R68. Agriculture and Food, Plant Industry.
R68-6. Utah Nursery Act.
R68-6-1. Authority.

Promulgated under authority of Section 4-15-3.

R68-6-2. Terms Defined.

All terms used in these rules shall have the meaning set forth for such items in the Act.

R68-6-3. Labeling.

A. In order to identify nursery stock properly, whenever it is shipped, delivered, or transported to any purchaser, at least one label bearing the name, origin (state grown or propagated), size, variety, and grade (where applicable) shall be attached to each separate species or variety.

B. Whenever a grade or size designation is used or implied in labeling or in an advertisement referring to a kind of nursery stock for which grades or sizes have been established in these rules, the nursery stock so labeled or so advertised shall conform to the specifications of the particular grade or size as stated herein. Advertisements of such stock offered for sale in containers shall state plant grade or size, irrespective of the size of the container.

C. Non-established container stock shall be so identified by a water resistant tag on which the words "non-established container stock" are printed. The tags shall be not less than 2 x 4 inches in size with lettering of 24 point Gothic type. The minimum length of time the stock has been planted in the container or the date the stock was planted in the container must also be stated on the tag. The tag shall bear only the required labeling. It shall be the responsibility of the supplier of non-established container stock to adequately label such stock as provided herein.

D. All roses shall be labeled by grade for individual plants, bundles, or single lots.

R68-6-4. Condition of Nursery Stock.

A. Any nursery stock which, in the judgment of the Commissioner or his authorized agents, does not meet the following minimum indices of vitality shall be removed from sale.

1. Woody-stemmed deciduous stock, such as fruit and shade trees, rose bushes, and shrubs shall have moist tissue in the stem or stems and branches and shall have viable buds or unwilted growth sufficient to permit the nursery stock to live and grow in a form characteristic of the species when planted and given reasonable care, except that in the case of rose bushes each stem must show moist, green undamaged cambium in at least the first 8 inches above the graft. Any single stem on a rose bush not meeting this specification shall disqualify the entire plant: PROVIDED, that a bush may be pruned to comply with the specification if at least two stems meeting the specification remain and the grade designation is changed accordingly.

2. Hardy herbaceous biennials or perennial when in a wilted, rotted, or any other condition indicative of poor vitality shall not be sold or offered for sale in Utah.

3. Any bare-rooted or prepackaged woody-stemmed nursery stock having in excess of two inches of etiolated or otherwise abnormal growth from individual buds shall not be sold or offered for sale.

4. Balled and burlapped stock in a weakened condition as evidenced by dieback or dryness of earthball or foliage, or such stock having broken or loose earthballs shall not be sold or offered for sale.

5. Stock offered for sale in containers. The container shall be sufficiently rigid to hold the ball shape, protecting the root mass during shipment.

a. Container stock offered for sale shall be healthy, vigorous, well rooted, and established in the container in which it is sold. The tops of the plants shall be of good quality and in a healthy growing condition. Sufficient new fibrous roots shall have developed so that the root mass will retain its shape and hold together when removed from the container. This shall be evidenced in each case by the earthball of such stock remaining reasonably intact upon removing it from the container.

b. Non-established container stock offered for sale shall be deciduous stick which shows good top quality and a vigorous healthy growing condition. The potting media shall be capable of sustaining satisfactory plant growth. Evergreen stock shall not be offered for sale in containers unless it is well established in the container.

R68-6-5. Standards for Nursery Stock.

Nursery stock offered for sale in Utah shall meet the grade and size standards as published by the American Association of Nurseryman (AAN), in the American Standard for Nursery Stock, ANSI Z60.1-1996 Approved November 6, 1996. The American Standards for Nursery Stock provides buyers and sellers of nursery stock with common terminology to facilitate transactions involving nursery stock.

R68-6-6. Organizational Provisional Permit.

A. Special projects held by nonprofit educational, charitable, or service organizations may be exempt from payment of fees for nursery license provided the applicant provides an application for such.

B. All funds received from sales of such plants shall be used for the benefit of the organization or for improvement or beautification projects within the local community.

C. Plant materials distributed at these special projects shall meet the standards as described in R68-6-4 and R68-6-5.

D. No special project will be in direct competition with any licensed nursery.

E. Permit will be issued for on annual activity only. No fee required, but application must be completed and approved by the department before the project begins.

KEY: nurseries (agricultural)
September 15, 2004 4-15-3
Notice of Continuation January 16, 2001

R70. Agriculture and Food, Regulatory Services.
R70-630. Water Vending Machine.
R70-630-1. Authority.

Promulgated under authority of Title 4, Chapter 5.

R70-630-2. Purpose.

