
(2) In addition:

(a) "Aggregate" means the combined total of two or more species of fish or two or more size classes of fish which are covered by a limit distinction.

(b) "Angling" means fishing with a rod, pole, tipup, handline, or trollboard that has a single line with legal hooks, baits, or lures attached to it, and is held in the hands of, or within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of, the person fishing.

(c)(i) "Artificial fly" means a fly made by the method known as fly tying.

(ii) "Artificial fly" does not mean a weighted jig, lure, spinner, attractor blade, or bait.

(d) "Artificial lure" means a device made of rubber, wood, metal, glass, fiber, feathers, hair, or plastic with a hook or hooks attached. Artificial lures, including artificial flies, do not include fish eggs or other chemically treated or processed natural baits or any natural or human-made food, or any lures that have been treated with a natural or artificial fish attractant or feeding stimulant.

(e) "Daily limit" means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected aquatic wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

(f) "Bait" means a digestible substance, including worms, cheese, salmon eggs, marshmallows, or manufactured baits including human-made items that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants or feeding stimulants.

(g) "Camp" means, for the purposes of this rule, any place providing temporary overnight accommodation for anglers including a camper, campground, tent, trailer, cabin, houseboat, boat, or hotel.

(h) "Chumming" means dislodging or depositing in the water any substance not attached to a hook, line, or trap, which may attract fish.

(i) "Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish" means any fish species or fish parts which have been processed using a chemical or physical preservation technique other than freezing including irradiation, salting, cooking, or oiling and are marketed, sold or traded for financial gain as bait.

(j) "Dipnet" means a small bag net with a handle that is used to scoop fish or crayfish from the water.

(k) "Filleting" means the processing of fish for human consumption typically done by cutting away flesh from bones, skin, and body.

(l) "Fishing contest" means any organized event or gathering where anglers are awarded prizes, points or money for their catch.

(m) "Float tube" means an inflatable floating device less than 48 inches in any dimension, capable of supporting one person.

(n) "Free Shafting" means to release a pointed shaft that is not tethered or attached by physical means to the diver in an attempt to take fish while engaged in underwater spearfishing.

(o) "Gaff" means a spear or hook, with or without a handle, used for holding or lifting fish.

(p) "Game fish" means Bonneville cisco; bluegill; bullhead; channel catfish; crappie; green sunfish; largemouth

bass; northern pike; Sacramento perch; smallmouth bass; striped bass, trout (rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, lake/mackinaw, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing); tiger muskellunge; walleye; white bass; whitefish; wiper; and yellow perch.

(q) "Handline" means a piece of line held in the hand and not attached to a pole used for taking fish or crayfish.

(r) "Immediately Released" means that the fish should be quickly unhooked and released back into the water where caught. Fish that must be immediately released cannot be held on a stringer, or in a live well or any other container or restraining device.

(s) "Lake" means the standing water level existing at any time within a lake basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the lake.

(t) "Length measurement" means the greatest length between the tip of the head or snout and the tip of the caudal (tail) fin when the fin rays are squeezed together. Measurement is taken in a straight line and not over the curve of the body.

(u) "Liftnet" means a small net that is drawn vertically through the water column to take fish or crayfish.

(v) "Motor" means an electric or internal combustion engine.

(w) "Nongame fish" means species of fish not listed as game fish.

(x) "Permanent residence" means, for the purposes of this rule only, the domicile an individual claims pursuant to Utah Code 23-13-2(13).

(y) "Possession limit" means, for purposes of this rule only, two daily limits, including fish in a cooler, camper, tent, freezer, livewell or any other place of storage, excluding fish stored in an individual's permanent residence.

(z) "Protected aquatic wildlife" means, for purposes of this rule only, all species of fish, crustaceans, or amphibians.

(aa) "Reservoir" means the standing water level existing at any time within a reservoir basin. Unless posted otherwise, a stream flowing inside or within the high water mark is not considered part of the reservoir.

(bb) "Seine" means a small mesh net with a weighted line on the bottom and float line on the top that is drawn through the water. This type of net is used to enclose fish when its ends are brought together.

(cc) "Setline" means a line anchored to a non-moving object and not attached to a fishing pole.

(dd) "Single hook" means a hook or multiple hooks having a common shank.

(ee) "Snagging" or "gaffing" means to take a fish in a manner that the fish does not take the hook voluntarily into its mouth.

(ff) "Spear" means a long-shafted, sharply pointed, hand held instrument with or without barbs used to spear fish from above the surface of the water.

(gg) "Tributary" means a stream flowing into a larger stream, lake, or reservoir.

(hh)(i) "Trout" means species of the family Salmonidae, including rainbow, albino, cutthroat, brown, golden, brook, tiger, lake (mackinaw), splake, kokanee salmon, and grayling or any hybrid of the foregoing.

(ii) "Trout" does not include whitefish or Bonneville cisco.

(ii) "Underwater spearfishing" means fishing by a person swimming, snorkeling, or diving and using a mechanical device held in the hand, which uses a rubber band, spring, pneumatic power, or other device to propel a pointed shaft to take fish from under the surface of the water.

R657-13-3. Fishing License Requirements and Free Fishing Day.

(1) A license is not required on free fishing day, a

Saturday in June, annually. All other laws and rules apply.

(2) A person 12 years of age or older shall purchase a fishing license before engaging in any regulated fishing activity pursuant to Section 23-19-18.

(3) A person under 12 years of age may fish without a license and take a full daily and possession limit.

R657-13-4. Fishing Contests.

All fishing contests shall be held pursuant to R657-58 Fishing Contests and Clinics.

R657-13-5. Interstate Waters And Reciprocal Fishing Permits.

(1) Bear Lake

(a) The holder of a valid Utah or Idaho fishing or combination license may fish within Bear Lake as follows:

(i) an individual may fish with up to two poles on the Utah portion of Bear Lake; and

(ii) an individual must comply with Idaho regulations regarding fishing with more than one pole when fishing on the Idaho portion of Bear Lake.

(b) Only one daily limit may be taken in a single day even if licensed in both states. (2) Reciprocal Fishing Permits

(a) The purchase of a reciprocal fishing permit allows a person to fish across state boundaries of interstate waters.

(b) Reciprocal fishing permits are offered for Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoir (See Subsections (3) and (4)).

(c) Utah residents may obtain reciprocal fishing permits by contacting the state of Arizona for Lake Powell and the state of Wyoming for Flaming Gorge.

(d) Nonresidents may obtain reciprocal fishing permits through the division's web site, from online license agents and division offices.

(e) The reciprocal fishing permit must be:

(i) used in conjunction with a valid unexpired fishing or combination license from a reciprocating state; and

(ii) signed by the holder as the holder's name appears on the valid unexpired fishing or combination license from the reciprocating state.

(f) Reciprocal fishing permits are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase.

(g) Anglers are subject to the laws and rules of the state in which they are fishing.

(h) Only one daily limit may be taken in a single day even if licensed in both states.

(3) Lake Powell Reservoir

(a) Any person qualifying as an Arizona resident and having in their possession a valid resident Arizona fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing permit for Lake Powell can fish within the Utah boundaries of Lake Powell.

(b) Any person who is not a resident of Utah or Arizona must purchase the appropriate nonresident licenses for Utah and Arizona to fish both sides of Lake Powell.

(c) Any person possessing a valid Utah fishing license is permitted to fish anywhere on Lake Powell, including the Arizona portion of the reservoir.

(d) A person possessing a valid Arizona fishing license shall be required to purchase a valid Utah reciprocal permit to fish the Utah waters of Lake Powell.

(4) Flaming Gorge Reservoir

Any person possessing a valid Wyoming fishing license and a Utah reciprocal fishing permit for Flaming Gorge is permitted to fish within the Utah waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

R657-13-6. Angling.

(1) While angling, the angler shall be within sight (not to exceed 100 feet) of the equipment being used at all times, except setlines.

(2) Angling with more than two lines is unlawful, except:

(a) while fishing for crayfish without the use of fish hooks as provided in R657-13-15; or

(b) while fishing through the ice at Flaming Gorge Reservoir as provided in R657-13-7.

(3) No artificial lure may have more than three hooks. (4) No line may have attached to it more than three baited hooks, three artificial flies, or three artificial lures, except for a setline.

(5) When angling through the ice, the hole may not exceed 12 inches across at the widest point, except at Bear Lake, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and Fish Lake where specific limitations apply.

R657-13-7. Fishing With More than One Pole.

(1) A person may use up to two fishing poles to take fish on all waters open to fishing, provided they possess an unexpired fishing or combination license, except as provided in Subsection (2) below.

(2) A person may use up to six lines when fishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir through the ice. When using more than one line at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, the angler's name shall be attached to each line, pole, or tip-up, and the angler shall check only their lines.

(3) Regardless of the number of poles or lines used, an angler may not take more than one daily limit or possess more than one possession limit. (4) When fishing on waters located within another state, a person must abide by that state's regulations regarding fishing with more than one pole.

R657-13-8. Setline Fishing.

(1) A person may use a setline to take fish only in the Bear River proper downstream from the Idaho state line, including Cutler Reservoir and outlet canals; Little Bear River below Valley View Highway (SR-30); Malad River; and Utah Lake.

(2) A person may use up to two lines for angling while setline fishing. (3) No more than one setline per angler may be used and it may not contain more than 15 hooks.

(4)(a) A setline permit may be obtained through the division's web site, from license agents and division offices.

(b) A setline permit is required in addition to any valid Utah fishing or combination license.

(c) A setline permit is a 365 day permit valid only when used in conjunction with any unexpired Utah fishing or combination license.

(5) When fishing with a setline, the angler shall be within 100 yards of the surface or bank of the water being fished. (6) A setline shall have one end attached to a nonmoving object, not attached to a fishing pole, and shall have attached a legible tag with the name, address, and setline permit number of the angler.

(7) Anglers under 12 years of age must purchase a valid Utah one day, seven day or annual fishing or combination license and setline permit in order to use a setline.

R657-13-9. Underwater Spearfishing.

(1) A person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may engage in underwater spearfishing, only as provided in this Section.

(2) The following waters are open to underwater spearfishing from January 1 through December 31 for all species of game fish, unless specified otherwise by individual water:

(a) Big Sand Wash Reservoir (Duchesne County);

(b) Brown's Draw Reservoir (Duchesne County);

(c) Causey Reservoir (Weber County);

(d) Deer Creek Reservoir (Wasatch County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(e) East Canyon Reservoir (Morgan County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is

closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(f) Echo Reservoir (Summit County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(g) Electric Lake (Emery County);

(h) Fish Lake (Sevier County), except underwater spearfishing for any game fish is closed from September 16 to the first Saturday in June the following year;

(i) Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(j) Grantsville Reservoir (Tooele County);

(k) Ken's Lake (San Juan County);

(l) Lake Powell (Garfield, Kane and San Juan Counties), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(m) Newcastle Reservoir (Iron County), except underwater spearfishing is closed for all species of game fish other than wipers and rainbow trout;

(n) Pineview Reservoir (Weber County), except underwater spearfishing is closed for:

(i) largemouth and small mouth bass from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June; and

(ii) tiger musky year round.

(o) Porcupine Reservoir (Cache County);

(p) Recapture Reservoir (San Juan County);

(q) Red Fleet Reservoir (Uintah County);

(r) Rockport Reservoir (Summit County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(s) Sand Lake (Uintah County);

(t) Smith-Moorehouse Reservoir (Summit County);

(u) Starvation Reservoir (Duchesne County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(v) Steinaker Reservoir (Uintah County), except underwater spearfishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass is closed from April 1 through the fourth Saturday in June;

(w) Willard Bay Reservoir (Box Elder County); and

(x) Yuba Reservoir (Juab and Sanpete Counties).

(3) Nongame fish, excluding prohibited species listed in Section R657-13-13, may be taken by underwater spearfishing:

(a) in the waters listed in Subsection (2) and at Blue Lake (Tooele County) for tilapia and pacu only; and

(b) during the open angling season set for a given body of water.

(4) The waters listed in Subsections (2) and (3)(a) are the only waters open to underwater spearfishing for game or nongame fish, except carp may be taken by means of underwater spearfishing from any water open to angling during the open angling season set for a given body of water.

(5)(a) Underwater spearfishing is permitted from official sunrise to official sunset only, except burbot may be taken by underwater spearfishing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County) between official sunset and official sunrise.

(b) No other species of fish may be taken with underwater spearfishing techniques at Flaming Gorge Reservoir or any other water in the state between official sunset and official sunrise.

(6)(a) Use of artificial light is unlawful while engaged in underwater spearfishing, except artificial light may be used when underwater spearfishing for burbot at Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Daggett County).

(b) Artificial light may not be used when underwater spearfishing for fish species other than burbot at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

(7) Free shafting is prohibited while engaged in underwater spearfishing.

(8) The daily limit and possession limit for underwater spearfishing is the same as the daily limit and possession limit

applied to anglers using other techniques in the waters listed in Subsections (2) and (3)(a), and as identified in the annual Utah Fishing Guidebook issued by the Utah Wildlife Board.

R657-13-10. Dipnetting.

(1) Hand-held dipnets may be used to land game fish legally taken by angling. However, they may not be used as a primary method to take game fish from Utah waters except at Bear Lake where they are permitted for Bonneville Cisco.

(2) The opening of the dipnet may not exceed 18 inches.

(3) When dipnetting through the ice, the size of the hole is unrestricted.

(4) Hand held dipnets may also be used to take crayfish and nongame fish, except prohibited fish.

R657-13-11. Restrictions on Taking Fish and Crayfish.

(1) Artificial light is permitted while angling, except when underwater spearfishing. However artificial light is permitted while underwater spearfishing for burbot in Flaming Gorge or while fishing for carp with a bow, crossbow, or spear statewide.

(2) A person may not obstruct a waterway, use a chemical, explosive, electricity, poison, crossbow, firearm, pellet gun, or archery equipment to take fish or crayfish, except as provided in Subsection R657-13-14(2) and Section R657-13-20.

(3)(a) A person may not possess a gaff while angling, or take protected aquatic wildlife by snagging or gaffing, except:

(i) a gaff may be used at Lake Powell to land striped bass; and

(ii) snagging may be used at Bear Lake to take Bonneville cisco.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(a)(ii) and Section R657-13-21, a fish hooked anywhere other than the mouth must be immediately released.

(4) Chumming is prohibited on all waters, except as provided in Section R657-13-20.

(5) The use of a float tube or a boat, with or without a motor, to take protected aquatic wildlife is permitted on many public waters. However, boaters should be aware that other agencies may have additional restrictions on the use of float tubes, boats, or boats with motors on some waters.

(6) Nongame fish and crayfish may be taken only as provided in Sections R657-13-14 and R657-13-15.

R657-13-12. Bait.

(1) Use or possession of corn, hominy, or live baitfish while fishing is unlawful.

(2) Use or possession of tiger salamanders (live or dead) while fishing is unlawful.

(3) Use or possession of any bait while fishing on waters designated artificial fly and lure only is unlawful.

(4) Use or possession of artificial baits which are commercially imbedded or covered with fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful.

(5) Use or possession of bait in the form of fresh or frozen fish or fish parts while fishing is unlawful, except as provided below and in Subsections (7) and (8).

(a) Dead Bonneville cisco may be used as bait only in Bear Lake.

(b) Dead yellow perch may be used as bait only in: Deer Creek, Echo, Fish Lake, Gunnison, Hyrum, Johnson, Jordanelle, Mantua, Mill Meadow, Newton, Pineview, Rockport, Starvation, Utah Lake, Willard Bay and Yuba reservoirs.

(c) Dead white bass may be used as bait only in Utah Lake and the Jordan River.

(d) Dead shad, from Lake Powell, may be used as bait only in Lake Powell. Dead shad must not be removed from the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

(e) Dead striped bass, from Lake Powell, may be used as bait only in Lake Powell.

(f) Dead fresh or frozen salt water species including sardines and anchovies may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

(g) Dead mountain sucker, white sucker, Utah sucker, redbreasted shiner, speckled dace, mottled sculpin, fat head minnow, Utah chub, and common carp may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

(6) Commercially prepared and chemically treated baitfish or their parts may be used as bait in any water where bait is permitted.

(7) The eggs of any species of fish caught in Utah, except prohibited fish, may be used in any water where bait is permitted. However, eggs may not be taken or used from fish that are being released.

(8) Use of live crayfish for bait is legal only on the water where the crayfish is captured. It is unlawful to transport live crayfish away from the water where captured.

(9) Manufactured, human-made items that may not be digestible, that are chemically treated with food stuffs, chemical fish attractants, or feeding stimulants may not be used on waters where bait is prohibited.

(10) On any water declared infested by the Wildlife Board with an aquatic invasive species, or that is subject to a closure order or control plan under R657-60, it shall be unlawful to transport any species of baitfish (live or dead) from the infested water for use as bait in any other water of the State. Baitfish are defined as those species listed in sections (5)(b), (5)(c), (5)(f) and (8).

R657-13-13. Prohibited Fish.

(1) The following species of fish are classified as prohibited and may not be taken or held in possession:

- (a) Bonytail (*Gila elegans*);
- (b) Bluehead sucker (*Catostomus discobolus*);
- (c) Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*);
- (d) Flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*);
- (e) Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*), except at Lake Powell;

- (f) Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*);
- (g) Humpback chub (*Gila cypha*);
- (h) June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*);
- (i) Least chub (*Lotichthys phlegethontis*);
- (j) Northern Leatherside chub (*Lepidomeda copei*);
- (k) Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*);
- (l) Roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*);
- (m) Southern Leatherside chub (*Lepidomeda aliciae*);
- (n) Virgin River chub (*Gila seminuda*);
- (o) Virgin spinedace (*Lepidomeda mollispinis*); and
- (p) Woundfin (*Plagopterus argentissimus*).

(2) Any of these species taken while attempting to take other legal species shall be immediately released.

R657-13-14. Taking Nongame Fish.

(1)(a) As provided in this Section, a person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take nongame fish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.

(b) A person may not take any species of fish designated as prohibited in Section R657-13-13.

(2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), nongame fish may be taken by angling, traps, bow and arrow, liftnets, dipnets, cast nets, seine, or spear in any water of the state with an open fishing season.

(b) Nongame fish may not be taken in the following waters, except carp may be taken by angling, archery, crossbow, spear, or underwater spearfishing statewide:

- (i) San Juan River;
- (ii) Colorado River;
- (iii) Green River (from confluence with Colorado River

upstream to Colorado state line in Dinosaur National Monument);

(iv) Green River (from Colorado state line in Brown's Park upstream to Flaming Gorge Dam, including Gorge Creek, a tributary entering the Green River at Little Hole);

(v) White River (Uintah County);

(vi) Duchesne River (from Myton to confluence with Green River);

(vii) Virgin River (Main stem, North, and East Forks).

(viii) Ash Creek;

(ix) Beaver Dam Wash;

(x) Fort Pierce Wash;

(xi) La Verkin Creek;

(xii) Santa Clara River (Pine Valley Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Virgin River);

(xiii) Diamond Fork;

(xiv) Thistle Creek;

(xv) Main Canyon Creek (tributary to Wallsburg Creek);

(xvi) Provo River (below Deer Creek Dam);

(xvii) Spanish Fork River;

(xviii) Hobbie Creek (Utah County);

(xix) Snake Valley waters (west and north of US-6 and that part of US-6 and US-50 in Millard and Juab counties);

(xx) Raft River (from the Idaho state line, including all tributaries);

(xxi) Weber River; and

(xxii) Yellow Creek.

(c) Nongame fish, may be taken by underwater spearfishing in the waters and under the conditions specified in Section R657-13-9.

(3) Seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width.

(4) Cast nets must not exceed 10 feet in diameter.

(5) Except as provided in Section R657-13-21, lawfully taken nongame fish shall be either released or killed immediately upon removing them from the water, however, they may not be left or abandoned on the shoreline.

R657-13-15. Taking Crayfish.

(1) A person possessing a valid Utah fishing or combination license may take crayfish for personal, noncommercial purposes during the open fishing season set for the given body of water.

(2) Crayfish may be taken by hand or with a trap, pole, liftnet, dipnet, handline, or seine, provided that:

(a) game fish or their parts, or any substance unlawful for angling, is not used for bait;

(b) seines shall not exceed 10 feet in length or width;

(c) no more than five lines are used, and no more than two lines may have hooks attached. On unhooked lines, bait is tied to the line so that the crayfish grasps the bait with its claw; and

(d) live crayfish are not transported from the body of water where taken.

R657-13-16. Possession and Transportation of Dead Fish and Crayfish.

(1)(a) At all waters except Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir, Panguitch Lake, Jordanelle Reservoir and Lake Powell, game fish may be dressed, filleted, have heads and/or tails removed, or otherwise be physically altered after completing the act of fishing or reaching a fish cleaning station, camp, or principal means of land transportation. It is unlawful to possess fish while engaged in the act of fishing that have been dressed or filleted. This shall not apply to fish that are processed for immediate consumption or to fish held from a previous day's catch.

(b) Trout and/or salmon taken at Strawberry Reservoir, Scofield Reservoir and Panguitch Lake, and smallmouth bass taken at Jordanelle may not be filleted and the heads or tails may not be removed in the field or in transit.

(c) Fish may be filleted at any time and anglers may possess filleted fish at any time at Lake Powell.

(2) A legal limit of game fish or crayfish may accompany the holder of a valid fishing or combination license within Utah or when leaving Utah.

(3) A person may possess or transport a legal limit of game fish or crayfish for another person when accompanied by a donation letter.

(4)(a) A person may not :

(i) take more than one daily limit of game fish in any one day; or;

(ii) possess more than one daily limit of each species or species aggregate, unless the additional fish are:

(A) from a previous days catch;

(B) eviscerated; and

(C) within the possession limit for each species or species aggregate.

(b) Fish kept at the angler's permanent residence do not count towards an angler's possession limit for that species or species aggregate.

(c) A person may possess a full possession limit of Bonneville cisco without eviscerating the fish from a previous days catch.

(5) A person may possess or transport dead fish on a receipt from a registered commercial fee fishing installation, a private pond owner, or a short-term fishing event. This receipt shall specify:

(a) the number and species of fish;

(b) date caught;

(c) the certificate of registration number of the installation, pond, or short-term fishing event; and

(d) the name, address, telephone number of the seller.

R657-13-17. Possession of Live Fish and Crayfish.

(1) A person may not possess or transport live protected aquatic wildlife except as provided by the Wildlife Code or the rules and proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

(2) For purposes of this rule, a person may not transport live fish or crayfish away from the water where taken.

(3) This does not preclude the use of live fish stringers, live wells, or hold type cages as part of normal angling procedures while on the same water in which the fish or crayfish are taken.

R657-13-18. Release of Tagged or Marked Fish.

Without prior authorization from the division, a person may not:

(1) tag, mark, or fin-clip fish for the purpose of offering a prize or reward as part of a contest;

(2) introduce a tagged, marked, or fin-clipped fish into the water; or

(3) tag, mark, or fin-clip a fish and return it to the water.

R657-13-19. Season Dates and Daily and Possession Limits.

(1) All waters of state fish rearing and spawning facilities are closed to fishing.

(2) State waterfowl management areas are closed to fishing except as specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

(3) The season for taking fish and crayfish is January 1 through December 31, 24 hours each day. Exceptions are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

(4)(a) Daily limits and possession limits are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish and apply statewide unless otherwise specified.

(b)(i) A person may not fish in waters that have a specific daily, possession, or size limit while possessing fish in violation of that limit.

(ii) Fish not meeting the size, daily limit, or species provisions on specified waters shall be returned to the water immediately.

(c)(i) Trout, salmon and grayling that are not immediately released and are held in possession, dead or alive, are included in the person's daily limit and possession limit.

(ii) Once a trout, salmon or grayling is held in or on a stringer, fish basket, livewell, or by any other device, a trout, salmon or grayling may not be released.

(5)(a) A person may not:

(i) take more than one daily limit in any one day; or

(ii) possess more than one daily limit of each species or species aggregate unless the additional fish are:

(A) from a previous days catch;

(B) eviscerated; and

(C) within the possession limit for each species or species aggregate.

(b) A person may possess a full possession limit of Bonneville cisco without eviscerating the fish from a previous days catch.

R657-13-20. Variations to General Provisions.

Variations to season dates, times, daily and possession limits, methods of take, use of a float tube or a boat for fishing, and exceptions to closed areas are specified in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking fish and crayfish.

R657-13-21. Catch-and-Kill Regulations.

(1) The Wildlife Board may designate in proclamation and guidebook waters where anglers are required to kill specified aquatic animal species that are caught.

(2) A person shall immediately kill any aquatic animal caught in a water identified by the Wildlife Board in proclamation or guidebook as catch-and-kill for that species.

(a) An aquatic animal killed subject to a catch-and-kill regulation may be:

(i) retained and consumed by the angler; or

(ii) disposed of:

(A) in the water where the aquatic animal was caught;

(B) at a fish cleaning station;

(C) at the angler's permanent residence; or

(D) at another location where disposal is authorized by law.

(3) A person may not release a live aquatic animal subject to a catch-and-kill regulation in the water it was caught or in any other water in the state.

**KEY: fish, fishing, wildlife, wildlife law
December 8, 2014**

Notice of Continuation October 1, 2012

23-14-18

23-14-19

23-19-1

23-22-3

R728. Public Safety, Peace Officer Standards and Training.
R728-409. Suspension, Revocation, or Relinquishment of Certification.

R728-409-1. Authority.

Section 53-6-105(1)(k) provides that the director shall, with the advice of the council, make rules necessary to administer Title 53 Chapter 6.

R728-409-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to establish procedures for the suspension, revocation, or relinquishment of a respondent's certification.

R728-409-3. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 53-6-102.

(2) In addition:

(a) "ALJ" means an administrative law judge who conducts administrative hearings as described in Subsections 53-6-211(3) and 53-6-309(3);

(b) "on duty" means that a respondent is:

(i) actively engaged in any of the duties of the respondent's employment as a peace officer or dispatcher;

(ii) receiving compensation for activities related to the respondent's employment as a peace officer or dispatcher;

(iii) on the property of a law enforcement facility, correctional facility or dispatch center;

(iv) in a law enforcement vehicle which is located in a public place; or

(v) in a public place and is wearing a badge or uniform, authorized by the respondent's employer, which readily identifies the wearer as a peace officer or dispatcher;

(c) "relinquish" means the permanent deprivation of the respondent's certification pursuant to Section 53-6-211.5 or 53-6-311, which precludes a respondent from:

(i) admission into a training program conducted by, or under the approval of, the division; or

(ii) reinstatement or restoration of the respondent's certification by the division;

(d) "respondent" means a peace officer or dispatcher against whom the division has initiated an investigation or adjudicative proceeding under Sections 53-6-211 or 53-6-309;

(e) "revocation" means the permanent deprivation of a respondent's certification, which precludes a respondent from:

(i) admission into a training program conducted by, or under the approval of, the division; or

(ii) reinstatement or restoration of the respondent's certification by the division;

(f) "sexual conduct" means the touching of the anus, buttocks or any part of the genitals of a person, or the touching of the breast of a female, whether or not through clothing, with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person regardless of the sex of any participant; and

(g) "suspension" means the temporary deprivation of a respondent's certification.

R728-409-4. Investigative Procedure.

(1) The division shall initiate an investigation when it receives information from any reliable source that a violation of Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1) has occurred, including when:

(a) a respondent is charged with or convicted of a crime;

(b) there is evidence a respondent has engaged in conduct which is a criminal act under law, but which has not been criminally charged or where criminal prosecution is not anticipated;

(c) a respondent's employer notifies the division that the respondent has been investigated, disciplined, terminated, retired or resigned as a result of conduct in violation of

Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1);

(d) a person makes a complaint regarding a violation of Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1) and there is independent evidence to support the complaint;

(e) a violation of Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1) is reported in the media and there is independent evidence to confirm that the conduct occurred; or

(f) a background investigation indicates that a respondent has engaged in conduct in violation of Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1).

(2) The division may not investigate conduct which is limited to:

(a) a violation of an employer's policy or procedure; or

(b) sexual activity protected under the right of privacy recognized by the United States Supreme Court in *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558 (2003).

(3) A person seeking to file a complaint against a respondent may be asked to sign a written statement, detailing the incident and swearing to the accuracy of the statement after being advised that providing a false statement may result in prosecution under Section 76-8-511, Falsification of Government Record.

(4) An investigator from the division shall be assigned to investigate the complaint and ensure that the investigation is fully documented in the investigative case file.

(5)(a) If a respondent under investigation is employed as peace officer or dispatcher, the division shall notify the respondent's employer concerning the complaint or investigation, unless the nature of the complaint would make such a course of action impractical.

(b) The division shall keep a record of the date the employer and the respondent are notified.

(6) The division shall refer any complaints of a criminal nature against a respondent to the appropriate law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the crime for investigation and prosecution if such a referral has not already been made.

(7) If the respondent's employer has an open and active investigation, the division may wait until the employer has completed its investigation before taking action unless the division determines it is not in the public's best interest to delay the investigation.

(8) The division may use the information gathered by the respondent's employer in its investigation.

(9) The division shall take action based on the actual conduct of the respondent as determined by the division's own independent investigation, not on any findings or sanctions issued by the respondent's employer or the court.

(10) Witnesses and other evidence may be subpoenaed during an investigation pursuant to Sections 53-6-210 and 53-6-308.

(11) If ordinary investigative procedures cannot resolve the facts at issue, a respondent may be requested to submit to a polygraph examination.

(12) The director may immediately suspend a respondent's certification as provided in Section 63G-4-502 if the director believes it is necessary to ensure the safety and welfare of the public, the continued public trust or professionalism of law enforcement.

(13) Once the investigation is concluded, the division shall determine whether there is sufficient evidence to proceed with an adjudicative proceeding.

(14) If the division determines there is insufficient evidence to find that a respondent engaged in conduct in violation of Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1), the director shall issue a letter to the respondent indicating that the investigation has been concluded and that the division shall take no action.

R728-409-5. Purpose of Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) The purpose of an adjudicative proceeding is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to find that the respondent engaged in the conduct alleged in the Notice of Agency Action by clear and convincing evidence and whether such conduct falls within the grounds for administrative action enumerated in Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1).

(2) All adjudicative proceedings initiated by the division for the purpose of suspending or revoking a respondent's certification shall be formal proceedings as provided by Section 63G-4-202.

R728-409-6. Commencement of Adjudicative Proceedings - Filing of the Notice of Agency Action.

(1) Except as provided by 63G-4-502, all adjudicative proceedings initiated by the division for the purpose of suspending or revoking a respondent's certification shall be commenced by the filing of a Notice of Agency Action.

(2) The Notice of Agency Action shall be signed by the director and comply with the requirements of Section 63G-4-201.

(3) The Notice of Agency Action shall be filed with the division and a copy sent to the respondent by certified mail.

R728-409-7. Responsive Pleadings.

(1) The respondent shall file a written response with the division, signed by the respondent or the respondent's attorney, within 30 days from the date the Notice of Agency Action is signed by the director.

(2) The written response shall comply with the requirements in Section 63G-4-204.

R728-409-8. Hearing Waivers.

(1) Once a Notice of Agency Action has been issued, the division shall send a hearing waiver form to the respondent.

(2) The respondent shall have 30 days from the date the Notice of Agency Action is signed by the director to sign a hearing waiver.

(3)(a) If the respondent does not waive the right to a hearing before the ALJ, the adjudicative proceeding will continue.

(b) The period of time in which the respondent must file a responsive pleading to the Notice of Agency Action is not extended if the respondent does not sign a hearing waiver.

(4) If the respondent signs a hearing waiver and files it with the division, the matter shall be heard at the next regularly scheduled council meeting.

R728-409-9. Default.

(1) The ALJ may enter an order of default against a respondent if:

(a) the respondent fails to file the response required in rule R728-409-7; or

(b) the respondent fails to attend or participate in the hearing.

(2) The order of default shall include a statement of the grounds for default and shall indicate that the matter will be heard at the next regularly scheduled council meeting.

(3) The order of default shall be filed with the division and a copy sent to the respondent by certified mail.

(4)(a) The respondent may seek to set aside the default order by filing a motion within 3 months from the date of the order of default.

(b) The ALJ may set aside an order of default before the matter is heard by the council for good cause shown.

R728-409-10. Scheduling a Hearing before the ALJ.

(1)(a) If the division receives a responsive pleading from the respondent, a notice containing the location, date and time for the hearing shall be issued by the division.

(b) The notice of hearing shall be filed with the division and a copy sent to the respondent by certified mail.

(2) The hearing shall be held within a reasonable time after service of the responsive pleading unless a later scheduling is ordered by the ALJ, or mutually agreed upon by the respondent and the division.

R728-409-11. Discovery and Subpoenas.

(1)(a) In formal POST adjudicative proceedings parties may conduct only limited discovery.

(b) A respondent's right to discovery does not extend to interrogatories, requests for admissions, request for the production of documents, request for the inspection of items, or depositions.

(2) Upon request, the respondent is entitled to a copy of the materials contained in the division's investigative file that the division intends to use in the adjudicative proceeding.

(3)(a) The disclosure of all discovery materials is subject to the provisions in the Government Records Access and Management Act, Section 63G-2-101 et seq.

(b) The division may charge a fee for discovery in accordance with Section 63G-2-203.

(4) Subpoenas and other orders to secure the attendance of witnesses or the production of evidence for adjudicative proceedings shall be issued by the division pursuant to Sections 53-6-210 and 53-6-308, by the ALJ when requested by any party, or by the ALJ on his own motion pursuant to Section 63G-4-205.

R728-409-12. Hearing Procedures.

(1) All hearings shall be conducted by the ALJ in accordance with Section 63G-4-206.

(2)(a) At the hearing, the respondent has the right to be represented by an attorney.

(b) Legal counsel will not be provided to the respondent by the division and all costs associated with representation will be the sole responsibility of the respondent.

R728-409-13. ALJ Decision.

(1)(a) Within 30 days from the date a hearing is held, the ALJ shall sign and issue a written decision, which includes a statement of:

(b) the ALJ's findings of fact based exclusively on the evidence of record in the adjudicative hearing or on facts officially noted;

(c) the ALJ's conclusions of law; and

(d) the reasons for the ALJ's decision.

(e) If the ALJ determines there is sufficient evidence to find that the respondent engaged in conduct in violation of Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1), the ALJ's decision shall indicate that the matter will be heard at the next regularly scheduled council meeting.

(3) If the ALJ determines there is insufficient evidence to find that the respondent engaged in conduct in violation of Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1), the matter shall be dismissed.

(4) The ALJ's decision shall be filed with the division and a copy sent to the respondent by certified mail.

R728-409-14. Action by the Council.

(1) If the respondent waives the right to a hearing with a ALJ, there has been an order of default, or a decision is issued by the ALJ, the division shall present the matter to the council at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

(2) The division shall notify the respondent of the date, time, and location of the council meeting.

(3)(a) Prior to the council meeting, the division shall provide the council with the pleadings contained in the administrative file.

(b) The division shall also provide the council with any written information or comments provided by the respondent's employer.

(4) At the council meeting the respondent or the respondent's attorney may address the council regarding whether the respondent's certification should be suspended or revoked.

(5) The council shall review the matter and determine whether suspension or revocation of the respondent's certification is appropriate based upon the facts of the case and the POST Disciplinary Guidelines which were adopted on June 7, 2010 and amended on June 5, 2013.

R728-409-15. Final Order.

(1) After the council has decided the matter, the council chairperson shall issue a final order within 30 days of the council meeting.

(2) The final order shall indicate the action taken by the council with regards to the respondent's certification and shall include information on the appeal process outlined in R728-409-16.

(3) The council's action shall be effective on the date that the final order is signed by the chairperson.

(4)(a) The final order shall be filed with the division.

(b) A copy of the final order shall be sent to:

(i) the respondent by certified mail; and

(ii) the respondent's employer by regular mail, if the respondent is employed as peace officer or dispatcher.

R728-409-16. Judicial Review.

(1) A respondent may obtain judicial review of the council's action by filing a petition for judicial review with the Utah Court of Appeals within 30 days after the date that the final order is issued by the council chairperson.

(2) The petition must meet all requirements specified in Sections 63G-4-401 and 63G-4-403.

R728-409-17. Relinquishment Procedures.

(1) At any time after the division receives a complaint that a respondent has engaged in conduct described in Subsections 53-6-211(1) or 53-6-309(1), a respondent who is the subject of the complaint may voluntarily relinquish the respondent's certification by submitting a Relinquishment of Certification form to the division.

(2) The Relinquishment of Certification form must be signed by the respondent and notarized.

(3) As soon as the division receives a properly executed Relinquishment of Certification form, the respondent's certification shall be terminated and the respondent will no longer be a certified peace officer or dispatcher.

(4) Upon the termination of the respondent's certification, the division's investigation into the complaint and any adjudicative proceedings will cease.

(5) Notice of the termination of the respondent's certification shall be provided to:

(a) the respondent;

(b) the respondent's employer if the respondent is employed as a peace officer or dispatcher; and

(6) the National Peace Officer De-Certification database administered by the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training, if the respondent is a peace officer.

KEY: certification, investigations, revocation, relinquishment

December 22, 2014

Notice of Continuation December 21, 2011

53-6-211

53-6-211.5

53-6-309

53-6-311

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-401. Reporting of Construction, Purchase, Acquisition, Sale, Transfer or Disposition of Assets.****R746-401-1. Applicability.**

A. These rules shall apply to each gas corporation, electrical corporation, wholesale electrical cooperative, telephone corporation, telegraph corporation, water corporation, sewerage corporation, heat corporation, and independent energy producer, except independent energy producers exempt under Section 54-2-1(14)(d), operating as a public utility in Utah under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of Utah.

B. These rules shall not be applicable to the repair or replacement of existing utility assets, except as noted in Section R746-401-3.A.3.a.

C. Transactions shall not be artificially divided to avoid these reporting requirements.

D. These rules shall not limit the Commission's jurisdiction to review, at the Commission's discretion, transactions not specifically covered by these rules.

E. A utility may apply to the Commission for the modification of these rules or for temporary or permanent exemption from their requirements if unreasonable hardship results from their application.

R746-401-2. Definitions.

A. For purposes of these rules:

1. "Commission" shall mean the Public Service Commission of Utah.

2. "Gross investment in utility plant devoted to Utah service" shall mean the Utah allocated portion of the total of the following types of accounts: Plant in service, property under capital leases, plant bought or sold, completed construction not classified, and experimental plant unclassified. The following types of accounts shall not be included: Plant leased to others, property held for future use, construction work in progress, and acquisition adjustments.

3. "Book cost" shall mean the amount at which an asset is recorded in the books of the utility without deduction for accrued depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc.

B. For purposes of these rules, public utilities are divided into the following categories:

1. Large utilities - a public utility serving an annual average of 20,000 or more customers or access lines in Utah as set forth in its most recent annual report on file with the Commission and wholesale electrical cooperatives.

2. Small utilities - a public utility serving less than an annual average of 20,000 customers or access lines in Utah as set forth in its most recent annual report on file with the Commission.

R746-401-3. Reporting Requirements.

A. Each public utility shall file a report with the Commission, at least 30 days before beginning construction, by the utility or contracted by the utility, or before the purchase or acquisition of the following utility assets and any other utility plant devoted to Utah service, the cost of which is in excess of the lesser of \$10,000,000 or five percent of gross investment in utility plant devoted to Utah service at the latest balance sheet date as set forth in its most recent annual report on file with the Commission:

1. gas corporations --
 - a. any manufactured gas production facility, or liquids separation or sweetening plant facility, or gas reinjection plant facility.
 - b. any natural gas storage reservoir or liquified natural gas storage facility.
 - c. any natural gas transmission pipeline the size of which is:
 - i. large utilities - eight inches or greater in diameter and 20 miles or more in length
 - ii. small utilities - four inches or greater in diameter and ten miles or more in length
2. electrical corporations, wholesale electrical cooperatives and independent energy producers --
 - a. any coal mine, uranium mine, geothermal well or other fuel source development
 - b. any electrical generating facility of ten megawatts or greater
 - c. any electrical transmission line ten miles or more in length and the design voltage of which is:
 - i. large utilities - 138 kilovolts or greater
 - ii. small utilities - 69 kilovolts or greater
3. telephone and telegraph corporations --
 - a. any new central office or complete replacement of an existing central office in Utah the size of which is:
 - i. large utilities - 5,000 or more access lines in service
 - ii. small utilities - 500 or more access lines in service
4. water corporations --
 - a. any water well or spring development
 - b. any water storage reservoir
 - c. any water transmission pipeline one mile or more in length
5. sewerage corporations --
 - a. any sewer treatment facility
 - b. any sewer transmission pipeline one mile or more in length
6. heat corporations --
 - a. any heat production facility
 - b. any heat transmission pipeline one-quarter mile or more in length

B. Each public utility shall file with the Commission, at least 30 days before its being consummated, a report of the sale, transfer or other disposition by that utility of utility assets having a book cost allocated to Utah in excess of the lesser of ten million dollars or five percent of gross investment in utility plant devoted to Utah service at the latest balance sheet date as set forth in its most recent annual report on file with the Commission.

C. Each public utility shall file with the Commission, at least 30 days before being placed into effect, a report of the construction, purchase, acquisition, sale, transfer or other disposition by that utility of nonutility assets having a book cost in excess of the lesser of twenty million dollars or ten percent of gross investment in utility plant devoted to Utah service at the latest balance sheet date as set forth in its most recent annual report on file with the Commission.

D. The utility shall file with the Commission an original and 12 copies of the report on each transaction described in the foregoing sections.

E. The report of each transaction shall contain, at least, the following information:

1. The utility's name and address, and a brief description of the utility's service territory;

2. Description of the subject transaction, the purposes and reasons for the transaction, and the location and purposes of the subject assets;

3. Information to show that the utility has or will get any required consent, franchise or permit from the proper county, city, or other public authority and any other necessary authorizations from the appropriate governmental bodies;

4. Dates assets are to be constructed, bought or otherwise acquired, or sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of;

5. Estimated construction cost of the assets or book cost and accumulated depreciation, depletion or amortization of assets acquired, sold, transferred or disposed of;

6. Information to show that any proposed line, plant or system will not conflict with or adversely affect the operations

of any existing certificated public utility which supplies the same product or service to the public and that it will not constitute an extension into the territory certificated to any existing public utility which supplies the same product or service to the public;

7. Financial statements of the utility demonstrating adequate financial capacity to support the construction or acquisition of the proposed assets, and information concerning any proposed financing arrangements necessary to finance the proposed assets;

8. Estimated effect of the transaction on current utility rates and charges; and

9. Other information as the Commission may require.

F. Any report filed with the Commission shall be updated or supplemented if there are significant changes in the subject transaction.

R746-401-4. Commission Action.

Reserved.

KEY: public utility, rules and procedure, contracts

1989

54-4-1

Notice of Continuation December 3, 2014

54-4-7

R850. School and Institutional Trust Lands, Administration.**R850-10. Expedited Rulemaking.****R850-10-100. Authorities.**

This rule implements Sections 6, 8, 10, and 12 of the Utah Enabling Act, Articles X and XX of the Utah Constitution, and Section 53C-1-201(3)(c), which authorize the Director and Board of the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration to develop a procedure for expedited rulemaking.

R850-10-200. Expedited Rulemaking Procedures.

When the criteria listed below are satisfied, the agency may pursue rulemaking in an expedited manner, expediting the traditional process provided for in 63G-3.

1. Material supporting the director's proposal should be provided to the board so that there is sufficient time for review prior to the meeting, when conditions permit.
2. The proposed action will be included on the published agenda for the board meeting.
3. The agency will provide a list of individuals who have been contacted and/or involved in the drafting of the proposed rule. Those individuals shall be invited to the board meeting.
4. A written finding shall be presented to the board which shall include the information required by Subsection 53C-1-201(3)(c)(i) through (iii).
5. The presentation of the proposed rule will include the existing language, if any, with new language underlined and language to be removed indicated by brackets and strike through. A copy of the proposed rule as it would appear after adoption will also be provided.
6. The agency shall disclose at the board meeting its anticipated effective date for the rule, and proposed actions to be taken upon implementation.

KEY: rulemaking procedures, administrative procedures
April 3, 1995 **53C-1-201(3)(a)(ii)**
Notice of Continuation December 18, 2014

R884. Tax Commission, Property Tax.**R884-24P. Property Tax.****R884-24P-5. Abatement or Deferral of Property Taxes of Indigent Persons Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-1107 through 59-2-1109 and 59-2-1202(5).**

A. "Household income" includes net rents, interest, retirement income, welfare, social security, and all other sources of cash income.

B. Absence from the residence due to vacation, confinement to hospital, or other similar temporary situation shall not be deducted from the ten-month residency requirement of Section 59-2-1109(3)(a)(ii).