The purpose of these rules is to set forth requirements and controls for vending machines designed to dispense water intended for human consumption to assure:

(1) Consumers using such machines are given appropriate information as to the nature of the vended water;

(2) The quality of the water vended meets acceptable standards for potability; and

(3) The vending equipment is installed, operated, and maintained to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the consuming public.

R70-630-3. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated:

(1) "Approved" means a water vending machine, drinking water source, backflow prevention device or other devices or services that meets the minimum standards of this rule. Approved does not imply satisfactory performance for a specific period of time. Approval, when required, shall be in writing based upon departmental review of data submitted by the water vending industry, manufacturers, operators, owners or managers.

(2) "Approved material" means materials approved by the department as being free of substances which may render the water injurious to health or which may adversely affect the flavor, color, odor, radiological, microbial or chemical quality of the water.

(3) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Food, Division of Regulatory Services, or its representative.

(4) "Nontoxic" means free of substances which may render the water injurious to health or may adversely affect the flavor, color, odor, chemical or microbial quality of the water.

(5) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, company, corporation, trustee, association, public body or private entity engaged in the water vending business.

(6) "Potable water" means water satisfactory for drinking, culinary and domestic purposes meeting the quality standards of rule R309-103, under the Department of Environmental Quality, the Division of Drinking Water.

(7) "Purified water" means water produced by distillation, deionization, reverse osmosis, or other method of equal effectiveness that meets the requirements for purified water as described in the 21st Edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia issued by Mack Publishing, Easton, Penn. 18042.

(8) "Sanitize" means the effective bactericidal treatment of clean surfaces of equipment, utensils, and containers by a process that provides enough accumulative heat or concentration of chemicals for sufficient time to reduce the bacterial count, including pathogens, to a safe level.

(9) "Sanitizing solution" means Aqueous solutions described by 21 CFR 178.1010, 2004, for the purpose of sanitizing food or water contact surfaces.

(10) "Vended water" means water that is dispensed by a water vending machine or retail water facility for drinking, culinary or other purposes involving a likelihood of the water being ingested by humans. Vended water does not include water from a public water system which has not undergone additional treatment and shall be labeled accordingly.

(11) "Vending machine" means any self-service device which upon insertion of a coin, coins, paper currency, token, card or receipt of payment by other means dispenses unit servings of food, either in bulk or in packages without the necessity of replenishing the device between each vending operation.

(12) "Water vending machine" means a vending machine connected to water designed to dispense drinking water, purified and/or other water products. Such machines shall be designed to reduce or remove turbidity, off-taste and odors and to provide disinfectant treatment and may include processes for dissolved solid reduction or removal.

(13) "Water vending machine operator" means any person who owns, leases, manages, or is otherwise responsible for the operation of a water vending machine.

R70-630-4. Location and Operation.

(1) Each water vending machine shall be located indoors or otherwise protected against tampering and vandalism, and shall be located in an area that can be maintained in a clean condition, and in a manner that avoids insect and rodent harborage.

(2) The floor on which a water vending machine is located shall be smooth and of cleanable construction.

(3) Each machine shall have an adequate system for collecting and disposing drippage, spillage, and overflow of water to prevent creation of a nuisance. Where process waste water is collected within the machine for pumping or gravity flow to an outside drain, the water line from the processing unit shall terminate at least two inches above the top rim of the retention vessel. Additionally, the waste line from the machine shall be air-gapped. Containers or drip pans used for the storage or collection of liquid wastes within a vending machine shall be leakproof, readily removable, easily cleanable and corrosion resistant. In water vending machines which utilize the bottom of the cabinet interior as an internal sump, the sump shall be readily accessible and corrosion resistant. The waste disposal holding tank shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.

(4) Each machine shall have a backflow prevention device for all connections with the water supply source which meets requirements of The International Plumbing Code and its amendment as adopted by the State of Utah Building Codes Commission and shall have no cross connections between the drain and potable water.

(5) Each person who establishes, maintains, or operates any water vending machine in the state, shall first secure a Water Vending Machine Operating Registration issued under Section 4-5-9. The Registration shall be renewed annually.

(6) Application for Registration shall be made in writing and include the location of each water vending machine, the source of the water to be vended, the treatment that the water will receive prior to being vended, and the name of the manufacturer and the model number of each machine.

(7) The source of the water supply shall be an approved public water system as defined under the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water. Upon application for an initial operating Registration, the operator shall submit information which indicates the product being dispensed into the container meets all finished product quality standards applicable to drinking water. When indicated by reason of complaint or illness, the department may require that additional analyses be performed on the source or products of water vending machines.

(8) Each water vending machine shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from dust, dirt and vermin.

(9) Labels or advertisements located on or near water vending machines shall not imply nor describe the vended water as "spring water."

(10) Water vending machine labels or advertisements shall not describe or use other words to imply, on the machine or elsewhere, the water as being "purified water" unless such water conforms to the definition contained in this rule.