C. Written notification shall be given to any applicant whose application for abatement or deferral is denied.

R884-24P-7. Assessment of Mining Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.**A. Definitions.**

1. "Allowable costs" means those costs reasonably and necessarily incurred to own and operate a productive mining property and bring the minerals or finished product to the customary or implied point of sale.

a) Allowable costs include: salaries and wages, payroll taxes, employee benefits, workers compensation insurance, parts and supplies, maintenance and repairs, equipment rental, tools, power, fuels, utilities, water, freight, engineering, drilling, sampling and assaying, accounting and legal, management, insurance, taxes (including severance, property, sales/use, and federal and state income taxes), exempt royalties, waste disposal, actual or accrued environmental cleanup, reclamation and remediation, changes in working capital (other than those caused by increases or decreases in product inventory or other nontaxable items), and other miscellaneous costs.

b) For purposes of the discounted cash flow method, allowable costs shall include expected future capital expenditures in addition to those items outlined in A.1.a).

c) For purposes of the capitalized net revenue method, allowable costs shall include straight-line depreciation of capital expenditures in addition to those items outlined in A.1.a).

d) Allowable costs does not include interest, depletion, depreciation other than allowed in A.1.c), amortization, corporate overhead other than allowed in A.1.a), or any expenses not related to the ownership or operation of the mining property being valued.

e) To determine applicable federal and state income taxes, straight line depreciation, cost depletion, and amortization shall be used.

2. "Asset value" means the value arrived at using generally accepted cost approaches to value.

3. "Capital expenditure" means the cost of acquiring property, plant, and equipment used in the productive mining property operation and includes:

- a) purchase price of an asset and its components;
- b) transportation costs;
- c) installation charges and construction costs; and
- d) sales tax.

4. "Constant or real dollar basis" means cash flows or net revenues used in the discounted cash flow or capitalized net revenue methods, respectively, prepared on a basis where inflation or deflation are adjusted back to the lien date. For this purpose, inflation or deflation shall be determined using the gross domestic product deflator produced by the Congressional Budget Office, or long-term inflation forecasts produced by reputable analysts, other similar sources, or any combination thereof.

5. "Discount rate" means the rate that reflects the current yield requirements of investors purchasing comparable properties in the mining industry, taking into account the

industry's current and projected market, financial, and economic conditions.

6. "Economic production" means the ability of the mining property to profitably produce and sell product, even if that ability is not being utilized.

7. "Exempt royalties" means royalties paid to this state or its political subdivisions, an agency of the federal government, or an Indian tribe.

8. "Expected annual production" means the economic production from a mine for each future year as estimated by an analysis of the life-of-mine mining plan for the property.

9. "Fair market value" is as defined in Section 59-2-102.

10. "Federal and state income taxes" mean regular taxes based on income computed using the marginal federal and state income tax rates for each applicable year.

11. "Implied point of sale" means the point where the minerals or finished product change hands in the normal course of business.

12. "Net cash flow" for the discounted cash flow method means, for each future year, the expected product price multiplied by the expected annual production that is anticipated to be sold or self-consumed, plus related revenue cash flows, minus allowable costs.

13. "Net revenue" for the capitalized net revenue method means, for any of the immediately preceding five years, the actual receipts from the sale of minerals (or if self-consumed, the value of the self-consumed minerals), plus actual related revenue cash flows, minus allowable costs.

14. "Non-operating mining property" means a mine that has not produced in the previous calendar year and is not currently capable of economic production, or land held under a mineral lease not reasonably necessary in the actual mining and extraction process in the current mine plan.

15. "Productive mining property" means the property of a mine that is either actively producing or currently capable of having economic production. Productive mining property includes all taxable interests in real property, improvements and tangible personal property upon or appurtenant to a mine that are used for that mine in exploration, development, engineering, mining, crushing or concentrating, processing, smelting, refining, reducing, leaching, roasting, other processes used in the separation or extraction of the product from the ore or minerals and the processing thereof, loading for shipment, marketing and sales, environmental clean-up, reclamation and remediation, general and administrative operations, or transporting the finished product or minerals to the customary point of sale or to the implied point of sale in the case of self-consumed minerals.

16. "Product price" for each mineral means the price that is most representative of the price expected to be received for the mineral in future periods.

a) Product price is determined using one or more of the following approaches:

(1) an analysis of average actual sales prices per unit of production for the minerals sold by the taxpayer for up to five years preceding the lien date; or,

(2) an analysis of the average posted prices for the minerals, if valid posted prices exist, for up to five calendar years preceding the lien date; or,

(3) the average annual forecast prices for each of up to five years succeeding the lien date for the minerals sold by the taxpayer and one average forecast price for all years thereafter for those same minerals, obtained from reputable forecasters, mutually agreed upon between the Property Tax Division and the taxpayer.

b) If self-consumed, the product price will be determined by one of the following two methods:

(1) Representative unit sales price of like minerals. The representative unit sales price is determined from:

- (a) actual sales of like mineral by the taxpayer;
- (b) actual sales of like mineral by other taxpayers; or
- (c) posted prices of like mineral; or

(2) If a representative unit sales price of like minerals is unavailable, an imputed product price for the self-consumed minerals may be developed by dividing the total allowable costs by one minus the taxpayer's discount rate to adjust to a cost that includes profit, and dividing the resulting figure by the number of units mined.

17. "Related revenue cash flows" mean non-product related cash flows related to the ownership or operation of the mining property being valued. Examples of related revenue cash flows include royalties and proceeds from the sale of mining equipment.

18. "Self consumed minerals" means the minerals produced from the mining property that the mining entity consumes or utilizes for the manufacture or construction of other goods and services.

19. "Straight line depreciation" means depreciation computed using the straight line method applicable in calculating the regular federal tax. For this purpose, the applicable recovery period shall be seven years for depreciable tangible personal mining property and depreciable tangible personal property appurtenant to a mine, and 39 years for depreciable real mining property and depreciable real property appurtenant to a mine.

B. Valuation.

1. The discounted cash flow method is the preferred method of valuing productive mining properties. Under this method the taxable value of the mine shall be determined by:

- a) discounting the future net cash flows for the remaining life of the mine to their present value as of the lien date; and
- b) subtracting from that present value the fair market value, as of the lien date, of licensed vehicles and nontaxable items.

2. The mining company shall provide to the Property Tax Division an estimate of future cash flows for the remaining life of the mine. These future cash flows shall be prepared on a constant or real dollar basis and shall be based on factors including the life-of-mine mining plan for proven and probable reserves, existing plant in place, capital projects underway, capital projects approved by the mining company board of directors, and capital necessary for sustaining operations. All factors included in the future cash flows, or which should be included in the future cash flows, shall be subject to verification and review for reasonableness by the Property Tax Division.

3. If the taxpayer does not furnish the information necessary to determine a value using the discounted cash flow method, the Property Tax Division may use the capitalized net revenue method. This method is outlined as follows:

- a) Determine annual net revenue, both net losses and net gains, from the productive mining property for each of the immediate past five years, or years in operation, if less than five years. Each year's net revenue shall be adjusted to a constant or real dollar basis.

- b) Determine the average annual net revenue by summing the values obtained in B.3.a) and dividing by the number of operative years, five or less.

- c) Divide the average annual net revenue by the discount rate to determine the fair market value of the entire productive mining property.

- d) Subtract from the fair market value of the entire productive mining property the fair market value, as of the lien date, of licensed vehicles and nontaxable items, to determine the taxable value of the productive mining property.

4. The discount rate shall be determined by the Property Tax Division.

- a) The discount rate shall be determined using the weighted average cost of capital method, a survey of reputable mining industry analysts, any other accepted methodology, or

any combination thereof.

- b) If using the weighted average cost of capital method, the Property Tax Division shall include an after-tax cost of debt and of equity. The cost of debt will consider market yields. The cost of equity shall be determined by the capital asset pricing model, arbitrage pricing model, risk premium model, discounted cash flow model, a survey of reputable mining industry analysts, any other accepted methodology, or a combination thereof.

5. Where the discount rate is derived through the use of publicly available information of other companies, the Property Tax Division shall select companies that are comparable to the productive mining property. In making this selection and in determining the discount rate, the Property Tax Division shall consider criteria that includes size, profitability, risk, diversification, or growth opportunities.

6. A non-operating mine will be valued at fair market value consistent with other taxable property.

7. If, in the opinion of the Property Tax Division, these methods are not reasonable to determine the fair market value, the Property Tax Division may use other valuation methods to estimate the fair market value of a mining property.

8. The fair market value of a productive mining property may not be less than the fair market value of the land, improvements, and tangible personal property upon or appurtenant to the mining property. The mine value shall include all equipment, improvements and real estate upon or appurtenant to the mine. All other tangible property not appurtenant to the mining property will be separately valued at fair market value.

9. Where the fair market value of assets upon or appurtenant to the mining property is determined under the cost method, the Property Tax Division shall use the replacement cost new less depreciation approach. This approach shall consider the cost to acquire or build an asset with like utility at current prices using modern design and materials, adjusted for loss in value due to physical deterioration or obsolescence for technical, functional and economic factors.

C. When the fair market value of a productive mining property in more than one tax area exceeds the asset value, the fair market value will be divided into two components and apportioned as follows:

- 1. Asset value that includes machinery and equipment, improvements, and land surface values will be apportioned to the tax areas where the assets are located.

- 2. The fair market value less the asset value will give an income increment of value. The income increment will be apportioned as follows:

- a) Divide the asset value by the fair market value to determine a quotient. Multiply the quotient by the income increment of value. This value will be apportioned to each tax area based on the percentage of the total asset value in that tax area.

- b) The remainder of the income increment will be apportioned to the tax areas based on the percentage of the known mineral reserves according to the mine plan.

D. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 1998.

R884-24P-10. Taxation of Underground Rights in Land That Contains Deposits of Oil or Gas Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-201 and 59-2-210.

A. Definitions.

- 1. "Person" is as defined in Section 68-3-12.

- 2. "Working interest owner" means the owner of an interest in oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon substances burdened with a share of the expenses of developing and operating the property.

- 3. "Unit operator" means a person who operates all producing wells in a unit.

4. "Independent operator" means a person operating an oil or gas producing property not in a unit.

5. One person can, at the same time, be a unit operator, a working interest owner, and an independent operator and must comply with all requirements of this rule based upon the person's status in the respective situations.

6. "Expected annual production" means the future economic production of an oil and gas property as estimated by the Property Tax Division using decline curve analysis. Expected annual production does not include production used on the same well, lease, or unit for the purpose of repressuring or pressure maintenance.

7. "Product price" means:

a) Oil: The weighted average posted price for the calendar year preceding January 1, specific for the field in which the well is operating as designated by the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining. The weighted average posted price is determined by weighing each individual posted price based on the number of days it was posted during the year, adjusting for gravity, transportation, escalation, or deescalation.

b) Gas:

(1) If sold under contract, the price shall be the stated price as of January 1, adjusted for escalation and deescalation.

(2) If sold on the spot market or to a direct end-user, the price shall be the average price received for the 12-month period immediately preceding January 1, adjusted for escalation and deescalation.

8. "Future net revenue" means annual revenues less costs of the working interests and royalty interest.

9. "Revenue" means expected annual gross revenue, calculated by multiplying the product price by expected annual production for the remaining economic life of the property.

10. "Costs" means expected annual allowable costs applied against revenue of cost-bearing interests:

a) Examples of allowable costs include management salaries; labor; payroll taxes and benefits; workers' compensation insurance; general insurance; taxes (excluding income and property taxes); supplies and tools; power; maintenance and repairs; office; accounting; engineering; treatment; legal fees; transportation; miscellaneous; capital expenditures; and the imputed cost of self consumed product.

b) Interest, depreciation, or any expense not directly related to the unit will shall not be included as allowable costs.

11. "Production asset" means any asset located at the well site that is used to bring oil or gas products to a point of sale or transfer of ownership.

B. The discount rate shall be determined by the Property Tax Division using methods such as the weighted cost of capital method.

1. The cost of debt shall consider market yields. The cost of equity shall be determined by the capital asset pricing model, risk premium model, discounted cash flow model, a combination thereof, or any other accepted methodology.

2. The discount rate shall reflect the current yield requirements of investors purchasing similar properties, taking into consideration income, income taxes, risk, expenses, inflation, and physical and locational characteristics.

3. The discount rate shall contain the same elements as the expected income stream.

C. Assessment Procedures.

1. Underground rights in lands containing deposits of oil or gas and the related tangible property shall be assessed by the Property Tax Division in the name of the unit operator, the independent operator, or other person as the facts may warrant.

2. The taxable value of underground oil and gas rights shall be determined by discounting future net revenues to their present value as of the lien date of the assessment year and then subtracting the value of applicable exempt federal, state, and Indian royalty interests.

3. The reasonable taxable value of productive underground oil and gas rights shall be determined by the methods described in C.2. of this rule or such other valuation method that the Tax Commission believes to be reasonably determinative of the property's fair market value.

4. The value of the production assets shall be considered in the value of the oil and gas reserves as determined in C.2. above. Any other tangible property shall be separately valued at fair market value by the Property Tax Division.

5. The minimum value of the property shall be the value of the production assets.

D. Collection by Operator.

1. The unit operator may request the Property Tax Division to separately list the value of the working interest, and the value of the royalty interest on the Assessment Record. When such a request is made, the unit operator is responsible to provide the Property Tax Division with the necessary information needed to compile this list. The unit operator may make a reasonable estimate of the ad valorem tax liability for a given period and may withhold funds from amounts due to royalty. Withheld funds shall be sufficient to ensure payment of the ad valorem tax on each fractional interest according to the estimate made.

a) If a unit operating agreement exists between the unit operator and the fractional working interest owners, the unit operator may withhold or collect the tax according to the terms of that agreement.

b) In any case, the unit operator and the fractional interest owner may make agreements or arrangements for withholding or otherwise collecting this tax. This may be done whether or not that practice is consistent with the preceding paragraphs so long as all requirements of the law are met. When a fractional interest owner has had funds withheld to cover the estimated ad valorem tax liability and the operator fails to remit such taxes to the county when due, the fractional interest owner shall be indemnified from any further ad valorem tax liability to the extent of the withholding.

c) The unit operator shall compare the amount withheld to the taxes actually due, and return any excess amount to the fractional interest owner within 60 days after the delinquent date of the tax. At the request of the fractional interest owner the excess may be retained by the unit operator and applied toward the fractional interest owner's tax liability for the subsequent year.

2. The penalty provided for in Section 59-2-210 is intended to ensure collection by the county of the entire tax due. Any unit operator who has paid this county imposed penalty, and thereafter collects from the fractional interest holders any part of their tax due, may retain those funds as reimbursement against the penalty paid.

3. Interest on delinquent taxes shall be assessed as set forth in Section 59-2-1331.

4. Each unit operator may be required to submit to the Property Tax Division a listing of all fractional interest owners and their interests upon specific request of the Property Tax Division. Working interest owners, upon request, shall be required to submit similar information to unit operators.

R884-24P-14. Valuation of Real Property Encumbered by Preservation Easements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-303.

(1) The assessor shall take into consideration any preservation easements attached to historically significant real property and structures when determining the property's value.

(2) After the preservation easement has been recorded with the county recorder, the property owner of record shall submit to the county assessor a notice of the preservation easement containing the following information:

(a) the property owner's name;

- (b) the address of the property; and
- (c) the serial number of the property.
- (3) The county assessor shall review the property and incorporate any value change due to the preservation easement in the following year's assessment roll.

R884-24P-16. Assessment of Interlocal Cooperation Act Project Entity Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 11-13-302.

- (1) Definitions:
 - (a) "Utah fair market value" means the fair market value of that portion of the property of a project entity located within Utah upon which the fee in lieu of ad valorem property tax may be calculated.
 - (b) "Fee" means the annual fee in lieu of ad valorem property tax payable by a project entity pursuant to Section 11-13-302.
 - (c) "Energy supplier" means an entity that purchases any capacity, service or other benefit of a project to provide electrical service.
 - (d) "Exempt energy supplier" means an energy supplier whose tangible property is exempted by Article XIII, Sec. 3 of the Constitution of Utah from the payment of ad valorem property tax.
 - (e) "Optimum operating capacity" means the capacity at which a project is capable of operating on a sustained basis taking into account its design, actual operating history, maintenance requirements, and similar information from comparable projects, if any. The determination of the projected and actual optimum operating capacities of a project shall recognize that projects are not normally operated on a sustained basis at 100 percent of their designed or actual capacities and that the optimum level for operating a project on a sustained basis may vary from project to project.
 - (f) "Property" means any electric generating facilities, transmission facilities, distribution facilities, fuel facilities, fuel transportation facilities, water facilities, land, water or other existing facilities or tangible property owned by a project entity and required for the project which, if owned by an entity required to pay ad valorem property taxes, would be subject to assessment for ad valorem tax purposes.
 - (g) "Sold," for the purpose of interpreting Subsection (4), means the first sale of the capacity, service, or other benefit produced by the project without regard to any subsequent sale, resale, or lay-off of that capacity, service, or other benefit.
 - (h) "Taxing jurisdiction" means a political subdivision of this state in which any portion of the project is located.
 - (i) All definitions contained in Section 11-13-103 apply to this rule.
- (2) The Tax Commission shall determine the fair market value of the property of each project entity. Fair market value shall be based upon standard appraisal theory and shall be determined by correlating estimates derived from the income and cost approaches to value described below.
 - (a) The income approach to value requires the imputation of an income stream and a capitalization rate. The income stream may be based on recognized indicators such as average income, weighted income, trended income, present value of future income streams, performance ratios, and discounted cash flows. The imputation of income stream and capitalization rate shall be derived from the data of other similarly situated companies. Similarity shall be based on factors such as location, fuel mix, customer mix, size and bond ratings. Estimates may also be imputed from industry data generally. Income data from similarly situated companies will be adjusted to reflect differences in governmental regulatory and tax policies.
 - (b) The cost approach to value shall consist of the total of the property's net book value of the project's property. This total

shall then be adjusted for obsolescence if any.

(c) In addition to, and not in lieu of, any adjustments for obsolescence made pursuant to Subsection (2)(b), a phase-in adjustment shall be made to the assessed valuation of any new project or expansion of an existing project on which construction commenced by a project entity after January 1, 1989 as follows:

(i) During the period the new project or expansion is valued as construction work in process, its assessed valuation shall be multiplied by the percentage calculated by dividing its projected production as of the projected date of completion of construction by its projected optimum operating capacity as of that date.

(ii) Once the new project or expansion ceases to be valued as construction work in progress, its assessed valuation shall be multiplied by the percentage calculated by dividing its actual production by its actual optimum operating capacity. After the new project or expansion has sustained actual production at its optimum operating capacity during any tax year, this percentage shall be deemed to be 100 percent for the remainder of its useful life.

(3) If portions of the property of the project entity are located in states in addition to Utah and those states do not apply a unit valuation approach to that property, the fair market value of the property allocable to Utah shall be determined by computing the cost approach to value on the basis of the net book value of the property located in Utah and imputing an estimated income stream based solely on the value of the Utah property as computed under the cost approach. The correlated value so determined shall be the Utah fair market value of the property.

(4) Before fixing and apportioning the Utah fair market value of the property to the respective taxing jurisdictions in which the property, or a portion thereof is located, the Utah fair market value of the property shall be reduced by the percentage of the capacity, service, or other benefit sold by the project entity to exempt energy suppliers.

(5) For purposes of calculating the amount of the fee payable under Section 11-13-302(3), the percentage of the project that is used to produce the capacity, service or other benefit sold shall be deemed to be 100 percent, subject to adjustments provided by this rule, from the date the project is determined to be commercially operational.

(6) In computing its tax rate pursuant to the formula specified in Section 59-2-924(2), each taxing jurisdiction in which the project property is located shall add to the amount of its budgeted property tax revenues the amount of any credit due to the project entity that year under Section 11-13-302(3), and shall divide the result by the sum of the taxable value of all property taxed, including the value of the project property apportioned to the jurisdiction, and further adjusted pursuant to the requirements of Section 59-2-924.

(7) Subsections (2)(a) and (2)(b) are retroactive to the lien date of January 1, 1984. Subsection (2)(c) is effective as of the lien date of January 1, 1989. The remainder of this rule is retroactive to the lien date of January 1, 1988.

R884-24P-19. Appraiser Designation Program Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-701 and 59-2-702.

(1) "State certified general appraiser," "state certified residential appraiser," "state licensed appraiser," and trainee are as defined in Section 61-2b-2.

(2) The ad valorem training and designation program consists of several courses and practica.

(a) Certain courses must be sanctioned by either the Appraiser Qualification Board of the Appraisal Foundation (AQB) or the Western States Association of Tax Administrators (WSATA).

(b) The courses comprising the basic designation program

are:

- (i) Course 101 - Basic Appraisal Principles;
- (ii) Course 103 - Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (AQB);
- (iii) Course 501 - Assessment Practice in Utah;
- (iv) Course 502 - Mass Appraisal of Land;
- (v) Course 503 - Development and Use of Personal Property Schedules;
- (vi) Course 504 - Appraisal of Public Utilities and Railroads (WSATA); and
- (vii) Course 505 - Income Approach Application.

(3) Candidates must attend 90 percent of the classes in each course and pass the final examination for each course with a grade of 70 percent or more to be successful.

(4) There are four recognized ad valorem designations: ad valorem residential appraiser, ad valorem general real property appraiser, ad valorem personal property auditor/appraiser, and ad valorem centrally assessed valuation analyst.

(a) These designations are granted only to individuals employed in a county assessor office or the Property Tax Division, working as appraisers, review appraisers, valuation auditors, or analysts/administrators providing oversight and direction to appraisers and auditors.

(b) An assessor, county employee, or state employee must hold the appropriate designation to value property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(5) Ad valorem residential appraiser.

(a) To qualify for this designation, an individual must:

- (i) successfully complete courses 501 and 502;
- (ii) successfully complete a comprehensive residential field practicum; and
- (iii) attain and maintain state licensed or state certified appraiser status.

(b) Upon designation, the appraiser may value residential, vacant, and agricultural property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(6) Ad valorem general real property appraiser.

(a) In order to qualify for this designation, an individual must:

- (i) successfully complete courses 501, 502, and 505;
- (ii) successfully complete a comprehensive field practicum including residential and commercial properties; and
- (iii) attain and maintain state certified appraiser status.

(b) Upon designation, the appraiser may value all types of locally assessed real property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(7) Ad valorem personal property auditor/appraiser.

(a) To qualify for this designation, an individual must:

- (i) successfully complete courses 101, 103, 501, and 503; and
- (ii) successfully complete a comprehensive auditing practicum.

(b) Upon designation, the auditor/appraiser may value locally assessed personal property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(8) Ad valorem centrally assessed valuation analyst.

(a) In order to qualify for this designation, an individual must:

- (i) successfully complete courses 501 and 504;
- (ii) successfully complete a comprehensive valuation practicum; and
- (iii) attain and maintain state licensed or state certified appraiser status.

(b) Upon designation, the analyst may value centrally assessed property for ad valorem taxation purposes.

(9) If a candidate fails to receive a passing grade on a final examination, two re-examinations are allowed. If the re-examinations are not successful, the individual must retake the failed course. The cost to retake the failed course will not be borne by the Tax Commission.

(10) A practicum involves the appraisal or audit of selected properties. The candidate's supervisor must formally request that the Property Tax Division administer a practicum.

(a) Emphasis is placed on those types of properties the candidate will most likely encounter on the job.

(b) The practicum will be administered by a designated appraiser assigned from the Property Tax Division.

(11) An appraiser trainee referred to in Section 59-2-701 shall be designated an ad valorem associate if the appraiser trainee:

(a) has completed all education and practicum requirements for designation under Subsections (5), (6), or (8); and

(b) has not completed the non-education requirements for licensure or certification under Title 61, Chapter 2b, Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification.

(12) An individual holding a specified designation can qualify for other designations by meeting the additional requirements under Subsections (5), (6), (7), or (8).

(13)(a) Maintaining designated status for individuals designated under Subsection (7) requires completion of 14 hours of Tax Commission approved classroom work every two years.

(b) Maintaining designated status for individuals designated under Subsections (5), (6), and (8) requires maintaining their appraisal license or certification under Title 61, Chapter 2b, Real Estate Appraiser Licensing and Certification.

(14) Upon termination of employment from any Utah assessment jurisdiction, or if the individual no longer works primarily as an appraiser, review appraiser, valuation auditor, or analyst/administrator in appraisal matters, designation is automatically revoked.

(a) Ad valorem designation status may be reinstated if the individual secures employment in any Utah assessment jurisdiction within four years from the prior termination.

(b) If more than four years elapse between termination and rehire, and:

(i) the individual has been employed in a closely allied field, then the individual may challenge the course examinations. Upon successfully challenging all required course examinations, the prior designation status will be reinstated; or

(ii) if the individual has not been employed in real estate valuation or a closely allied field, the individual must retake all required courses and pass the final examinations with a score of 70 percent or more.

(15) All appraisal work performed by Tax Commission designated appraisers shall meet the standards set forth in section 61-2b-27.

(16) If appropriate Tax Commission designations are not held by assessor's office personnel, the appraisal work must be contracted out to qualified private appraisers. An assessor's office may elect to contract out appraisal work to qualified private appraisers even if personnel with the appropriate designation are available in the office. If appraisal work is contracted out, the following requirements must be met:

(a) The private sector appraisers performing the contracted work must hold the state certified residential appraiser or state certified general appraiser license issued by the Division of Real Estate of the Utah Department of Commerce. Only state certified general appraisers may appraise nonresidential properties.

(b) All appraisal work shall meet the standards set forth in Section 61-2b-27.

(17) The completion and delivery of the assessment roll required under Section 59-2-311 is an administrative function of the elected assessor.

(a) There are no specific licensure, certification, or educational requirements related to this function.

(b) An elected assessor may complete and deliver the assessment roll as long as the valuations and appraisals included in the assessment roll were completed by persons having the required designations.

R884-24P-20. Construction Work in Progress Pursuant to Utah Constitution Art. XIII, Section 2 and Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-201 and 59-2-301.

A. For purposes of this rule:

1. Construction work in progress means improvements as defined in Section 59-2-102, and personal property as defined in Section 59-2-102, not functionally complete as defined in A.6.

2. Project means any undertaking involving construction, expansion or modernization.

3. "Construction" means:

- a) creation of a new facility;
- b) acquisition of personal property; or
- c) any alteration to the real property of an existing facility other than normal repairs or maintenance.

4. Expansion means an increase in production or capacity as a result of the project.

5. Modernization means a change or contrast in character or quality resulting from the introduction of improved techniques, methods or products.

6. Functionally complete means capable of providing economic benefit to the owner through fulfillment of the purpose for which it was constructed. In the case of a cost-regulated utility, a project shall be deemed to be functionally complete when the operating property associated with the project has been capitalized on the books and is part of the rate base of that utility.

7. Allocable preconstruction costs means expenditures associated with the planning and preparation for the construction of a project. To be classified as an allocable preconstruction cost, an expenditure must be capitalized.

8. Cost regulated utility means a power company, oil and gas pipeline company, gas distribution company or telecommunication company whose earnings are determined by a rate of return applied to rate base. Rate of return and rate base are set and approved by a state or federal regulatory commission.

9. Residential means single-family residences and duplex apartments.

10. Unit method of appraisal means valuation of the various physical components of an integrated enterprise as a single going concern. The unit method may employ one or more of the following approaches to value: the income approach, the cost approach, and the stock and debt approach.

B. All construction work in progress shall be valued at "full cash value" as described in this rule.

C. Discount Rates

For purposes of this rule, discount rates used in valuing all projects shall be determined by the Tax Commission, and shall be consistent with market, financial and economic conditions.

D. Appraisal of Allocable Preconstruction Costs.

1. If requested by the taxpayer, preconstruction costs associated with properties, other than residential properties, may be allocated to the value of the project in relation to the relative amount of total expenditures made on the project by the lien date. Allocation will be allowed only if the following conditions are satisfied by January 30 of the tax year for which the request is sought:

- a) a detailed list of preconstruction cost data is supplied to the responsible agency;

- b) the percent of completion of the project and the preconstruction cost data are certified by the taxpayer as to their accuracy.

2. The preconstruction costs allocated pursuant to D.1. of

this rule shall be discounted using the appropriate rate determined in C. The discounted allocated value shall either be added to the values of properties other than residential properties determined under E.1. or shall be added to the values determined under the various approaches used in the unit method of valuation determined under F.

3. The preconstruction costs allocated under D. are subject to audit for four years. If adjustments are necessary after examination of the records, those adjustments will be classified as property escaping assessment.

E. Appraisal of Properties not Valued under the Unit Method.

1. The full cash value, projected upon completion, of all properties valued under this section, with the exception of residential properties, shall be reduced by the value of the allocable preconstruction costs determined D. This reduced full cash value shall be referred to as the "adjusted full cash value."

2. On or before January 1 of each tax year, each county assessor and the Tax Commission shall determine, for projects not valued by the unit method and which fall under their respective areas of appraisal responsibility, the following:

- a) The full cash value of the project expected upon completion.

- b) The expected date of functional completion of the project currently under construction.

(1) The expected date of functional completion shall be determined by the county assessor for locally assessed properties and by the Tax Commission for centrally-assessed properties.

- c) The percent of the project completed as of the lien date.

(1) Determination of percent of completion for residential properties shall be based on the following percentage of completion:

- (a) 10 - Excavation-foundation
- (b) 30 - Rough lumber, rough labor
- (c) 50 - Roofing, rough plumbing, rough electrical, heating
- (d) 65 - Insulation, drywall, exterior finish
- (e) 75 - Finish lumber, finish labor, painting
- (f) 90 - Cabinets, cabinet tops, tile, finish plumbing, finish electrical

- (g) 100 - Floor covering, appliances, exterior concrete, misc.

(2) In the case of all other projects under construction and valued under this section the percent of completion shall be determined by the county assessor for locally assessed properties and by the Tax Commission for centrally-assessed properties.

3. Upon determination of the adjusted full cash value for nonresidential projects under construction or the full cash value expected upon completion of residential projects under construction, the expected date of completion, and the percent of the project completed, the assessor shall do the following:

- a) multiply the percent of the residential project completed by the total full cash value of the residential project expected upon completion; or in the case of nonresidential projects,

- b) multiply the percent of the nonresidential project completed by the adjusted full cash value of the nonresidential project;

- c) adjust the resulting product of E.3.a) or E.3.b) for the expected time of completion using the discount rate determined under C.

F. Appraisal of Properties Valued Under the Unit Method of Appraisal.

1. No adjustments under this rule shall be made to the income indicator of value for a project under construction that is owned by a cost-regulated utility when the project is allowed in rate base.

2. The full cash value of a project under construction as of January 1 of the tax year, shall be determined by adjusting the

cost and income approaches as follows:

(a) Adjustments to reflect the time value of money in appraising construction work in progress valued under the cost and income approaches shall be made for each approach as follows:

(1) Each company shall report the expected completion dates and costs of the projects. A project expected to be completed during the tax year for which the valuation is being determined shall be considered completed on January 1 or July 1, whichever is closest to the expected completion date. The Tax Commission shall determine the expected completion date for any project whose completion is scheduled during a tax year subsequent to the tax year for which the valuation is being made.

(2) If requested by the company, the value of allocable preconstruction costs determined in D. shall then be subtracted from the total cost of each project. The resulting sum shall be referred to as the adjusted cost value of the project.

(3) The adjusted cost value for each of the future years prior to functional completion shall be discounted to reflect the present value of the project under construction. The discount rate shall be determined under C.

(4) The discounted adjusted cost value shall then be added to the values determined under the income approach and cost approach.

(b) No adjustment will be made to reflect the time value of money for a project valued under the stock and debt approach to value.

G. This rule shall take effect for the tax year 1985.

R884-24P-24. Form for Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-918.5 through 59-2-924.

(1) The county auditor must notify all real property owners of property valuation and tax changes on the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes form.

(a) If a county desires to use a modified version of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes, a copy of the proposed modification must be submitted for approval to the Property Tax Division of the Tax Commission no later than March 1.

(i) Within 15 days of receipt, the Property Tax Division will issue a written decision, including justifications, on the use of the modified Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes.

(ii) If a county is not satisfied with the decision, it may petition for a hearing before the Tax Commission as provided in R861-1A-22.

(b) The Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes, however modified, must contain the same information as the unmodified version. A property description may be included at the option of the county.

(2) The Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes must be completed by the county auditor in its entirety, except in the following circumstances:

(a) New property is created by a new legal description; or

(b) The status of the improvements on the property has changed.

(c) In instances where partial completion is allowed, the term nonapplicable will be entered in the appropriate sections of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes.

(d) If the county auditor determines that conditions other than those outlined in this section merit deletion, the auditor may enter the term "nonapplicable" in appropriate sections of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes only after receiving approval from the Property Tax Division in the manner described in Subsection (1).

(3) Real estate assessed under the Farmland Assessment Act of 1969 must be reported at full market value, with the value based upon Farmland Assessment Act rates shown

parenthetically.

(4)(a) All completion dates specified for the disclosure of property tax information must be strictly observed.

(b) Requests for deviation from the statutory completion dates must be submitted in writing on or before June 1, and receive the approval of the Property Tax Division in the manner described in Subsection (1).

(5) If the cost of public notice required under Section 59-2-919 is greater than one percent of the property tax revenues to be received, an entity may combine its advertisement with other entities, or use direct mail notification.

(6) Calculation of the amount and percentage increase in property tax revenues required by Section 59-2-919 shall be computed by comparing property taxes levied for the current year with property taxes budgeted the prior year, without adjusting for revenues attributable to new growth.

(7) If a taxing district has not completed the tax rate setting process as prescribed in Sections 59-2-919 and 59-2-920 by August 17, the county auditor must seek approval from the Tax Commission to use the certified rate in calculating taxes levied.

(8) The value of property subject to the uniform fee under Sections 59-2-405 through 59-2-405.3 is excluded from taxable value for purposes of calculating new growth, the certified tax rate, and the proposed tax rate.

(9) The value and taxes of property subject to the uniform fee under Sections 59-2-405 through 59-2-405.3 are excluded when calculating the percentage of property taxes collected as provided in Section 59-2-924.

(10) The following formulas and definitions shall be used in determining new growth:

(a) Actual new growth shall be computed as follows:

(i) the taxable value of property assessed by the commission and locally assessed real property for the current year adjusted for redevelopment minus year-end taxable value of property assessed by the commission and locally assessed real property for the previous year adjusted for redevelopment; then

(ii) plus or minus the difference between the taxable value of locally assessed personal property for the prior year adjusted for redevelopment and the year-end taxable value of locally assessed personal property for the year that is two years prior to the current year adjusted for redevelopment; then

(iii) plus or minus changes in value as a result of factoring; then

(iv) plus or minus changes in value as a result of reappraisal; then

(v) plus or minus any change in value resulting from a legislative mandate or court order.

(b) Net annexation value is the taxable value for the current year adjusted for redevelopment of all properties annexed into an entity during the previous calendar year minus the taxable value for the previous year adjusted for redevelopment for all properties annexed out of the entity during the previous calendar year.

(c) New growth is equal to zero for an entity with:

(i) an actual new growth value less than zero; and

(ii) a net annexation value greater than or equal to zero.

(d) New growth is equal to actual new growth for:

(i) an entity with an actual new growth value greater than or equal to zero; or

(ii) an entity with:

(A) an actual new growth value less than zero; and

(B) the actual new growth value is greater than or equal to the net annexation value.

(e) New growth is equal to the net annexation value for an entity with:

(i) a net annexation value less than zero; and

(ii) the actual new growth value is less than the net annexation value.

(f) Adjusted new growth equals new growth multiplied by the mean collection rate for the previous five years.

(11)(a) For purposes of determining the certified tax rate, ad valorem property tax revenues budgeted by a taxing entity for the prior year are calculated by:

(i) increasing or decreasing the adjustable taxable value from the prior year Report 697 by the average of the percentage net change in the value of taxable property for the equalization period for the three calendar years immediately preceding the current calendar year; and

(ii) multiplying the result obtained in Subsection (11)(a)(i) by:

(A) the percentage of property taxes collected for the five calendar years immediately preceding the current calendar year; and

(B) the prior year approved tax rate.

(b) If a taxing entity levied the prior year approved tax rate, the budgeted revenues determined under Subsection (11)(a) are reflected in the budgeted revenue column of the prior year Report 693.

(12) Entities required to set levies for more than one fund must compute an aggregate certified rate. The aggregate certified rate is the sum of the certified rates for individual funds for which separate levies are required by law. The aggregate certified rate computation applies where:

(a) the valuation bases for the funds are contained within identical geographic boundaries; and

(b) the funds are under the levy and budget setting authority of the same governmental entity.

(13) For purposes of determining the certified tax rate of a municipality incorporated on or after July 1, 1996, the levy imposed for municipal-type services or general county purposes shall be the certified tax rate for municipal-type services or general county purposes, as applicable.

(14) No new entity, including a new city, may have a certified tax rate or levy a tax for any particular year unless that entity existed on the first day of that calendar year.

R884-24P-27. Standards for Assessment Level and Uniformity of Performance Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-704 and 59-2-704.5.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Coefficient of dispersion (COD)" means the average deviation of a group of assessment ratios taken around the median and expressed as a percent of that measure.

(b) "Coefficient of variation (COV)" means the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean.

(c) "Division" means the Property Tax Division of the commission.

(d) "Nonparametric" means data samples that are not normally distributed.

(e) "Parametric" means data samples that are normally distributed.

(f) "Urban counties" means counties classified as first or second class counties pursuant to Section 17-50-501.

(2) The commission adopts the following standards of assessment performance.

(a) For assessment level in each property class, subclass, and geographical area in each county, the measure of central tendency shall meet one of the following measures.

(i) The measure of central tendency shall be within 10 percent of the legal level of assessment.

(ii) The 95 percent confidence interval of the measure of central tendency shall contain the legal level of assessment.

(b) For uniformity of the property assessments in each class of property for which a detailed review is conducted during the current year, the measure of dispersion shall be within the following limits.

(i) In urban counties:

(A) a COD of 15 percent or less for primary residential property, and 20 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property; and

(B) a COV of 19 percent or less for primary residential property, and 25 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property.

(ii) In rural counties:

(A) a COD of 20 percent or less for primary residential property, and 25 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property; and

(B) a COV of 25 percent or less for primary residential property, and 31 percent or less for commercial property, vacant land, and secondary residential property.

(iii) For a rural or small jurisdiction with limited development, or for a jurisdiction with a depressed market, the county assessor may petition the division for a five percentage point increase in the COD or COV for one year only. After sufficient examination, the division may determine that a one-year expansion of the COD or COV is appropriate.

(c) Statistical measures.

(i) The measure of central tendency shall be the mean for parametric samples and the median for nonparametric samples.

(ii) The measure of dispersion shall be the COV for parametric samples and the COD for nonparametric samples.

(iii) To achieve statistical accuracy in determining assessment level under Subsection (2)(a) and uniformity under Subsection (2)(b) for any property class, subclass, or geographical area, the minimum sample size shall consist of 10 or more ratios.

(3) Each year the division shall conduct and publish an assessment-to-sale ratio study to determine if each county complies with the standards in Subsection (2).

(a) To meet the minimum sample size, the study period may be extended.

(b) A smaller sample size may be used if:

(i) that sample size is at least 10 percent of the class or subclass population; or

(ii) both the division and the county agree that the sample may produce statistics that imply corrective action appropriate to the class or subclass of property.

(c) If the division, after consultation with the counties, determines that the sample size does not produce reliable statistical data, an alternate performance evaluation may be conducted, which may result in corrective action. The alternate performance evaluation shall include review and analysis of the following:

(i) the county's procedures for collection and use of market data, including sales, income, rental, expense, vacancy rates, and capitalization rates;

(ii) the county-wide land, residential, and commercial valuation guidelines and their associated procedures for maintaining current market values;

(iii) the accuracy and uniformity of the county's individual property data through a field audit of randomly selected properties; and

(iv) the county's level of personnel training, ratio of appraisers to parcels, level of funding, and other workload and resource considerations.

(d) All input to the sample used to measure performance shall be completed by March 31 of each study year.

(e) The division shall conduct a preliminary annual assessment-to-sale ratio study by April 30 of the study year, allowing counties to apply adjustments to their tax roll prior to the May 22 deadline.

(f) The division shall complete the final study immediately following the closing of the tax roll on May 22.

(4) The division shall order corrective action if the results of the final study do not meet the standards set forth in Subsection (2).

(a) Assessment level adjustments, or factor orders, shall be calculated by dividing the legal level of assessment by one of the following:

- (i) the measure of central tendency, if the uniformity of the ratios meets the standards outlined in Subsection (2)(b); or
- (ii) the 95 percent confidence interval limit nearest the legal level of assessment, if the uniformity of the ratios does not meet the standards outlined in Subsection (2)(b).

(b) Uniformity adjustments or other corrective action shall be ordered if the property fails to meet the standards outlined in Subsection (2)(b). (c) A corrective action order may contain language requiring a county to create, modify, or follow its five-year plan for a detailed review of property characteristics.

(d) All corrective action orders shall be issued by June 10 of the study year, or within five working days after the completion of the final study, whichever is later.

(5) The commission adopts the following procedures to insure compliance and facilitate implementation of ordered corrective action.

(a) Prior to the filing of an appeal, the division shall retain authority to correct errors and, with agreement of the affected county, issue amended orders or stipulate with the affected county to any appropriate alternative action without commission approval. Any stipulation by the division subsequent to an appeal is subject to commission approval.

(b) A county receiving a corrective action order resulting from this rule may file and appeal with the commission pursuant to rule R861-1A-11.

(c) A corrective action order will become the final commission order if the county does not appeal in a timely manner, or does not prevail in the appeals process.

(d) The division may assist local jurisdictions to ensure implementation of any corrective action orders by the following deadlines.

(i) Factor orders shall be implemented in the current study year prior to the mailing of valuation notices.

(ii) Other corrective action shall be implemented prior to May 22 of the year following the study year.

(e) The division shall complete audits to determine compliance with corrective action orders as soon after the deadlines set forth in Subsection (5)(d) as practical. The division shall review the results of the compliance audit with the county and make any necessary adjustments to the compliance audit within 15 days of initiating the audit. These adjustments shall be limited to the analysis performed during the compliance audit and may not include review of the data used to arrive at the underlying factor order. After any adjustments, the compliance audit will then be given to the commission for any necessary action.

(f) The county shall be informed of any adjustment required as a result of the compliance audit.

R884-24P-28. Reporting Requirements For Leased or Rented Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-306.

(1) The procedure set forth herein is required in reporting heavy equipment leased or rented during the tax year.

(2) The owner of leased or rented heavy equipment shall file annual reports with the commission, either on forms provided by the commission or electronically, for the periods January 1 through June 30, and July 1 through December 31 of each year. The reports shall contain the following information:

- (a) a description of the leased or rented equipment;
- (b) the year of manufacture and acquisition cost;
- (c) a listing, by month, of the counties where the equipment has situs; and
- (d) any other information required.

(3) For purposes of this rule, situs is established when leased or rented equipment is kept in an area for thirty days.

Once situs is established, any portion of thirty days during which that equipment stays in that area shall be counted as a full month of situs. In no case may situs exceed twelve months for any year.

(4)(a) The completed report shall be submitted to the Property Tax Division of the commission within thirty days after each reporting period.

(b) Noncompliance will require accelerated reporting.

R884-24P-29. Taxable Household Furnishings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1113.

(1) Except as provided in Section 59-2-1115, household furnishings, furniture, and equipment are subject to property taxation if:

(a) the owner of the dwelling unit commonly receives legal consideration for its use, whether in the form of rent, exchange, or lease payments; or

(b) the dwelling unit is held out as available for the rent, lease, or use by others.

(2) Household furnishings, furniture, and equipment that meet the definition of qualifying exempt primary residential rental personal property in Section 59-2-102:

(a) qualify for the primary residential exemption under Section 59-2-103; and

(b) are valued for tax under this chapter by:

(i) calculating the value of the personal property using the tables in Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33; and

(ii) multiplying the value calculated under Subsection (2)(b)(i) by 0.55.

R884-24P-32. Leasehold Improvements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-303.

A. The value of leasehold improvements shall be included in the value of the underlying real property and assessed to the owner of the underlying real property.

B. The combined valuation of leasehold improvements and underlying real property required in A. shall satisfy the requirements of Section 59-2-103(1).

C. The provisions of this rule shall not apply if the underlying real property is owned by an entity exempt from tax under Section 59-2-1101.

D. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 2000.

R884-24P-33. 2015 Personal Property Valuation Guides and Schedules Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-301.

(1) Definitions.

(a)(i) "Acquisition cost" does not include indirect costs such as debugging, licensing fees and permits, insurance, or security.

(ii) Acquisition cost may correspond to the cost new for new property, or cost used for used property.

(b)(i) "Actual cost" includes the value of components necessary to complete the vehicle, such as tanks, mixers, special containers, passenger compartments, special axles, installation, engineering, erection, or assembly costs.

(ii) Actual cost does not include sales or excise taxes, maintenance contracts, registration and license fees, dealer charges, tire tax, freight, or shipping costs.