(11) Water vending machine labels or advertisements shall not describe, on the machine or elsewhere, the water as having

medicinal or health giving properties.

(12) Each water vending machine shall have in a position clearly visible to customers the following information:

(a) Name and address of the operator.

(b) Name of the water supply purveyor.

(c) The method of treatment that is utilized.

(d) The method of post-disinfection that is utilized.

(e) A local or toll free number that may be called for further information, problems, or complaints; or the name of the store or building manager can be listed when the machine is located within a business establishment and the establishment manager is responsible for the operation of the machine.

R70-630-5. Construction Requirements.

(1) Water vending machines shall comply with the construction and performance standards of the National Sanitation Foundation or National Automatic Merchandising Association. A list of acceptable third party certification groups is available from 8:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. Water vending machines shall be designed and constructed to permit easy cleaning and maintenance of all exterior and interior surfaces and component parts.

(2) Water contact surfaces and parts of the water vending machine shall be of non-toxic, corrosion-resistant, non-absorbent material capable of withstanding repeated cleaning and sanitizing treatment.

(3) Water vending machines shall have a guarded or recessed spout.

(4) Owners, managers and operators of water vending machines shall ensure that the methods used for treatment of vended water are acceptable to the department. Such acceptable treatment includes distillation, ion-exchange, filtration, ultra-violet light, mineral addition and reverse osmosis.

(5) Water vending machines shall be equipped to disinfect the vended water by ultra-violet light, ozone, or equally effective methods prior to delivery into the customer's container.

(6) Water vending machines shall be equipped with monitoring devices designed to shut down operation of the machine when the treatment or disinfectant unit fails to properly function.

(7) Water vending machines shall be equipped with a self-closing, tight-fitting door on the vending compartment if the machine is not located in an enclosed building.

(8) Granular activated carbon, if used in the treatment process of vended water, shall comply with the specifications provided by the American Water Works Association for that substance (Standard B604-90).

R70-630-6. Operator Requirements.

(1) Water vending machine operators shall have on file and perform a maintenance program that includes:

(a) Visits for cleaning, sanitizing and servicing of machines at least every two weeks.

(b) Written servicing instructions.

(c) Technical manuals for the machines.

(d) Technical manuals for the water treatment appurtenances involved.

(2) Parts and surfaces of water vending machines shall be kept clean and maintained by the water vending machine operator. The vending chamber and the vending nozzle shall be cleaned and sanitized each time the machine is serviced. A record of cleaning and maintenance operations shall be kept by the operator for each water vending machine. These records shall be made available to the department's employees upon request.

(3) Water vending machine operators shall ensure that machines are maintained and monitored to dispense water meeting quality standards specified in this rule. Water analysis shall be performed using approved testing procedures set forth in 21 CFR 165, 2004. Each machine's finished product shall be sampled at least once every three months by the operator, to determine total coliform content. However, provided a satisfactory method of post-treatment disinfection is utilized and based on a sustained record of satisfactory total coliform analyses, the department shall allow modification of the three-month sampling requirement as follows:

(a) When three consecutive three-month samples are each found to contain zero coliform colonies per 100 milliliters of the vended water, microbiological sampling intervals shall be extended to a period not exceeding six months. Should a subsequent six-month sample test positive for total coliform, the required sampling frequency shall revert to the three-month frequency until three consecutive samples again test negative for total coliform bacteria.

(b) If any sample collected from a machine is determined to be unsatisfactory, exceeding the zero coliform colonies per 100 milliliter, the machine shall be cleaned, sanitized and resampled immediately. If, after being cleaned and sanitized, the vended product is determined to be positive for coliform, the machine shall be taken out of service until the source of contamination has been located and corrected.

(4) Each water vending machine operator shall take whatever investigative or corrective actions are necessary to assure a potable water is supplied to consumers.

(5) The vended water from each vending machine utilizing silver-impregnated carbon filters in the treatment process shall be sampled once every six months for silver.

(6) All records pertaining to the sampling and analyses shall be retained by the operator for a period of not less than two years. Results of the analyses shall be available for department review upon request.

R70-630-7. Duties and Responsibilites of the Department.

(1) The department may collect and analyze samples of vended water when necessary to determine if the vended water meets the standards of potable water.

(2) After considering the source of water and the treatment process provided by the water vending machine, the department shall determine whether the finished product water will or will not meet quality standards as provided under rule R309-103 under the Division of Drinking Water. If it is determined that the water will not meet potable water standards, the Registration to operate a water vending machine shall be denied.

(3) The department will evaluate water vending machines, as well as their locations and support facilities as often as may be deemed necessary for enforcement of the provisions of this rule.

(4) Water vending machine operators shall allow the department to examine necessary records pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the vending machines and also provide access to the machines for inspection at reasonable hours.