(c) "Cost new" means the actual cost of the property when purchased new.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the Tax Commission and assessors shall rely on the following sources to determine cost new:

(A) documented actual cost of the new or used vehicle; or

(B) recognized publications that provide a method for approximating cost new for new or used vehicles.

(ii) For the following property purchased used, the taxing authority may determine cost new by dividing the property's

actual cost by the percent good factor for that class:

- (A) class 6 heavy and medium duty trucks;
- (B) class 13 heavy equipment;
- (C) class 14 motor homes;
- (D) class 17 vessels equal to or greater than 31 feet in length; and
- (E) class 21 commercial trailers.

(d) For purposes of Sections 59-2-108 and 59-2-1115, "item of taxable tangible personal property" means a piece of equipment, machinery, furniture, or other piece of tangible personal property that is functioning at its highest and best use for the purpose it was designed and constructed and is generally capable of performing that function without being combined with other items of personal property. An item of taxable tangible personal property is not an individual component part of a piece of machinery or equipment, but the piece of machinery or equipment. For example, a fully functioning computer is an item of taxable tangible personal property, but the motherboard, hard drive, tower, or sound card are not.

(e) "Percent good" means an estimate of value, expressed as a percentage, based on a property's acquisition cost or cost new, adjusted for depreciation and appreciation of all kinds.

(i) The percent good factor is applied against the acquisition cost or the cost new to derive taxable value for the property.

(ii) Percent good schedules are derived from an analysis of the Internal Revenue Service Class Life, the Marshall and Swift Cost index, other data sources or research, and vehicle valuation guides such as Penton Price Digests.

(2) Each year the Property Tax Division shall update and publish percent good schedules for use in computing personal property valuation.

(a) Proposed schedules shall be transmitted to county assessors and interested parties for comment before adoption.

(b) A public comment period will be scheduled each year and a public hearing will be scheduled if requested by ten or more interested parties or at the discretion of the Commission.

(c) County assessors may deviate from the schedules when warranted by specific conditions affecting an item of personal property. When a deviation will affect an entire class or type of personal property, a written report, substantiating the changes with verifiable data, must be presented to the Commission. Alternative schedules may not be used without prior written approval of the Commission.

(d) A party may request a deviation from the value established by the schedule for a specific item of property if the use of the schedule does not result in the fair market value for the property at the retail level of trade on the lien date, including any relevant installation and assemblage value.

(3) The provisions of this rule do not apply to:

(a) a vehicle subject to the age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.1;

(b) the following personal property subject to the age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.2:

- (i) an all-terrain vehicle;
- (ii) a camper;
- (iii) an other motorcycle;
- (iv) an other trailer;
- (v) a personal watercraft;
- (vi) a small motor vehicle;
- (vii) a snowmobile;
- (viii) a street motorcycle;
- (ix) a tent trailer;
- (x) a travel trailer; and
- (xi) a vessel, including an outboard motor of the vessel, that is less than 31 feet in length and

(c) an aircraft subject to the uniform statewide fee under Section 59-2-404.

(4) Other taxable personal property that is not included in

the listed classes includes:

(a) Supplies on hand as of January 1 at 12:00 noon, including office supplies, shipping supplies, maintenance supplies, replacement parts, lubricating oils, fuel and consumable items not held for sale in the ordinary course of business. Supplies are assessed at total cost, including freight-in.

(b) Equipment leased or rented from inventory is subject to ad valorem tax. Refer to the appropriate property class schedule to determine taxable value.

(c) Property held for rent or lease is taxable, and is not exempt as inventory. For entities primarily engaged in rent-to-own, inventory on hand at January 1 is exempt and property out on rent-to-own contracts is taxable.

(5) Personal property valuation schedules may not be appealed to, or amended by, county boards of equalization.

(6) All taxable personal property, other than personal property subject to an age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.1 or 59-2-405.2, or a uniform statewide fee under Section 59-2-404, is classified by expected economic life as follows:

(a) Class 1 - Short Life Property. Property in this class has a typical life of more than one year and less than four years. It is fungible in that it is difficult to determine the age of an item retired from service.

(i) Examples of property in the class include:

- (A) barricades/warning signs;
- (B) library materials;
- (C) patterns, jigs and dies;
- (D) pots, pans, and utensils;
- (E) canned computer software;
- (F) hotel linen;
- (G) wood and pallets;
- (H) video tapes, compact discs, and DVDs; and
- (I) uniforms.

(ii) With the exception of video tapes, compact discs, and DVDs, taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

(iii) A licensee of canned computer software shall use one of the following substitutes for acquisition cost of canned computer software if no acquisition cost for the canned computer software is stated:

(A) retail price of the canned computer software;

(B) if a retail price is unavailable, and the license is a nonrenewable single year license agreement, the total sum of expected payments during that 12-month period; or

(C) if the licensing agreement is a renewable agreement or is a multiple year agreement, the present value of all expected licensing fees paid pursuant to the agreement.

(iv) Video tapes, compact discs, and DVDs are valued at \$15.00 per tape or disc for the first year and \$3.00 per tape or disc thereafter.

TABLE 1

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	71%
13	41%
12 and prior	10%

(b) Class 2 - Computer Integrated Machinery.

(i) Machinery shall be classified as computer integrated machinery if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The equipment is sold as a single unit. If the invoice breaks out the computer separately from the machine, the computer must be valued as Class 12 property and the machine as Class 8 property.

(B) The machine cannot operate without the computer and the computer cannot perform functions outside the machine.

(C) The machine can perform multiple functions and is

controlled by a programmable central processing unit.

(D) The total cost of the machine and computer combined is depreciated as a unit for income tax purposes.

(E) The capabilities of the machine cannot be expanded by substituting a more complex computer for the original.

(ii) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) CNC mills;

(B) CNC lathes;

(C) high-tech medical and dental equipment such as MRI equipment, CAT scanners, and mammography units.

(iii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 2

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	90%
13	79%
12	68%
11	59%
10	48%
09	36%
08	25%
07 and prior	13%

(c) Class 3 - Short Life Trade Fixtures. Property in this class generally consists of electronic types of equipment and includes property subject to rapid functional and economic obsolescence or severe wear and tear.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) office machines;

(B) alarm systems;

(C) shopping carts;

(D) ATM machines;

(E) small equipment rentals;

(F) rent-to-own merchandise;

(G) telephone equipment and systems;

(H) music systems;

(I) vending machines;

(J) video game machines; and

(K) cash registers and point of sale equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 3

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	84%
13	68%
12	51%
11	35%
10 and prior	18%

(d) Class 5 - Long Life Trade Fixtures. Class 5 property is subject to functional obsolescence in the form of style changes.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) furniture;

(B) bars and sinks;

(C) booths, tables and chairs;

(D) beauty and barber shop fixtures;

(E) cabinets and shelves;

(F) displays, cases and racks;

(G) office furniture;

(H) theater seats;

(I) water slides; and

(J) signs, mechanical and electrical.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 5

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	91%
13	81%
12	72%
11	63%
10	54%
09	43%
08	33%
07	23%
06 and prior	12%

(e) Class 6 - Heavy and Medium Duty Trucks.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) heavy duty trucks;

(B) medium duty trucks;

(C) crane trucks;

(D) concrete pump trucks; and

(E) trucks with well-boring rigs.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost new.

(iii) Cost new of vehicles in this class is defined as follows:

(A) the documented actual cost of the vehicle for new vehicles; or

(B) 75 percent of the manufacturer's suggested retail price.

(iv) For state assessed vehicles, cost new shall include the value of attached equipment.

(v) The 2015 percent good applies to 2015 models purchased in 2014.

(vi) Trucks weighing two tons or more have a residual taxable value of \$1,750.

TABLE 6

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
15	90%
14	71%
13	64%
12	58%
11	52%
10	46%
09	39%
08	33%
07	27%
06	21%
05	14%
04	10%
03	7%
02 and prior	3%

(f) Class 7 - Medical and Dental Equipment. Class 7 property is subject to a high degree of technological development by the health industry.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

(A) medical and dental equipment and instruments;

(B) exam tables and chairs;

(C) microscopes; and

(D) optical equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 7

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	93%
13	85%
12	77%
11	70%
10	63%
09	54%
08	46%
07	38%
06	30%
05	21%

04 and prior 11%

(g) Class 8 - Machinery and Equipment. Property in this class is subject to considerable functional and economic obsolescence created by competition as technologically advanced and more efficient equipment becomes available.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) manufacturing machinery;
- (B) amusement rides;
- (C) bakery equipment;
- (D) distillery equipment;
- (E) refrigeration equipment;
- (F) laundry and dry cleaning equipment;
- (G) machine shop equipment;
- (H) processing equipment;
- (I) auto service and repair equipment;
- (J) mining equipment;
- (K) ski lift machinery;
- (L) printing equipment;
- (M) bottling or cannery equipment;
- (N) packaging equipment; and
- (O) pollution control equipment.

(ii) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(g)(iii), taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

(iii)(A) Notwithstanding Subsection (6)(g)(ii), the taxable value of the following oil refinery pollution control equipment required by the federal Clean Air Act shall be calculated pursuant to Subsection (6)(g)(iii)(B):

- (I) VGO (Vacuum Gas Oil) reactor;
- (II) HDS (Diesel Hydrotreater) reactor;
- (III) VGO compressor;
- (IV) VGO furnace;
- (V) VGO and HDS high pressure exchangers;
- (VI) VGO, SRU (Sulfur Recovery Unit), SWS (Sour Water Stripper), and TGU; (Tail Gas Unit) low pressure exchangers;
- (VII) VGO, amine, SWS, and HDS separators and drums;
- (VIII) VGO and tank pumps;
- (IX) TGU modules; and
- (X) VGO tank and air coolers.

(B) The taxable value of the oil refinery pollution control equipment described in Subsection (6)(g)(iii)(A) shall be calculated by:

(I) applying the percent good factor in Table 8 against the acquisition cost of the property; and

(II) multiplying the product described in Subsection (6)(g)(iii)(B)(I) by 50%.

TABLE 8

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	93%
13	85%
12	77%
11	70%
10	63%
09	54%
08	46%
07	38%
06	30%
05	21%
04 and prior	11%

(h) Class 9 - Off-Highway Vehicles.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects off-highway vehicles to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(i) Class 10 - Railroad Cars. The Class 10 schedule was developed to value the property of railroad car companies. Functional and economic obsolescence is recognized in the

developing technology of the shipping industry. Heavy wear and tear is also a factor in valuing this class of property.

(i) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 10

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	94%
13	88%
12	82%
11	77%
10	72%
09	65%
08	59%
07	54%
06	49%
05	42%
04	37%
03	28%
02	19%
01 and prior	9%

(j) Class 11 - Street Motorcycles.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects street motorcycles to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(k) Class 12 - Computer Hardware.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) data processing equipment;
- (B) personal computers;
- (C) main frame computers;
- (D) computer equipment peripherals;
- (E) cad/cam systems; and
- (F) copiers.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 12

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	62%
13	46%
12	21%
11	9%
10 and prior	7%

(l) Class 13 - Heavy Equipment.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) construction equipment;
- (B) excavation equipment;
- (C) loaders;
- (D) batch plants;
- (E) snow cats; and
- (F) pavement sweepers.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

(iii) 2015 model equipment purchased in 2014 is valued at 100 percent of acquisition cost.

TABLE 13

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	50%
13	47%
12	44%
11	41%
10	38%
09	36%
08	33%
07	30%
06	27%
05	25%
04	22%

03	19%
02	16%
01 and prior	14%

(m) Class 14 - Motor Homes.

(i) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good against the cost new.

(ii) The 2015 percent good applies to 2015 models purchased in 2014.

(iii) Motor homes have a residual taxable value of \$1,000.

TABLE 14

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
15	90%
14	67%
13	63%
12	59%
11	55%
10	52%
09	48%
08	44%
07	40%
06	37%
05	33%
04	29%
03	25%
02	21%
01	18%
00	14%
99 and prior	10%

(n) Class 15 - Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment. Class 15 applies only to equipment used in the production of semiconductor products. Equipment used in the semiconductor manufacturing industry is subject to significant economic and functional obsolescence due to rapidly changing technology and economic conditions.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) crystal growing equipment;
- (B) die assembly equipment;
- (C) wire bonding equipment;
- (D) encapsulation equipment;
- (E) semiconductor test equipment;
- (F) clean room equipment;
- (G) chemical and gas systems related to semiconductor manufacturing;
- (H) deionized water systems;
- (I) electrical systems; and
- (J) photo mask and wafer manufacturing dedicated to semiconductor production.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 15

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	47%
13	34%
12	24%
11	15%
10 and prior	6%

(o) Class 16 - Long-Life Property. Class 16 property has a long physical life with little obsolescence.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) billboards;
 - (B) sign towers;
 - (C) radio towers;
 - (D) ski lift and tram towers;
 - (E) non-farm grain elevators; and
 - (F) bulk storage tanks.
- (ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 16

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	96%
13	91%
12	87%
11	84%
10	82%
09	76%
08	72%
07	69%
06	67%
05	64%
04	62%
03	57%
02	50%
01	43%
00	37%
99	30%
98	22%
97	15%
96 and prior	8%

(p) Class 17 - Vessels Equal to or Greater Than 31 Feet in Length.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) houseboats equal to or greater than 31 feet in length;
- (B) sailboats equal to or greater than 31 feet in length; and
- (C) yachts equal to or greater than 31 feet in length.

(ii) A vessel, including an outboard motor of the vessel, under 31 feet in length:

- (A) is not included in Class 17;
- (B) may not be valued using Table 17; and
- (C) is subject to an age-based uniform fee under Section 59-2-405.2.

(iii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost new of the property.

(iv) The Tax Commission and assessors shall rely on the following sources to determine cost new for property in this class:

(A) the following publications or valuation methods:

(I) the manufacturer's suggested retail price listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book;

(II) for property not listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book but listed in the NADA Marine Appraisal Guide, the NADA average value for the property divided by the percent good factor; or

(III) for property not listed in the ABOS Marine Blue Book or the NADA Appraisal Guide:

(aa) the manufacturer's suggested retail price for comparable property; or

(bb) the cost new established for that property by a documented valuation source; or

(B) the documented actual cost of new or used property in this class.

(v) The 2015 percent good applies to 2015 models purchased in 2014.

(vi) Property in this class has a residual taxable value of \$1,000.

TABLE 17

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
15	90%
14	66%
13	64%
12	61%
11	59%
10	57%
09	54%
08	52%
07	49%
06	47%
05	45%
04	42%

03	40%
02	37%
01	35%
00	33%
99	30%
98	28%
97	25%
96	23%
95	20%
94 and prior	16%

(q) Class 17a - Vessels Less Than 31 Feet in Length

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects vessels less than 31 feet in length to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(r) Class 18 - Travel Trailers and Class 18a - Tent Trailers/Truck Campers.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects travel trailers and tent trailers/truck campers to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(s) Class 20 - Petroleum and Natural Gas Exploration and Production Equipment. Class 20 property is subject to significant functional and economic obsolescence due to the volatile nature of the petroleum industry.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) oil and gas exploration equipment;
- (B) distillation equipment;
- (C) wellhead assemblies;
- (D) holding and storage facilities;
- (E) drill rigs;
- (F) reinjection equipment;
- (G) metering devices;
- (H) cracking equipment;
- (I) well-site generators, transformers, and power lines;
- (J) equipment sheds;
- (K) pumps;
- (L) radio telemetry units; and
- (M) support and control equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 20

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	93%
13	88%
12	81%
11	76%
10	70%
09	61%
08	56%
07	50%
06	44%
05	38%
04	31%
03	21%
02 and prior	11%

(t) Class 21 - Commercial Trailers.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) dry freight van trailers;
- (B) refrigerated van trailers;
- (C) flat bed trailers;
- (D) dump trailers;
- (E) livestock trailers; and
- (F) tank trailers.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost new of the property. For state assessed vehicles, cost new shall include the value of attached equipment.

(iii) The 2015 percent good applies to 2015 models purchased in 2014.

(iv) Commercial trailers have a residual taxable value of \$1,000.

TABLE 21

Model Year	Percent Good of Cost New
15	95%
14	93%
13	88%
12	83%
11	78%
10	73%
09	67%
08	62%
07	57%
06	52%
05	47%
04	42%
03	36%
02	31%
01	26%
00	21%
99 and prior	16%

(u) Class 21a - Other Trailers (Non-Commercial).

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects this class of trailers to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(v) Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans.

(i) Class 22 vehicles fall within four subcategories: domestic passenger cars, foreign passenger cars, light trucks, including utility vehicles, and vans.

(ii) Because Section 59-2-405.1 subjects Class 22 property to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(w) Class 22a - Small Motor Vehicles.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects small motor vehicles to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(x) Class 23 - Aircraft Required to be Registered With the State.

(i) Because Section 59-2-404 subjects aircraft required to be registered with the state to a statewide uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(y) Class 24 - Leasehold Improvements on Exempt Real Property.

(i) The Class 24 schedule is to be used only for those leasehold improvements where the underlying real property is owned by an entity exempt from property tax under Section 59-2-1101. See Tax Commission rule R884-24P-32. Leasehold improvements include:

- (A) walls and partitions;
- (B) plumbing and roughed-in fixtures;
- (C) floor coverings other than carpet;
- (D) store fronts;
- (E) decoration;
- (F) wiring;
- (G) suspended or acoustical ceilings;
- (H) heating and cooling systems; and
- (I) iron or millwork trim.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the cost of acquisition, including installation.

(iii) The Class 3 schedule is used to value short life leasehold improvements.

TABLE 24

Year of Installation	Percent of Installation Cost
14	94%
13	88%
12	82%
11	77%
10	71%
09	65%

08	59%
07	54%
06	48%
05	42%
04	36%
03 and prior	30%

(z) Class 25 - Aircraft Parts Manufacturing Tools and Dies. Property in this class is generally subject to rapid physical, functional, and economic obsolescence due to rapid technological and economic shifts in the airline parts manufacturing industry. Heavy wear and tear is also a factor in valuing this class of property.

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) aircraft parts manufacturing jigs and dies;
- (B) aircraft parts manufacturing molds;
- (C) aircraft parts manufacturing patterns;
- (D) aircraft parts manufacturing taps and gauges; and
- (E) aircraft parts manufacturing test equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 25

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	84%
13	68%
12	52%
11	36%
10	19%
09 and prior	4%

(aa) Class 26 - Personal Watercraft.

(i) Because Section 59-2-405.2 subjects personal watercraft to an age-based uniform fee, a percent good schedule is not necessary.

(bb) Class 27 - Electrical Power Generating Equipment and Fixtures

(i) Examples of property in this class include:

- (A) electrical power generators; and
- (B) control equipment.

(ii) Taxable value is calculated by applying the percent good factor against the acquisition cost of the property.

TABLE 27

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	97%
13	95%
12	92%
11	90%
10	87%
09	84%
08	82%
07	79%
06	77%
05	74%
04	71%
03	69%
02	66%
01	64%
00	61%
99	58%
98	56%
97	53%
96	51%
95	48%
94	45%
93	43%
92	40%
91	38%
90	35%
89	32%
88	30%
87	27%
86	25%
85	22%
84	19%

83	17%
82	14%
81	12%
80 and prior	9%

(cc) Class 28 - Noncapitalized Personal Property. Property shall be classified as noncapitalized personal property if the following conditions are met:

(i) the property is an item of taxable tangible personal property with an acquisition cost of \$1,000 or less; and

(ii) the property is eligible as a deductible expense under Section 162 or Section 179, Internal Revenue Code, in the year of acquisition, regardless of whether the deduction is actually claimed.

TABLE 28

Year of Acquisition	Percent Good of Acquisition Cost
14	75%
13	50%
12	25%
11 and prior	0%

The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 2015.

R884-24P-35. Annual Statement for Certain Exempt Uses of Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1102.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to provide guidance to property owners required to file an annual statement under Section 59-2-1102 in order to claim a property tax exemption under Subsection 59-2-1101(3)(a)(iv) or (v).

(2) The annual statement filed pursuant to Section 59-2-1102 shall contain the following information for the specific property for which an exemption is sought:

- (a) the owner of record of the property;
- (b) the property parcel, account, or serial number;
- (c) the location of the property;
- (d) the tax year in which the exemption was originally granted;
- (e) a description of any change in the use of the real or personal property since January 1 of the prior year;
- (f) the name and address of any person or organization conducting a business for profit on the property;
- (g) the name and address of any organization that uses the real or personal property and pays a fee for that use that is greater than the cost of maintenance and utilities associated with the property;
- (h) a description of any personal property leased by the owner of record for which an exemption is claimed;
- (i) the name and address of the lessor of property described in Subsection (2)(h);
- (j) the signature of the owner of record or the owner's authorized representative; and
- (k) any other information the county may require.

(3) The annual statement shall be filed:

(a) with the county legislative body in the county in which the property is located;

(b) on or before March 1; and

(c) using:

(i) Tax Commission form PT-21, Annual Statement for Continued Property Tax Exemption; or

(ii) a form that contains the information required under Subsection (2).

R884-24P-36. Contents of Real Property Tax Notice Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1317.

A. In addition to the information required by Section 59-2-1317, the tax notice for real property shall specify the following:

- 1. the property identification number;

2. the appraised value of the property and, if applicable, any adjustment for residential exemptions expressed in terms of taxable value;

3. if applicable, tax relief for taxpayers eligible for blind, veteran, or poor abatement or the circuit breaker, which shall be shown as credits to total taxes levied; and

4. itemized tax rate information for each taxing entity and total tax rate.

R884-24P-37. Separate Values of Land and Improvements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-301 and 59-2-305.

A. The county assessor shall maintain an appraisal record of all real property subject to assessment by the county. The record shall include the following information:

1. owner of the property;
2. property identification number;
3. description and location of the property; and
4. full market value of the property.

B. Real property appraisal records shall show separately the value of the land and the value of any improvements.

R884-24P-38. Nonoperating Railroad Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

(1)(a) "Railroad right of way" (RR-ROW) means a strip of land upon which a railroad company constructs the road bed.

(b) RR-ROW within incorporated towns and cities shall consist of 50 feet on each side of the main line main track, branch line main track or main spur track. Variations to the 50-foot standard shall be approved on an individual basis.

(c) RR-ROW outside incorporated towns and cities shall consist of the actual right-of-way owned if not in excess of 100 feet on each side of the center line of the main line main track, branch line main track, or main spur track. In cases where unusual conditions exist, such as mountain cuts, fills, etc., and more than 100 feet on either side of the main track is required for ROW and where small parcels of land are otherwise required for ROW purposes, the necessary additional area shall be reported as RR-ROW.

(2) Assessment of nonoperating railroad properties. Railroad property formerly assessed by the unitary method that has been determined to be nonoperating, and that is not necessary to the conduct of the business, shall be assessed separately by the local county assessor.

(3) Assessment procedures.

(a) Properties charged to nonoperating accounts are reviewed by the Property Tax Division, and if taxable, are assessed and placed on the local county assessment rolls separately from the operating properties.

(b) RR-ROW is considered operating and necessary to the conduct and contributing to the income of the business. Any revenue derived from leasing of property within the RR-ROW is considered railroad operating revenues.

(c) Real property outside of the RR-ROW that is necessary to the conduct of the railroad operation is considered part of the unitary value. Some examples are:

- (i) company homes occupied by superintendents and other employees on 24-hour call;
 - (ii) storage facilities for railroad operations;
 - (iii) communication facilities; and
 - (iv) spur tracks outside of RR-ROW.
- (d) Abandoned RR-ROW is considered nonoperating and shall be reported as such by the railroad companies.

(e) Real property outside of the RR-ROW that is not necessary to the conduct of the railroad operations is classified as nonoperating and therefore assessed by the local county assessor. Some examples are:

- (i) land leased to service station operations;
- (ii) grocery stores;
- (iii) apartments;

(iv) residences; and

(v) agricultural uses.

(f) RR-ROW obtained by government grant or act of Congress is deemed operating property.

(4) Notice of Determination. It is the responsibility of the Property Tax Division to provide a notice of determination to the owner of the railroad property and the assessor of the county where the railroad property is located immediately after such determination of operating or nonoperating status has been made. If there is no appeal to the notice of determination, the Property Tax Division shall notify the assessor of the county where the property is located so that the property may be placed on the roll for local assessment.

(5) Appeals. Any interested party who wishes to contest the determination of operating or nonoperating property may do so by filing a request for agency action within ten days of the notice of determination of operating or nonoperating properties. Request for agency action may be made pursuant to Title 63G, Chapter 4.

R884-24P-40. Exemption of Parsonages, Rectories, Monasteries, Homes and Residences Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated 59-2-1101(d) and Article XIII, Section 2 of the Utah Constitution.

A. Parsonages, rectories, monasteries, homes and residences if used exclusively for religious purposes, are exempt from property taxes if they meet all of the following requirements:

1. The land and building are owned by a religious organization which has qualified with the Internal Revenue Service as a Section 501(c)(3) organization and which organization continues to meet the requirements of that section.

2. The building is occupied only by persons whose full time efforts are devoted to the religious organization and the immediate families of such persons.

3. The religious organization, and not the individuals who occupy the premises, pay all payments, utilities, insurance, repairs, and all other costs and expenses related to the care and maintenance of the premises and facilities.

B. The exemption for one person and the family of such person is limited to the real estate that is reasonable for the residence of the family and which remains actively devoted exclusively to the religious purposes. The exemption for more than one person, such as a monastery, is limited to that amount of real estate actually devoted exclusively to religious purposes.

C. Vacant land which is not actively used by the religious organization, is not deemed to be devoted exclusively to religious purposes, and is therefore not exempt from property taxes.

1. Vacant land which is held for future development or utilization by the religious organization is not deemed to be devoted exclusively to religious purposes and therefore not tax exempt.

2. Vacant land is tax exempt after construction commences or a building permit is issued for construction of a structure or other improvements used exclusively for religious purposes.

R884-24P-42. Farmland Assessment Audits and Personal Property Audits Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Subsection 59-2-508, and Section 59-2-705.

(1) Upon completion of commission audits of personal property accounts or land subject to the Farmland Assessment Act, the following procedures shall be implemented:

(a) If an audit reveals an incorrect assignment of property, or an increase or decrease in value, the county assessor shall correct the assessment on the assessment roll and the tax roll.

(b) A revised Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes or tax notice or both shall be mailed to the taxpayer for the current year and any previous years affected.

(c) The appropriate tax rate for each year shall be applied when computing taxes due for previous years.

(2) Assessors shall not alter results of an audit without first submitting the changes to the commission for review and approval.

(3) The commission shall review assessor compliance with this rule. Noncompliance may result in an order for corrective action.

R884-24P-44. Farm Machinery and Equipment Exemption Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-102 and 59-2-1101.

A. The use of the machinery and equipment, whether by the claimant or a lessee, shall determine the exemption.

1. For purposes of this rule, the term owner includes a purchaser under an installment purchase contract or capitalized lease where ownership passes to the purchaser at the end of the contract without the exercise of an option on behalf of the purchaser or seller.

B. Farm machinery and equipment is used primarily for agricultural purposes if it is used primarily for the production or harvesting of agricultural products.

C. The following machinery and equipment is used primarily for the production or harvesting of agricultural products:

1. Machinery and equipment used on the farm for storage, cooling, or freezing of fruits or vegetables;

2. Except as provided in C.3., machinery and equipment used in fruit or vegetable growing operations if the machinery and equipment does not physically alter the fruit or vegetables; and

3. Machinery and equipment that physically alters the form of fruits or vegetables if the operations performed by the machinery or equipment are reasonable and necessary in the preparation of the fruit or vegetables for wholesale marketing.

D. Machinery and equipment used for processing of agricultural products are not exempt.

R884-24P-49. Calculating the Utah Apportioned Value of a Rail Car Fleet Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

A. Definitions.

1. "Average market value per rail car" means the fleet rail car market value divided by the number of rail cars in the fleet.

2. "Fleet rail car market value" means the sum of:

a)(1) the yearly acquisition costs of the fleet's rail cars;

(2) multiplied by the appropriate percent good factors contained in Class 10 of R884-24P- 33, Personal Property Valuation Guides and Schedules; and

b) the sum of betterments by year.

(1) Except as provided in A.2.b)(2), the sum of betterments by year shall be depreciated on a 14-year straight line method.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of A.2.b)(1), betterments shall have a residual value of two percent.

3. "In-service rail cars" means the number of rail cars in the fleet, adjusted for out-of- service rail cars.

4. a) "Out-of-service rail cars" means rail cars:

(1) out-of-service for a period of more than ten consecutive hours; or

(2) in storage.

b) Rail cars cease to be out-of-service once repaired or removed from storage.

c) Out-of-service rail cars do not include rail cars idled for less than ten consecutive hours due to light repairs or routine maintenance.

5. "System car miles" means both loaded and empty miles accumulated in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico during the prior calendar year by all rail cars in the fleet.

6. "Utah car miles" mean both loaded and empty miles

accumulated within Utah during the prior calendar year by all rail cars in the fleet.

7. "Utah percent of system factor" means the Utah car miles divided by the system car miles.

B. The provisions of this rule apply only to private rail car companies.

C. To receive an adjustment for out-of-service rail cars, the rail car company must report the number of out-of-service days to the commission for each of the company's rail car fleets.

D. The out-of-service adjustment is calculated as follows.

1. Divide the out-of-service days by 365 to obtain the out-of-service rail car equivalent.

2. Subtract the out-of-service rail car equivalent calculated in D.1. from the number of rail cars in the fleet.

E. The taxable value for each rail car fleet apportioned to Utah, for which the Utah percent of system factor is more than 50 percent, shall be determined by multiplying the Utah percent of system factor by the fleet rail car market value.

F. The taxable value for each rail car company apportioned to Utah, for which the Utah percent of system factor is less than or equal to 50 percent, shall be determined in the following manner.

1. Calculate the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the Utah percent of system factor. The steps for this calculation are as follows.

a) Multiply the Utah percent of system factor by the in-service rail cars in the fleet.

b) Multiply the product obtained in F.1.a) by 50 percent.

2. Calculate the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the time speed factor. The steps for this calculation are as follows.

a) Divide the fleet's Utah car miles by the average rail car miles traveled in Utah per year. The Commission has determined that the average rail car miles traveled in Utah per year shall equal 200,000 miles.

b) Multiply the quotient obtained in F.2.a) by the percent of in-service rail cars in the fleet.

c) Multiply the product obtained in F.2.b) by 50 percent.

3. Add the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the Utah percent of system factor, calculated in F.1.b), and the number of fleet rail cars allocated to Utah under the time speed factor, calculated in F.2.c), and multiply that sum by the average market value per rail car.

R884-24P-50. Apportioning the Utah Proportion of Commercial Aircraft Valuations Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

A. Definitions.

1. "Commercial air carrier" means any air charter service, air contract service or airline as defined by Section 59-2-102.

2. "Ground time" means the time period beginning at the time an aircraft lands and ending at the time an aircraft takes off.

B. The commission shall apportion to a tax area the assessment of the mobile flight equipment owned by a commercial air carrier in the proportion that the ground time in the tax area bears to the total ground time in the state.

C. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning with the 1999 calendar year.

R884-24P-52. Criteria for Determining Primary Residence Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-102, 59-2-103, and 59-2-103.5.

(1) "Household" is as defined in Section 59-2-102.

(2) "Primary residence" means the location where domicile has been established.

(3) Except as provided in Subsections (4) and (6)(c) and (f), the residential exemption provided under Section 59-2- 103 is limited to one primary residence per household.

(4) An owner of multiple properties may receive the residential exemption on all properties for which the property is the primary residence of the tenant.

(5) Factors or objective evidence determinative of domicile include:

(a) whether or not the individual voted in the place he claims to be domiciled;

(b) the length of any continuous residency in the location claimed as domicile;

(c) the nature and quality of the living accommodations that an individual has in the location claimed as domicile as opposed to any other location;

(d) the presence of family members in a given location;

(e) the place of residency of the individual's spouse or the state of any divorce of the individual and his spouse;

(f) the physical location of the individual's place of business or sources of income;

(g) the use of local bank facilities or foreign bank institutions;

(h) the location of registration of vehicles, boats, and RVs;

(i) membership in clubs, churches, and other social organizations;

(j) the addresses used by the individual on such things as:

(i) telephone listings;

(ii) mail;

(iii) state and federal tax returns;

(iv) listings in official government publications or other correspondence;

(v) driver's license;

(vi) voter registration; and

(vii) tax rolls;

(k) location of public schools attended by the individual or the individual's dependents;

(l) the nature and payment of taxes in other states;

(m) declarations of the individual:

(i) communicated to third parties;

(ii) contained in deeds;

(iii) contained in insurance policies;

(iv) contained in wills;

(v) contained in letters;

(vi) contained in registers;

(vii) contained in mortgages; and

(viii) contained in leases.

(n) the exercise of civil or political rights in a given location;

(o) any failure to obtain permits and licenses normally required of a resident;

(p) the purchase of a burial plot in a particular location;

(q) the acquisition of a new residence in a different location.

(6) Administration of the Residential Exemption.

(a) Except as provided in Subsections (6)(b), (d), and (e), the first one acre of land per residential unit shall receive the residential exemption.

(b) If a parcel has high density multiple residential units, such as an apartment complex or a mobile home park, the amount of land, up to the first one acre per residential unit, eligible to receive the residential exemption shall be determined by the use of the land. Land actively used for residential purposes qualifies for the exemption.

(c) If the county assessor determines that a property under construction will qualify as a primary residence upon completion, the property shall qualify for the residential exemption while under construction.

(d) A property assessed under the Farmland Assessment Act shall receive the residential exemption only for the homesite.

(e) A property with multiple uses, such as residential and commercial, shall receive the residential exemption only for the

percentage of the property that is used as a primary residence.

(f) If the county assessor determines that an unoccupied property will qualify as a primary residence when it is occupied, the property shall qualify for the residential exemption while unoccupied.

(g)(i) An application for the residential exemption required by an ordinance enacted under Section 59-2-103.5 shall contain the following information for the specific property for which the exemption is requested:

(A) the owner of record of the property;

(B) the property parcel number;

(C) the location of the property;

(D) the basis of the owner's knowledge of the use of the property;

(E) a description of the use of the property;

(F) evidence of the domicile of the inhabitants of the property; and

(G) the signature of all owners of the property certifying that the property is residential property.

(ii) The application under Subsection (6)(g)(i) shall be:

(A) on a form provided by the county; or

(B) in a writing that contains all of the information listed in Subsection (6)(g)(i).

R884-24P-53. 2015 Valuation Guides for Valuation of Land Subject to the Farmland Assessment Act Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-515.

(1) Each year the Property Tax Division shall update and publish schedules to determine the taxable value for land subject to the Farmland Assessment Act on a per acre basis.

(a) The schedules shall be based on the productivity of the various types of agricultural land as determined through crop budgets and net rents.

(b) Proposed schedules shall be transmitted by the Property Tax Division to county assessors for comment before adoption.

(c) County assessors may not deviate from the schedules.

(d) Not all types of agricultural land exist in every county. If no taxable value is shown for a particular county in one of the tables, that classification of agricultural land does not exist in that county.

(2) All property qualifying for agricultural use assessment pursuant to Section 59-2-503 shall be assessed on a per acre basis as follows:

(a) Irrigated farmland shall be assessed under the following classifications.

(i) Irrigated I. The following counties shall assess Irrigated I property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 1
Irrigated I

1)	Box Elder	798
2)	Cache	674
3)	Carbon	500
4)	Davis	835
5)	Emery	479
6)	Iron	760
7)	Kane	401
8)	Millard	764
9)	Salt Lake	695
10)	Utah	730
11)	Washington	624
12)	Weber	769

(ii) Irrigated II. The following counties shall assess Irrigated II property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 2
Irrigated II

1)	Box Elder	701
2)	Cache	576
3)	Carbon	398

4)	Davis	734
5)	Duchesne	468
6)	Emery	385
7)	Grand	370
8)	Iron	666
9)	Juab	432
10)	Kane	308
11)	Millard	670
12)	Salt Lake	597
13)	Sanpete	515
14)	Sevier	539
15)	Summit	441
16)	Tooele	434
17)	Utah	631
18)	Wasatch	467
19)	Washington	532
20)	Weber	675

(iii) Irrigated III. The following counties shall assess Irrigated III property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 3
Irrigated III

1)	Beaver	546
2)	Box Elder	552
3)	Cache	437
4)	Carbon	263
5)	Davis	590
6)	Duchesne	328
7)	Emery	242
8)	Garfield	202
9)	Grand	233
10)	Iron	530
11)	Juab	291
12)	Kane	171
13)	Millard	530
14)	Morgan	371
15)	Piute	319
16)	Rich	170
17)	Salt Lake	454
18)	San Juan	178
19)	Sanpete	377
20)	Sevier	401
21)	Summit	300
22)	Tooele	290
23)	Uintah	356
24)	Utah	484
25)	Wasatch	325
26)	Washington	391
27)	Wayne	315
28)	Weber	537

(iv) Irrigated IV. The following counties shall assess Irrigated IV property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 4
Irrigated IV

1)	Beaver	449
2)	Box Elder	456
3)	Cache	339
4)	Carbon	170
5)	Daggett	185
6)	Davis	494
7)	Duchesne	230
8)	Emery	151
9)	Garfield	108
10)	Grand	141
11)	Iron	432
12)	Juab	193
13)	Kane	78
14)	Millard	432
15)	Morgan	274
16)	Piute	223
17)	Rich	79
18)	Salt Lake	352
19)	San Juan	81
20)	Sanpete	283
21)	Sevier	307
22)	Summit	208
23)	Tooele	198
24)	Uintah	263
25)	Utah	389
26)	Wasatch	232

27)	Washington	294
28)	Wayne	222
29)	Weber	438

(b) Fruit orchards shall be assessed per acre based upon the following schedule:

TABLE 5
Fruit Orchards

1)	Beaver	603
2)	Box Elder	653
3)	Cache	603
4)	Carbon	603
5)	Davis	658
6)	Duchesne	603
7)	Emery	603
8)	Garfield	603
9)	Grand	603
10)	Iron	603
11)	Juab	603
12)	Kane	603
13)	Millard	603
14)	Morgan	603
15)	Piute	603
16)	Salt Lake	603
17)	San Juan	603
18)	Sanpete	603
19)	Sevier	603
20)	Summit	603
21)	Tooele	603
22)	Uintah	603
23)	Utah	603
24)	Wasatch	603
25)	Washington	713
26)	Wayne	603
27)	Weber	658

(c) Meadow IV property shall be assessed per acre based upon the following schedule:

TABLE 6
Meadow IV

1)	Beaver	231
2)	Box Elder	255
3)	Cache	259
4)	Carbon	125
5)	Daggett	153
6)	Davis	263
7)	Duchesne	160
8)	Emery	133
9)	Garfield	100
10)	Grand	128
11)	Iron	251
12)	Juab	148
13)	Kane	105
14)	Millard	187
15)	Morgan	189
16)	Piute	183
17)	Rich	100
18)	Salt Lake	223
19)	Sanpete	186
20)	Sevier	191
21)	Summit	193
22)	Tooele	180
23)	Uintah	199
24)	Utah	244
25)	Wasatch	200
26)	Washington	219
27)	Wayne	165
28)	Weber	288

(d) Dry land shall be classified as one of the following two categories and shall be assessed on a per acre basis as follows:

(i) Dry III. The following counties shall assess Dry III property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 7
Dry III

1)	Beaver	50
2)	Box Elder	93
3)	Cache	116
4)	Carbon	47
5)	Davis	50

6)	Duchesne	52
7)	Garfield	46
8)	Grand	47
9)	Iron	47
10)	Juab	49
11)	Kane	46
12)	Millard	46
13)	Morgan	61
14)	Rich	46
15)	Salt Lake	53
16)	San Juan	54
17)	Sanpete	52
18)	Summit	46
19)	Tooele	50
20)	Uintah	52
21)	Utah	49
22)	Wasatch	46
23)	Washington	46
24)	Weber	75

(ii) Dry IV. The following counties shall assess Dry IV property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 8
Dry IV

1)	Beaver	15
2)	Box Elder	59
3)	Cache	81
4)	Carbon	14
5)	Davis	16
6)	Duchesne	19
7)	Garfield	14
8)	Grand	14
9)	Iron	14
10)	Juab	15
11)	Kane	14
12)	Millard	13
13)	Morgan	28
14)	Rich	14
15)	Salt Lake	15
16)	San Juan	17
17)	Sanpete	19
18)	Summit	14
19)	Tooele	14
20)	Uintah	19
21)	Utah	15
22)	Wasatch	14
23)	Washington	13
24)	Weber	43

(e) Grazing land shall be classified as one of the following four categories and shall be assessed on a per acre basis as follows:

(i) Graze 1. The following counties shall assess Graze I property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 9
GR I

1)	Beaver	69
2)	Box Elder	75
3)	Cache	70
4)	Carbon	50
5)	Daggett	51
6)	Davis	60
7)	Duchesne	67
8)	Emery	69
9)	Garfield	74
10)	Grand	75
11)	Iron	71
12)	Juab	63
13)	Kane	72
14)	Millard	74
15)	Morgan	64
16)	Piute	87
17)	Rich	63
18)	Salt Lake	68
19)	San Juan	77
20)	Sanpete	61
21)	Sevier	62
22)	Summit	69
23)	Tooele	68
24)	Uintah	78
25)	Utah	65
26)	Wasatch	51
27)	Washington	63

28)	Wayne	85
29)	Weber	67

(ii) Graze II. The following counties shall assess Graze II property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 10
GR II

1)	Beaver	22
2)	Box Elder	23
3)	Cache	23
4)	Carbon	15
5)	Daggett	14
6)	Davis	19
7)	Duchesne	22
8)	Emery	21
9)	Garfield	22
10)	Grand	22
11)	Iron	22
12)	Juab	19
13)	Kane	23
14)	Millard	23
15)	Morgan	21
16)	Piute	25
17)	Rich	20
18)	Salt Lake	21
19)	San Juan	25
20)	Sanpete	18
21)	Sevier	18
22)	Summit	20
23)	Tooele	20
24)	Uintah	27
25)	Utah	23
26)	Wasatch	17
27)	Washington	21
28)	Wayne	27
29)	Weber	20

(iii) Graze III. The following counties shall assess Graze III property based upon the per acre values below:

TABLE 11
GR III

1)	Beaver	16
2)	Box Elder	17
3)	Cache	15
4)	Carbon	12
5)	Daggett	11
6)	Davis	12
7)	Duchesne	13
8)	Emery	14
9)	Garfield	16
10)	Grand	15
11)	Iron	15
12)	Juab	13
13)	Kane	15
14)	Millard	16
15)	Morgan	13
16)	Piute	18
17)	Rich	13
18)	Salt Lake	14
19)	San Juan	16
20)	Sanpete	13
21)	Sevier	13
22)	Summit	14
23)	Tooele	13
24)	Uintah	19
25)	Utah	13
26)	Wasatch	12
27)	Washington	13
28)	Wayne	18
29)	Weber	14

(iv) Graze IV. The following counties shall assess Graze IV property based upon the per acre values listed below:

TABLE 12
GR IV

1)	Beaver	6
2)	Box Elder	5
3)	Cache	5
4)	Carbon	5
5)	Daggett	5
6)	Davis	5

7)	Duchesne	5
8)	Emery	6
9)	Garfield	5
10)	Grand	6
11)	Iron	6
12)	Juab	5
13)	Kane	5
14)	Millard	5
15)	Morgan	6
16)	Piute	6
17)	Rich	5
18)	Salt Lake	5
19)	San Juan	5
20)	Sanpete	5
21)	Sevier	5
22)	Summit	5
23)	Tooele	5
24)	Uintah	6
25)	Utah	5
26)	Wasatch	5
27)	Washington	5
28)	Wayne	5
29)	Weber	6

(f) Land classified as nonproductive shall be assessed as follows on a per acre basis:

TABLE 13
Nonproductive Land

Nonproductive Land	
1) All Counties	5

R884-24P-55. Counties to Establish Ordinance for Tax Sale Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1351.1.

A. "Collusive bidding" means any agreement or understanding reached by two or more parties that in any way alters the bids the parties would otherwise offer absent the agreement or understanding.

B. Each county shall establish a written ordinance for real property tax sale procedures.

C. The written ordinance required under B. shall be displayed in a public place and shall be available to all interested parties.

D. The tax sale ordinance shall address, as a minimum, the following issues:

1. bidder registration procedures;
2. redemption rights and procedures;
3. prohibition of collusive bidding;
4. conflict of interest prohibitions and disclosure requirements;
5. criteria for accepting or rejecting bids;
6. sale ratification procedures;
7. criteria for granting bidder preference;
8. procedures for recording tax deeds;
9. payments methods and procedures;
10. procedures for contesting bids and sales;
11. criteria for striking properties to the county;
12. procedures for disclosing properties withdrawn from the sale for reasons other than redemption; and
13. disclaimers by the county with respect to sale procedures and actions.

R884-24P-56. Assessment, Collection, and Apportionment of Property Tax on Commercial Transportation Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-301 and 59-2-801.

A. For purposes of Section 59-2-801, the previous year's statewide rate shall be calculated as follows:

1. Each county's overall tax rate is multiplied by the county's percent of total lane miles of principal routes.

2. The values obtained in A.1. for each county are summed to arrive at the statewide rate.

B. The assessment of vehicles apportioned under Section 41-1a-301 shall be apportioned at the same percentage ratio that has been filed with the Motor Vehicle Division of the State Tax

Commission for determining the proration of registration fees.

C. For purposes of Section 59-2-801(2), principal route means lane miles of interstate highways and clover leafs, U.S. highways, and state highways extending through each county as determined by the Commission from current state Geographic Information System databases.

R884-24P-57. Judgment Levies Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-918.5, 59-2-924, 59-2-1328, and 59-2-1330.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Issued" means the date on which the judgment is signed.

(b) "2.5% of the total ad valorem property taxes collected by the taxing entity in the previous fiscal year" includes any revenues collected by a judgment levy imposed in the prior year.

(2) A taxing entity's share of a judgment or order shall include the taxing entity's share of any interest that must be paid with the judgment or order.

(3) The judgment levy public hearing required by Section 59-2-918.5 shall be held as follows:

(a) For taxing entities operating under a July 1 through June 30 fiscal year, the public hearing shall be held at least 10 days after the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes is mailed.

(b) For taxing entities operating under a January 1 through December 31 fiscal year:

(i) for judgments issued from the prior June 1 through December 15, the public hearing shall be held at the same time as the hearing at which the annual budget is adopted;

(ii) for judgments issued from the prior December 16 through May 31, the public hearing shall be held at least 10 days after the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes is mailed.

(c) If the taxing entity is required to hold a hearing under Section 59-2-919, the judgment levy hearing required by Subsections (3)(a) and (3)(b)(ii) shall be held at the same time as the hearing required under Section 59-2-919.

(4) If the Section 59-2-918.5 advertisement is combined with the Section 59-2-919 advertisement, the combined advertisement shall aggregate the general tax increase and judgment levy information.

(5) In the case of taxing entities operating under a January 1 through December 31 fiscal year, the advertisement for judgments issued from the previous December 16 through May 31 shall include any judgments issued from the previous June 1 through December 15 that the taxing entity advertised and budgeted for at its December budget hearing.

(6) All taxing entities imposing a judgment levy shall file with the commission a signed statement certifying that all judgments for which the judgment levy is imposed have met the statutory requirements for imposition of a judgment levy.

(a) The signed statement shall contain the following information for each judgment included in the judgment levy:

- (i) the name of the taxpayer awarded the judgment;
- (ii) the appeal number of the judgment; and
- (iii) the taxing entity's pro rata share of the judgment.

(b) Along with the signed statement, the taxing entity must provide the commission the following:

- (i) a copy of all judgment levy newspaper advertisements required;
- (ii) the dates all required judgment levy advertisements were published in the newspaper;
- (iii) a copy of the final resolution imposing the judgment levy;
- (iv) a copy of the Notice of Property Valuation and Tax Changes, if required; and
- (v) any other information required by the commission.

(7) The provisions of House Bill 268, Truth in Taxation - Judgment Levy (1999 General Session), do not apply to

judgments issued prior to January 1, 1999.

R884-24P-58. One-Time Decrease in Certified Rate Based on Estimated County Option Sales Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-924.

A. The estimated sales tax revenue to be distributed to a county under Section 59-12-1102 shall be determined based on the following formula:

1. share-down of the commission's sales tax econometric model based on historic patterns, weighted 40 percent;
2. time series models, weighted 40 percent; and
3. growth rate of actual taxable sales occurring from January 1 through March 31 of the year a tax is initially imposed under Title 59, Chapter 12, Part 11, County Option Sales and Use Tax, weighted 20 percent.

R884-24P-59. One-Time Decrease in Certified Rate Based on Estimated Additional Resort Communities Sales Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-924.

A. The estimated additional resort communities sales tax revenue to be distributed to a municipality under Section 59-12-402 shall be determined based on the following formula:

1. time series model, econometric model, or simple average, based upon the availability of and variation in the data, weighted 75 percent; and
2. growth rate of actual taxable sales occurring from January 1 through March 31 of the year a tax is initially imposed under Section 59-12-402, weighted 25 percent.

R884-24P-60. Age-Based Uniform Fee on Tangible Personal Property Required to be Registered with the State Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-405.1.

A. For purposes of Section 59-2-405.1, "motor vehicle" is as defined in Section 41-1a-102, except that motor vehicle does not include motorcycles as defined in Section 41-1a-102.

B. The uniform fee established in Section 59-2-405.1 is levied against motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans, in Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33.

C. Personal property subject to the uniform fee imposed in Section 59-2-405 is not subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

D. The following classes of personal property are not subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee, but remain subject to the ad valorem property tax:

1. vintage vehicles;
2. state-assessed commercial vehicles not classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans;
3. any personal property that is neither required to be registered nor exempt from the ad valorem property tax;
4. mobile and manufactured homes;
5. machinery or equipment that can function only when attached to or used in conjunction with motor vehicles or state-assessed commercial vehicles.

E. The age of a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle, for purposes of Section 59-2-405.1, shall be determined by subtracting the vehicle model year from the current calendar year.

F. The only Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee due upon registration or renewal of registration is the uniform fee calculated based on the age of the vehicle under E. on the first day of the registration period for which the registrant:

1. in the case of an original registration, registers the vehicle; or
2. in the case of a renewal of registration, renews the registration of the vehicle in accordance with Section 41-1a-216.

G. Centrally assessed taxpayers shall use the following

formula to determine the value of locally assessed motor vehicles that may be deducted from the allocated unit valuation:

1. Divide the system value by the book value to determine the market to book ratio.

2. Multiply the market to book ratio by the book value of motor vehicles registered in Utah and subject to Section 59-2-405.1 to determine the value of motor vehicles that may be subtracted from the allocated unit value.

H. The motor vehicle of a nonresident member of the armed forces stationed in Utah may be registered in Utah without payment of the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

I. A motor vehicle belonging to a Utah resident member of the armed forces stationed in another state is not subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee at the time of registration or renewal of registration as long as the motor vehicle is kept in the other state.

J. The situs of a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle subject to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee is determined in accordance with Section 59-2-104. Situs of purchased motor vehicles or state-assessed commercial vehicles shall be the tax area of the purchaser's domicile, unless the motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle will be kept in a tax area other than the tax area of the purchaser's domicile for more than six months of the year.

1. If an assessor discovers a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle that is kept in the assessor's county but registered in another, the assessor may submit an affidavit along with evidence that the vehicle is kept in that county to the assessor of the county in which the vehicle is registered. Upon agreement, the assessor of the county of registration shall forward the fee collected to the county of situs within 30 working days.

2. If the owner of a motor vehicle or state-assessed commercial vehicle registered in Utah is domiciled outside of Utah, the taxable situs of the vehicle is presumed to be the county in which the uniform fee was paid, unless an assessor's affidavit establishes otherwise.

3. The Tax Commission shall, on an annual basis, provide each county assessor information indicating all motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles subject to state registration and their corresponding taxable situs.

4. Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fees received by a county that require distribution to a purchaser's domicile outside of that county shall be deposited into an account established by the Commission, pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Commission.

5. Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fees received by the Commission pursuant to J.4. shall be distributed to the appropriate county at least monthly.

K. The blind exemption provided in Section 59-2-1106 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

L. The veteran's exemption provided in Section 59-2-1104 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee.

M. The value of motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles to be considered part of the tax base for purposes of determining debt limitations pursuant to Article XIII, Section 14 of the Utah Constitution, shall be determined by dividing the Section 59-2-405.1 uniform fee collected by .015.

N. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 1999.

R884-24P-61. 1.5 Percent Uniform Fee on Tangible Personal Property Required to be Registered with the State Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-405.

A. Definitions.

1. For purposes of Section 59-2-405, "motor vehicle" is as defined in Section 41-1a-102, except that motor vehicle does not include motorcycles as defined in Section 41-1a-102.

2. "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicular unit other than a mobile home, primarily designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, or vacation use, which is either self-propelled or pulled by another vehicle.

a) Recreational vehicle includes a travel trailer, a camping trailer, a motor home, and a fifth wheel trailer.

b) Recreational vehicle does not include a van unless specifically designed or modified for use as a temporary dwelling.

B. The uniform fee established in Section 59-2-405 is levied against the following types of personal property, unless specifically excluded by Section 59-2-405:

1. motor vehicles that are not classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans, in Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33;

2. watercraft required to be registered with the state;

3. recreational vehicles required to be registered with the state; and

4. all other tangible personal property required to be registered with the state before it is used on a public highway, on a public waterway, on public land, or in the air.

C. The following classes of personal property are not subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee, but remain subject to the ad valorem property tax:

1. vintage vehicles;

2. state-assessed commercial vehicles not classified under Class 22 - Passenger Cars, Light Trucks/Utility Vehicles, and Vans;

3. any personal property that is neither required to be registered nor exempt from the ad valorem property tax;

4. machinery or equipment that can function only when attached to or used in conjunction with motor vehicles.

D. The fair market value of tangible personal property subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee is based on depreciated cost new as established in Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33, "Personal Property Valuation Guides and Schedules," published annually by the Tax Commission.

E. Centrally assessed taxpayers shall use the following formula to determine the value of locally assessed personal property that may be deducted from the allocated unit valuation:

1. Divide the system value by the book value to determine the market to book ratio.

2. Multiply the market to book ratio by the book value of personal property registered in Utah and subject to Section 59-2-405 to determine the value of personal property that may be subtracted from the allocated unit value.

F. If a property's valuation is appealed to the county board of equalization under Section 59-2-1005, the property shall become subject to a total revaluation. All adjustments are made on the basis of their effect on the property's average retail value as of the January 1 lien date and according to Tax Commission rule R884-24P-33.

G. The county assessor may change the fair market value of any individual item of personal property in his jurisdiction for any of the following reasons:

1. The manufacturer's suggested retail price ("MSRP") or the cost new was not included on the state printout, computer tape, or registration card;

2. The MSRP or cost new listed on the state records was inaccurate; or

3. In the assessor's judgment, an MSRP or cost new adjustment made as a result of a property owner's informal request will continue year to year on a percentage basis.

H. If the personal property is of a type subject to annual registration, the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee is due at the time the registration is due. If the personal property is not registered during the year, the owner remains liable for payment of the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee to the county assessor.

1. No additional uniform fee may be levied upon personal

property transferred during a calendar year if the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee has been paid for that calendar year.

2. If the personal property is of a type registered for periods in excess of one year, the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee shall be due annually.

3. The personal property of a nonresident member of the armed forces stationed in Utah may be registered in Utah without payment of the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee.

4. Personal property belonging to a Utah resident member of the armed forces stationed in another state is not subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee as long as the personal property is kept in another state.

5. Noncommercial trailers weighing 750 pounds or less are not subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee or ad valorem property tax but may be registered at the request of the owner.

I. If the personal property is of a type subject to annual registration, registration of that personal property may not be completed unless the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee has been paid, even if the taxpayer is appealing the uniform fee valuation. Delinquent fees may be assessed in accordance with Sections 59-2-217 and 59-2-309 as a condition precedent to registration.

J. The situs of personal property subject to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee is determined in accordance with Section 59-2-104. Situs of purchased personal property shall be the tax area of the purchaser's domicile, unless the personal property will be kept in a tax area other than the tax area of the purchaser's domicile for more than six months of the year.

1. If an assessor discovers personal property that is kept in the assessor's county but registered in another, the assessor may submit an affidavit along with evidence that the property is kept in that county to the assessor of the county in which the personal property is registered. Upon agreement, the assessor of the county of registration shall forward the fee collected to the county of situs within 30 working days.

2. If the owner of personal property registered in Utah is domiciled outside of Utah, the taxable situs of the property is presumed to be the county in which the uniform fee was paid, unless an assessor's affidavit establishes otherwise.

3. The Tax Commission shall, on an annual basis, provide each county assessor information indicating all personal property subject to state registration and its corresponding taxable situs.

4. Section 59-2-405 uniform fees received by a county that require distribution to a purchaser's domicile outside of that county shall be deposited into an account established by the Commission, pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Commission.

5. Section 59-2-405 uniform fees received by the Commission pursuant to J.4. shall be distributed to the appropriate county at least monthly.

K. The blind exemption provided in Section 59-2-1106 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee.

L. The veteran's exemption provided in Section 59-2-1104 is applicable to the Section 59-2-405 uniform fee.

M. The provisions of this rule shall be implemented and become binding on taxpayers beginning January 1, 1999.

R884-24P-62. Valuation of State Assessed Unitary Properties Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-201.

(1) Purpose. The purpose of this rule is to:

(a) specify consistent mass appraisal methodologies to be used by the Property Tax Division (Division) in the valuation of tangible property assessable by the Commission; and

(b) identify preferred valuation methodologies to be considered by any party making an appraisal of an individual unitary property.

(2) Definitions:

(a) "Cost regulated utility" means any public utility assessable by the Commission whose allowed revenues are

determined by a rate of return applied to a rate base set by a state or federal regulatory commission.

(b) "Fair market value" means the amount at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts. Fair market value reflects the value of property at its highest and best use, subject to regulatory constraints.

(c) "Rate base" means the aggregate account balances reported as such by the cost regulated utility to the applicable state or federal regulatory commission.

(d) "Unitary property" means operating property that is assessed by the Commission pursuant to Section 59-2-201(1)(a) through (c).

(i) Unitary properties include:

(A) all property that operates as a unit across county lines, if the values must be apportioned among more than one county or state; and

(B) all property of public utilities as defined in Section 59-2-102.

(ii) These properties, some of which may be cost regulated utilities, are defined under one of the following categories.

(A) "Telecommunication properties" include the operating property of local exchange carriers, local access providers, long distance carriers, cellular telephone or personal communication service (PCS) providers and pagers, and other similar properties.

(B) "Energy properties" include the operating property of natural gas pipelines, natural gas distribution companies, liquid petroleum products pipelines, and electric corporations, including electric generation, transmission, and distribution companies, and other similar entities.

(C) "Transportation properties" include the operating property of all airlines, air charter services, air contract services, including major and small passenger carriers and major and small air freighters, long haul and short line railroads, and other similar properties.

(3) All tangible operating property owned, leased, or used by unitary companies is subject to assessment and taxation according to its fair market value as of January 1, and as provided in Utah Constitution Article XIII, Section 2. Intangible property as defined under Section 59-2-102 is not subject to assessment and taxation.

(4) General Valuation Principles. Unitary properties shall be assessed at fair market value based on generally accepted appraisal theory as provided under this rule.

(a) The assemblage or enhanced value attributable to the tangible property should be included in the assessed value. See *Beaver County v. WilTel, Inc.*, 995 P.2d 602 (Utah 2000). The value attributable to intangible property must, when possible, be identified and removed from value when using any valuation method and before that value is used in the reconciliation process.

(b) The preferred methods to determine fair market value are the cost approach and a yield capitalization income indicator as set forth in Subsection (5).

(i) Other generally accepted appraisal methods may also be used when it can be demonstrated that such methods are necessary to more accurately estimate fair market value.

(ii) Direct capitalization and the stock and debt method typically capture the value of intangible property at higher levels than other methods. To the extent intangible property cannot be identified and removed, relatively less weight shall be given to such methods in the reconciliation process, as set forth in Subsection (5)(d).

(iii) Preferred valuation methods as set forth in this rule are, unless otherwise stated, rebuttable presumptions, established for purposes of consistency in mass appraisal. Any party challenging a preferred valuation method must demonstrate, by a preponderance of evidence, that the proposed

alternative establishes a more accurate estimate of fair market value.

(c) Non-operating Property. Property that is not necessary to the operation of unitary properties and is assessed by a local county assessor, and property separately assessed by the Division, such as registered motor vehicles, shall be removed from the correlated unit value or from the state allocated value.

(5) Appraisal Methodologies.

(a) Cost Approach. Cost is relevant to value under the principle of substitution, which states that no prudent investor would pay more for a property than the cost to construct a substitute property of equal desirability and utility without undue delay. A cost indicator may be developed under one or more of the following methods: replacement cost less depreciation (RCNLD), reproduction cost less depreciation (reproduction cost), and historic cost less depreciation (HCLD).

(i) "Depreciation" is the loss in value from any cause. Different professions recognize two distinct definitions or types of depreciation.

(A) Accounting. Depreciation, often called "book" or "accumulated" depreciation, is calculated according to generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory guidelines. It is the amount of capital investment written off on a firm's accounting records in order to allocate the original or historic cost of an asset over its life. Book depreciation is typically applied to historic cost to derive HCLD.

(B) Appraisal. Depreciation, sometimes referred to as "accrued" depreciation, is the difference between the market value of an improvement and its cost new. Depreciation is typically applied to replacement or reproduction cost, but should be applied to historic cost if market conditions so indicate. There are three types of depreciation:

(I) Physical deterioration results from regular use and normal aging, which includes wear and tear, decay, and the impact of the elements.

(II) Functional obsolescence is caused by internal property characteristics or flaws in the structure, design, or materials that diminish the utility of an improvement.

(III) External, or economic, obsolescence is an impairment of an improvement due to negative influences from outside the boundaries of the property, and is generally incurable. These influences usually cannot be controlled by the property owner or user.

(ii) Replacement cost is the estimated cost to construct, at current prices, a property with utility equivalent to that being appraised, using modern materials, current technology and current standards, design, and layout. The use of replacement cost instead of reproduction cost eliminates the need to estimate some forms of functional obsolescence.

(iii) Reproduction cost is the estimated cost to construct, at current prices, an exact duplicate or replica of the property being assessed, using the same materials, construction standards, design, layout and quality of workmanship, and embodying any functional obsolescence.

(iv) Historic cost is the original construction or acquisition cost as recorded on a firm's accounting records. Depending upon the industry, it may be appropriate to trend HCLD to current costs. Only trending indexes commonly recognized by the specific industry may be used to adjust HCLD.

(v) RCNLD may be impractical to implement; therefore the preferred cost indicator of value in a mass appraisal environment for unitary property is HCLD. A party may challenge the use of HCLD by proposing a different cost indicator that establishes a more accurate cost estimate of value.

(b) Income Capitalization Approach. Under the principle of anticipation, benefits from income in the future may be capitalized into an estimate of present value.

(i) Yield Capitalization. The yield capitalization formula is $CF/(k-g)$, where "CF" is a single year's normalized cash flow,

"k" is the nominal, risk adjusted discount or yield rate, and "g" is the expected growth rate of the cash flow.

(A) Cash flow is restricted to the operating property in existence on the lien date, together with any replacements intended to maintain, but not expand or modify, existing capacity or function. Cash flow is calculated as net operating income (NOI) plus non-cash charges (e.g., depreciation and deferred income taxes), less capital expenditures and additions to working capital necessary to achieve the expected growth "g". Information necessary for the Division to calculate the cash flow shall be summarized and submitted to the Division by March 1 on a form provided by the Division.

(I) NOI is defined as net income plus interest.

(II) Capital expenditures should include only those necessary to replace or maintain existing plant and should not include any expenditure intended primarily for expansion or productivity and capacity enhancements.

(III) Cash flow is to be projected for the year immediately following the lien date, and may be estimated by reviewing historic cash flows, forecasting future cash flows, or a combination of both.

(Aa) If cash flows for a subsidiary company are not available or are not allocated on the parent company's cash flow statements, a method of allocating total cash flows must be developed based on sales, fixed assets, or other reasonable criteria. The subsidiary's total is divided by the parent's total to derive the allocation percentage to estimate the subsidiary's cash flow.

(Bb) If the subject company does not provide the Commission with its most recent cash flow statements by March 1 of the assessment year, the Division may estimate cash flow using the best information available.

(B) The discount rate (k) shall be based upon a weighted average cost of capital (WACC) considering current market debt rates and equity yields. WACC should reflect a typical capital structure for comparable companies within the industry.

(I) The cost of debt should reflect the current market rate (yield to maturity) of debt with the same credit rating as the subject company.

(II) The cost of equity is estimated using standard methods such as the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), the Risk Premium and Dividend Growth models, or other recognized models.

(Aa) The CAPM is the preferred method to estimate the cost of equity. More than one method may be used to correlate a cost of equity, but only if the CAPM method is weighted at least 50% in the correlation.

(Bb) The CAPM formula is $k(e) = R(f) + (\text{Beta} \times \text{Risk Premium})$, where $k(e)$ is the cost of equity and $R(f)$ is the risk free rate.

(Cc) The risk free rate shall be the current market rate on 20-year Treasury bonds.

(Dd) The beta should reflect an average or value-weighted average of comparable companies and should be drawn consistently from Value Line or an equivalent source. The beta of the specific assessed property should also be considered.

(Ee) The risk premium shall be the arithmetic average of the spread between the return on stocks and the income return on long term bonds for the entire historical period contained in the Ibbotson Yearbook published immediately following the lien date.

(C) The growth rate "g" is the expected future growth of the cash flow attributable to assets in place on the lien date, and any future replacement assets.

(I) If insufficient information is available to the Division, either from public sources or from the taxpayer, to determine a rate, "g" will be the expected inflationary rate in the Gross Domestic Product Price Deflator obtained in Value Line. The growth rate and the methodology used to produce it shall be

disclosed in a capitalization rate study published by the Commission by February 15 of the assessment year.

(ii) A discounted cash flow (DCF) method may be impractical to implement in a mass appraisal environment, but may be used when reliable cash flow estimates can be established.

(A) A DCF model should incorporate for the terminal year, and to the extent possible for the holding period, growth and discount rate assumptions that would be used in the yield capitalization method defined under Subsection (5)(b)(i).

(B) Forecasted growth may be used where unusual income patterns are attributed to

(I) unused capacity;

(II) economic conditions; or

(III) similar circumstances.

(C) Growth may not be attributed to assets not in place as of the lien date.

(iii) Direct Capitalization is an income technique that converts an estimate of a single year's income expectancy into an indication of value in one direct step, either by dividing the normalized income estimate by a capitalization rate or by multiplying the normalized income estimate by an income factor.

(c) Market or Sales Comparison Approach. The market value of property is directly related to the prices of comparable, competitive properties. The market approach is estimated by comparing the subject property to similar properties that have recently sold.

(I) Sales of comparable property must, to the extent possible, be adjusted for elements of comparison, including market conditions, financing, location, physical characteristics, and economic characteristics. When considering the sales of stock, business enterprises, or other properties that include intangible assets, adjustments must be made for those intangibles.

(II) Because sales of unitary properties are infrequent, a stock and debt indicator may be viewed as a surrogate for the market approach. The stock and debt method is based on the accounting principle which holds that the market value of assets equal the market value of liabilities plus shareholder's equity.

(d) Reconciliation. When reconciling value indicators into a final estimate of value, the appraiser shall take into consideration the availability, quantity, and quality of data, as well as the strength and weaknesses of each value indicator. Weighting percentages used to correlate the value approaches will generally vary by industry, and may vary by company if evidence exists to support a different weighting. The Division must disclose in writing the weighting percentages used in the reconciliation for the final assessment. Any departure from the prior year's weighting must be explained in writing.

(6) Property Specific Considerations. Because of unique characteristics of properties and industries, modifications or alternatives to the general value indicators may be required for specific industries.

(a) Cost Regulated Utilities.

(i) HCLD is the preferred cost indicator of value for cost regulated utilities because it represents an approximation of the basis upon which the investor can earn a return. HCLD is calculated by taking the historic cost less depreciation as reflected in the utility's net plant accounts, and then:

(A) subtracting intangible property;

(B) subtracting any items not included in the utility's rate base (e.g., deferred income taxes and, if appropriate, acquisition adjustments); and

(C) adding any taxable items not included in the utility's net plant account or rate base.

(ii) Deferred Income Taxes, also referred to as DFIT, is an accounting entry that reflects the difference between the use of accelerated depreciation for income tax purposes and the use of

straight-line depreciation for financial statements. For traditional rate base regulated companies, regulators generally exclude deferred income taxes from rate base, recognizing it as ratepayer contributed capital. Where rate base is reduced by deferred income taxes for rate base regulated companies, they shall be removed from HCLD.

(iii) Items excluded from rate base under Subsections (6)(a)(i)(A) or (B) should not be subtracted from HCLD to the extent it can be shown that regulators would likely permit the rate base of a potential purchaser to include a premium over existing rate base.

(b)(i) Railroads.

(ii) The cost indicator should generally be given little or no weight because there is no observable relationship between cost and fair market value.

(c) Airlines, air charter services, and air contract services.

(i) For purposes of this Subsection (6)(c):

(A) "aircraft pricing guide" means a nationally recognized publication that assigns value estimates for individual commercial aircraft that are in average condition typical for their type and vintage, and identified by year, make and model;

(B) "airline" means an:

(I) airline under Section 59-2-102;

(II) air charter service under Section 59-2-102; and

(III) air contract service under Section 59-2-102;

(C) "airline market indicator" means an estimate of value based on an aircraft pricing guide; and

(D) "non-mobile flight equipment" means all operating property of an airline, air charter service, or air contract service that is not within the definition of mobile flight equipment under Section 59-2-102.

(ii) In situations where the use of preferred methods for determining fair market value under Subsection (5) does not produce a reasonable estimate of the fair market value of the property of an airline operating as a unit, an airline market indicator published in an aircraft pricing guide, and adjusted as provided in Subsections (6)(c)(ii)(A) and (6)(c)(ii)(B), may be used to estimate the fair market value of the airline property.

(A)(I) In order to reflect the value of a fleet of aircraft as part of an operating unit, an aircraft market indicator shall include a fleet adjustment or equivalent valuation for a fleet.

(II) If a fleet adjustment is provided in an aircraft pricing guide, the adjustment under Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(A)(I) shall follow the directions in that guide. If no fleet adjustment is provided in an aircraft pricing guide, the standard adjustment under Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(A)(I) shall be 20 percent from a wholesale value or equivalent level of value as published in the guide.

(B) Non-mobile flight equipment shall be valued using the cost approach under Subsection (5)(a) or the market or sales comparison approach under Subsection (5)(c), and added to the value of the fleet.

(iii) An income capitalization approach under Subsection (5)(b) shall incorporate the information available to make an estimate of future cash flows.

(iv)(A) When an aircraft market indicator under Subsection (6)(c)(ii) is used to estimate the fair market value of an airline, the Division shall:

(I) calculate the fair market value of the airline using the preferred methods under Subsection (5);

(II) retain the calculations under Subsection (6)(c)(iv)(A)(I) in the work files maintained by the Division; and

(III) include the amounts calculated under Subsection (6)(c)(iv)(A)(I) in any appraisal report that is produced in association with an assessment issued by the Division.

(B) When an aircraft market indicator under Subsection (6)(c)(ii) is used, the Division shall justify in any appraisal report issued with an assessment why the preferred methods under Subsection (5) were not used.

(v)(A) When the preferred methods under Subsection (5) are used to estimate the fair market value of an airline, the Division shall:

(I) calculate an aircraft market indicator under Subsection (6)(c)(ii);

(II) retain the calculations under Subsection (6)(c)(v)(A)(I) in the work files maintained by the Division; and

(III) include the amounts calculated under Subsection (6)(c)(v)(A)(I) in any appraisal report that is produced in association with an assessment issued by the Division.

(B) Value estimates from an aircraft pricing guide under Subsection (6)(c)(i)(A) along with the valuation of non-mobile flight equipment under Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(B) shall, when possible, also be included in an assessment or appraisal report for purposes of comparison.

(C) Reasons for not including a value estimate required under Subsection (6)(c)(v)(B) include:

(I) failure to file a return; or

(II) failure to identify specific aircraft.

R884-24P-63. Performance Standards and Training Requirements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-406.

A. The party contracting to perform services shall develop a written customer service performance plan within 60 days after the contract for performance of services is signed.

1. The customer service performance plan shall address:

a) procedures the contracting party will follow to minimize the time a customer waits in line; and

b) the manner in which the contracting party will promote alternative methods of registration.

2. The party contracting to perform services shall provide a copy of its customer service performance plan to the party for whom it provides services.

3. The party for whom the services are provided may, no more often than semiannually, audit the contracting party's performance based on its customer service performance plan, and may report the results of the audit to the county commission or the state tax commissioners, as applicable.

B. Each county office contracting to perform services shall conduct initial training of its new employees.

C. The Tax Commission shall provide regularly scheduled training for all county offices contracting to perform motor vehicle functions.

R884-24P-64. Determination and Application of Taxable Value for Purposes of the Property Tax Exemptions for Veterans With a Disability and the Blind Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-1104 and 59-2-1106.

For purposes of Sections 59-2-1104 and 59-2-1106, the taxable value of tangible personal property subject to a uniform fee under Sections 59-2-405.1 or 59-2-405.2 shall be calculated by dividing the uniform fee the tangible personal property is subject to by .015.

R884-24P-65. Assessment of Transitory Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-402.

A. "Transitory personal property" means tangible personal property that is used or operated primarily at a location other than a fixed place of business of the property owner or lessee.

B. Transitory personal property in the state on January 1 shall be assessed at 100 percent of fair market value.

C. Transitory personal property that is not in the state on January 1 is subject to a proportional assessment when it has been in the state for 90 consecutive days in a calendar year.

1. The determination of whether transitory personal property has been in the state for 90 consecutive days shall include the days the property is outside the state if, within 10 days of its removal from the state, the property is:

a) brought back into the state; or

b) substituted with transitory personal property that performs the same function.

D. Once transitory personal property satisfies the conditions under C., tax shall be proportionally assessed for the period:

1. beginning on the first day of the month in which the property was brought into Utah; and
2. for the number of months remaining in the calendar year.

E. An owner of taxable transitory personal property who removes the property from the state prior to December and who qualifies for a refund of taxes assessed and paid, shall receive a refund based on the number of months remaining in the calendar year at the time the property is removed from the state and for which the tax has been paid.

1. The refund provisions of this subsection apply to transitory personal property taxes assessed under B. and C.

2. For purposes of determining the refund under this subsection, any portion of a month remaining shall be counted as a full month.

F. If tax has been paid for transitory personal property and that property is subsequently moved to another county in Utah:

1. No additional assessment may be imposed by any county to which the property is subsequently moved; and
2. No portion of the assessed tax may be transferred to the subsequent county.

R884-24P-66. County Board of Equalization Procedures and Appeals Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1004.

(1)(a) "Factual error" means an error that is:

- (i) objectively verifiable without the exercise of discretion, opinion, or judgment;
- (ii) demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence; and
- (iii) agreed upon by the taxpayer and the assessor.

(b) Factual error includes:

- (i) a mistake in the description of the size, use, or ownership of a property;
- (ii) a clerical or typographical error in reporting or entering the data used to establish valuation or equalization;
- (iii) an error in the classification of a property that is eligible for a property tax exemption under:
 - (A) Section 59-2-103; or
 - (B) Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 11;
- (iv) an error in the classification of a property that is eligible for assessment under Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 5;
- (v) valuation of a property that is not in existence on the lien date; and
- (vi) a valuation of a property assessed more than once, or by the wrong assessing authority.

(c) Factual error does not include:

- (i) an alternative approach to value;
- (ii) a change in a factor or variable used in an approach to value; or
- (iii) any other adjustment to a valuation methodology.

(2) If the county has not formally adopted board of equalization rules and procedures under Section 59-2-1001 that have been approved by the commission, the procedures contained in this rule must be followed.

(3) To achieve standing with the county board of equalization and have a decision rendered on the merits of the case, the taxpayer shall provide the following minimum information to the county board of equalization:

- (a) the name and address of the property owner;
- (b) the identification number, location, and description of the property;
- (c) the value placed on the property by the assessor;
- (d) the taxpayer's estimate of the fair market value of the property;
- (e) evidence or documentation that supports the taxpayer's

claim for relief; and

(f) the taxpayer's signature.

(4) If the evidence or documentation required under Subsection (3)(e) is not attached, the county will notify the taxpayer in writing of the defect in the claim and permit at least ten calendar days to cure the defect before dismissing the matter for lack of sufficient evidence to support the claim for relief.

(5) If the taxpayer appears before the county board of equalization and fails to produce the evidence or documentation described under Subsection (3)(e) and the county has notified the taxpayer under Subsection (4), the county may dismiss the matter for lack of evidence to support a claim for relief.

(6) If the information required under Subsection (3) is supplied, the county board of equalization shall render a decision on the merits of the case.

(7) The county board of equalization may dismiss an appeal for lack of jurisdiction when the claimant limits arguments to issues not under the jurisdiction of the county board of equalization.

(8) The county board of equalization shall prepare and maintain a record of the appeal.

(a) For appeals concerning property value, the record shall include:

- (i) the name and address of the property owner;
- (ii) the identification number, location, and description of the property;
- (iii) the value placed on the property by the assessor;
- (iv) the basis for appeal stated in the taxpayer's appeal;
- (v) facts and issues raised in the hearing before the county board that are not clearly evident from the assessor's records; and

(vi) the decision of the county board of equalization and the reasons for the decision.

(b) The record may be included in the minutes of the hearing before the county board of equalization.

(9)(a) The county board of equalization shall notify the taxpayer in writing of its decision.

(b) The notice required under Subsection (9)(a) shall include:

- (i) the name and address of the property owner;
- (ii) the identification number of the property;
- (iii) the date the notice was sent;
- (iv) a notice of appeal rights to the commission; and
- (v) a statement of the decision of the county board of equalization; or
- (vi) a copy of the decision of the county board of equalization.

(10) A county shall maintain a copy of a notice sent to a taxpayer under Subsection (9).

(11) If a decision affects the exempt status of a property, the county board of equalization shall prepare its decision in writing, stating the reasons and statutory basis for the decision.

(12) Decisions by the county board of equalization are final orders on the merits.

(13) Except as provided in Subsection (15), a county board of equalization shall accept an application to appeal the valuation or equalization of a property owner's real property that is filed after the time period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a) if any of the following conditions apply:

(a) During the period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a), the property owner was incapable of filing an appeal as a result of a medical emergency to the property owner or an immediate family member of the property owner, and no co-owner of the property was capable of filing an appeal.

(b) During the period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a), the property owner or an immediate family member of the property owner died, and no co-owner of the property was capable of filing an appeal.

(c) The county did not comply with the notification

requirements of Section 59-2-919.1.

(d) A factual error is discovered in the county records pertaining to the subject property.

(e) The property owner was unable to file an appeal within the time period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a) because of extraordinary and unanticipated circumstances that occurred during the period prescribed by Section 59-2-1004(2)(a), and no co-owner of the property was capable of filing an appeal.

(14) Appeals accepted under Subsection (13)(d) shall be limited to correction of the factual error and any resulting changes to the property's valuation.

(15) The provisions of Subsection (13) apply only to appeals filed for a tax year for which the treasurer has not made a final annual settlement under Section 59-2-1365.

(16) The provisions of this rule apply only to appeals to the county board of equalization. For information regarding appeals of county board of equalization decisions to the Commission, please see Section 59-2-1006 and R861-1A-9.

R884-24P-67. Information Required for Valuation of Low-Income Housing Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-102 and 59-2-301.3.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to provide an annual reporting mechanism to assist county assessors in gathering data necessary for accurate valuation of low-income housing projects.

(2) The Utah Housing Corporation shall provide the following information that it has obtained from the owner of a low-income housing project to the commission:

(a) for each low-income housing project in the state that is eligible for a low-income housing tax credit:

(i) the Utah Housing Corporation project identification number;

(ii) the project name;

(iii) the project address;

(iv) the city in which the project is located;

(v) the county in which the project is located;

(vi) the building identification number assigned by the Internal Revenue Service for each building included in the project;

(vii) the building address for each building included in the project;

(viii) the total apartment units included in the project;

(ix) the total apartment units in the project that are eligible for low-income housing tax credits;

(x) the period of time for which the project is subject to rent restrictions under an agreement described in Subsection (2)(b);

(xi) whether the project is:

(A) the rehabilitation of an existing building; or

(B) new construction;

(xii) the date on which the project was placed in service;

(xiii) the total square feet of the buildings included in the project;

(xiv) the maximum annual federal low-income housing tax credits for which the project is eligible;

(xv) the maximum annual state low-income housing tax credits for which the project is eligible; and

(xvi) for each apartment unit included in the project:

(A) the number of bedrooms in the apartment unit;

(B) the size of the apartment unit in square feet; and

(C) any rent limitation to which the apartment unit is subject; and

(b) a recorded copy of the agreement entered into by the Utah Housing Corporation and the property owner for the low-income housing project; and

(c) construction cost certifications for the project received from the low-income housing project owner.

(3) The Utah Housing Corporation shall provide the

commission the information under Subsection (2) by January 31 of the year following the year in which a project is placed into service.

R884-24P-68. Property Tax Exemption for Taxable Tangible Personal Property With a Total Aggregate Fair Market Value That is At or Below the Statutorily Prescribed Amount Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1115.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to provide for the administration of the property tax exemption for a taxpayer whose taxable tangible personal property has a total aggregate fair market value that is at or below the statutorily prescribed amount.

(a) Total aggregate fair market value is determined by aggregating the fair market value of all taxable tangible personal property owned by a taxpayer within a county.

(b) If taxable tangible personal property is required to be apportioned among counties, the determination of whether taxable tangible personal property has a total aggregate fair market value that is at or below the statutorily prescribed amount shall be made after apportionment.

(2) A taxpayer shall apply for the exemption provided under Section 59-2-1115:

(a) if the county assessor has requested a signed statement from the taxpayer under Section 59-2-306, within the time frame set forth under Section 59-2-306 for filing the signed statement; or

(b) if the county assessor has not requested a signed statement from the taxpayer under Section 59-2-306, within 30 days from the day the taxpayer is requested to indicate whether the taxpayer has taxable tangible personal property in the county that is at or below the statutorily prescribed amount.

R884-24P-70. Real Property Appraisal Requirements for County Assessors Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-303.1 and 59-2-919.1.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Accepted valuation methodologies" means those methodologies approved or endorsed in the Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property and the Standard on Automated Valuation Models published by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO).

(b) "Database," as referenced in Section 59-2-303.1(6), means an electronic storage of data using computer hardware and software that is relational, secure and archival, and adheres to generally accepted information technology standards of practice.

(2) County mass appraisal systems, as defined in Section 59-2-303.1, shall use accepted valuation methodologies to perform the annual update of all residential parcels.

(3)(a) A detailed review of property characteristics shall include a sufficient inspection to determine any changes to real property due to:

(i) new construction, additions, remodels, demolitions, land segregations, changes in use, or other changes of a similar nature; and

(ii) a change in condition or effective age.

(b)(i) A detailed review of property characteristics shall be made in accordance with the IAAO Standard on Mass Appraisal of Real Property.

(ii) When using aerial photography, including oblique aerial photography, the date of the photographic flight is the property review date for purposes of Section 59-2-303.1.

(4) The last property review date to be included in the county's computer system shall include the actual day, month, and year that the last detailed review of a property's characteristics was conducted.

(5) The last property review date to be included on the notice shall include at least the actual year or tax year that the

last detailed review of a property's characteristics was conducted. The month and day of the review may also be included on the notice at the discretion of the county assessor and auditor.

(6)(a) The five-year plan shall detail the current year plus four subsequent years into the future. The plan shall define the properties being reviewed for each of the five years by one or more of the following:

- (i) class;
- (ii) property type;
- (iii) geographic location; and
- (iv) age.

(b) The five-year plan shall also include parcel counts for each defined property group.

R884-24P-71. Agreements with Commercial or Industrial Taxpayers for Equal Property Tax Payments Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-1308.5.

(1) An agreement with a commercial or industrial taxpayer for equal property tax payments under Section 59-2-1308.5 is effective:

(a) the current calendar year, if the agreement is agreed to by all parties on or before May 31; or

(b) the subsequent calendar year, if the agreement is agreed to by all parties after May 31.

(2) An agreement under Subsection (1) affects only those taxing entities that are a party to the agreement.

(3) The commission shall ensure that an agreement under Subsection (1) does not affect the calculation of the certified tax rate by adjusting the formula under Section 59-2-924 so that the collection ratio for each taxpayer that is a party to the agreement is based on the amount that would have been collected according to the same valuation and assessment methodologies that would have been applied in the absence of the agreement.

R884-24P-72. State Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-514.

(1) "Committee" means the State Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee established in Section 59-2-514.

(2) The committee is subject to Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

(3) A committee member may participate electronically in a meeting open to the public under Section 52-4-207 if:

(a) the agenda posted for the meeting establishes one or more anchor locations for the meeting where the public may attend;

(b) at least one committee member is at an anchor location; and

(c) all of the committee members may be heard by any person attending an anchor location.

KEY: taxation, personal property, property tax, appraisals
January 1, 2015
Notice of Continuation January 3, 2012

Art. XIII, Sec 2

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 11-13-302
 41-1a-202
 41-1a-301
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R916. Transportation, Operations, Construction.**R916-2. Prequalification of Contractors.****R916-2-1. Authority and Purpose.**

This rule establishes procedures for prequalifying contractors desiring to submit bids and proposals for Utah Department of Transportation construction projects. This rule is authorized under Utah Code Ann. Sections 72-1-201 and 63G-6a-106(3)(a).

R916-2-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 72-1-102.

(2) "Board" means the prequalification board, consisting of 4 positions: Department of Transportation Comptroller, Director of Construction and Materials, an engineer for construction, and the Prequalification Specialist, or designees.

(3) "Applicant" means any person who submits an application for prequalification.

R916-2-3. Prequalification.

(1) Contractors desiring to submit bids or proposals for construction contracts shall be prequalified by the Department to ensure they have the resources and capability to successfully complete awarded contracts. Prequalification is not required for projects that have an advertised estimate of \$3,000,000 or under.

(a) Prequalification information is due at least 10 calendar days before submitting a proposal or bid on projects of more than \$3,000,000.

(b) The Department may change an Applicant's prequalification status at any time if the Department receives favorable or unfavorable information about the Applicant's job or financial performance.

(c) The prequalification amount limits the size of individual contracts and type of work for which a prequalified contractor may submit proposals or bids.

(2) Qualification ratings establish the type of construction work contractors may be permitted to perform and the maximum dollar value of contracts they are allowed to undertake at any one time.

(3) Applicants who attain a total prequalification of \$50,000,000 shall be classified as unlimited. Each Applicant's prequalification shall be reviewed at least annually; more often if circumstances so warrant as determined by the Department.

(4) Qualification ratings shall be based on evaluation of the Applicant's:

- (a) experience;
- (b) past performance;
- (c) personnel; and

(d) analysis of certified audited financial statements, including balance sheet, income statements, equipment and changes in financial condition.

(e) reviewed financial statements for the same time period may be accepted in lieu of the required certified audited financial statements, however, providing these documents shall result in a lower prequalification rating of one-half of the financial factor allowed under the usual procedure.

(5) An applicant may submit a guaranty of financial support provided by an affiliated but independent entity. The Department shall provide a guarantee form for this purpose. Applicants must submit the Department's guarantee form with their applications. The guarantee may increase an applicant's adjusted equity by a maximum of 50% of the applicant's calculated adjusted equity in the formula.

(6) The applicant shall only provide the experience and past performance of the applicant, and must submit financial documents that accurately represent the past financial performance and present financial condition of the applicant.

(7) The Department may reject an application and not pre-qualify an Applicant if the Applicant:

- (a) fails to provide all requested information;
 - (b) provides false, misleading, or incorrect information;
 - (c) has now or in the past had an officer, member or owner who was convicted of a felony;
 - (d) is now or has been suspended or debarred by any governmental entity;
 - (e) has failed to complete a construction contract as the prime contractor;
 - (f) has been convicted or held liable for any crime or civil offense that involved collusive or deceptive activity related to a procurement process; or
 - (g) otherwise fails to meet the Department's requirements.
- (8) This rule shall be administered to ensure that Applicants possess adequate financial resources to provide complete performance of contracts awarded to them by the Department, and to foster and protect competition in the Department's bidding processes.
- (9) The Department will not accept any pledges.

R916-2-4 Joint Venture.

(1) Joint ventures must submit a letter of intent to the Department's Prequalification Board Specialist that states the exact name of the joint venture and identifies the joint venture's designated administrative partner before submitting a joint proposal on a project. Joint ventures must submit their joint proposals at least four working days before the scheduled bid opening. The Department will consolidate individual prequalification amounts for joint venture bids or proposals.

(2) Applicants shall obtain the following under the joint venture designation before bid openings:

- (a) Bid bond; and
- (b) UDOT Contractor identification and password.

R916-2-5. Prequalification Board.

(1) The Prequalification board is established to:

- (a) direct the prequalification of contractors;
- (b) review and analyze prequalification applications; and
- (c) establish the amount and type of prequalification to be granted to contractors.

KEY: bids, contracts, prequalification**December 8, 2014****Notice of Continuation August 11, 2011****72-1-102****72-1-201****63G-6a-106(3)(a)**