R70-630-8. Enforcement and Penalties.

(1) The department shall order a water vending machine operator to discontinue the operation of any water vending machine that represents a threat to the life or health of any person, or whose finished water does not meet the minimum standards provided for in this rule. Such water vending machine shall not be returned to use or used until such time the department determines that the conditions which caused the discontinuance of operation no longer exist.

(2) The department shall deny a Registration (procedures for Registration denial are stated in R51-2) when it is determined that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this rule by which the health or life of an individual, or the health or lives of individuals is threatened or

impaired, or by which or through which, directly or indirectly, disease is caused. Registration can also be denied or suspended if the water has been adulterated.

R70-630-9. Preemption of Authority to Regulate.

The regulation of water vending machines is hereby preempted by the state. No county or municipality may adopt or enforce any ordinance which regulates the licensure or operation of water vending machines, unless the director of the county public health unit determines that unique conditions exist within the county which make it necessary for the county to regulate water vending machines in order to protect the public health or welfare, pursuant to Section 4-5-17 and R70-530, Food Protection rule.

KEY: food inspection
September 8, 2004 4-5
Notice of Continuation July 13, 2004

R151. Commerce, Administration.
R151-33. Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission Act Rule.
R151-33-101. Title.

This Rule is known as the "Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission Act Rule."

R151-33-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 13, Chapter 33, the following definitions are adopted for the purpose of this Rule:

(1) "Boxing" means the sport of attack and defense using the fist, covered by an approved boxing glove.

(2) "Designated Commission member" means a member of the Commission designated as supervisor for a contest and responsible for the conduct of a contest, as assisted by other Commission members, Commission personnel, and others, as necessary and requested by the designated Commission member.

(3) "Drug" means a controlled substance, as defined in Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act, or alcohol.

(4) "Elimination Tournament" means a contest involving unarmed combat in which contestants compete in a series of matches until not more than one contestant remains in any weight category.

(5) "Mandatory count of eight" means a required count of eight that is given by the referee of a boxing contest to a contestant who has been knocked down.

(6) "Unprofessional conduct" is as defined in Subsection 13-33-102(21), and is defined further to include the following:

(a) as a promoter, failing to promptly inform the Commission of all matters relating to the contest;

(b) as a promoter, substituting a contestant in the 24 hours immediately preceding the scheduled contest without approval of the Commission;

(c) violating the rules for conduct of contests;

(d) testing positive for drugs or alcohol in a random body fluid screen before or after participation in any contest;

(e) testing positive for HIV;

(f) failing or refusing to comply with a valid order of the Commission or a representative of the Commission; and

(g) for a promoter and a contestant, entering into a secret contract that contradicts the terms of the contract(s) filed with the Commission.

R151-33-201. Authority - Purpose.

The Commission adopts this Rule under the authority of Subsection 13-33-202(2), to enable the Commission to administer Title 13, Chapter 33, of the Utah Code.

R151-33-202. Scope and Organization.

Pursuant to Title 13, Chapter 33, general provisions codified in Sections R151-33-101 through R151-33-512 apply to all contests or exhibitions of "unarmed combat," as that term is defined in Subsection 13-33-102(19). The provisions of Sections R151-33-601 through R151-33-623 shall apply only to contests of boxing, as defined in Subsection R151-33-102(1). The provisions of Sections R151-33-701 through R151-33-702 shall apply only to elimination tournaments, as defined in R151-33-102(4). The provisions of Section R151-33-801 shall apply only to martial arts contest and exhibitions. The provisions of Sections R151-33-901 through R151-33-904 shall apply only to grants for amateur boxing.

R151-33-301. Qualifications for Licensure.

(1) In accordance with Section 13-33-301, a license is required for a person to act as or to represent that the person is a promoter, manager, contestant, second, referee, or judge.

(2) A licensed manager shall not hold a license as a referee or judge.

(3) A promoter shall not hold a license as a referee, judge, or contestant.

R151-33-302. Renewal Cycle - Procedure.

(1) In accordance with the authority granted in Section 13-33-302, the renewal date for licenses issued by the Commission shall be December 31st of even-numbered years.

(2) Expiration of licensure due to failure to renew in accordance with this Section is not an adjudicative proceeding under Title 63, Chapter 46b, Administrative Procedures Act.

(3)(a) The Commission shall notify each licensee that the licensee's license is due for renewal and that unless an application for renewal is received by the Commission by the expiration date shown on the license, together with the appropriate renewal fee and documentation showing completion of or compliance with renewal qualifications, the license will not be renewed.

(b) The application procedures and requirements specified in Section 13-33-301 apply to renewals.

(4)(a) A renewed license shall be issued to applicants who submit a complete application, unless it is apparent to the Commission that the applicant no longer meets the qualifications for continued licensure.

(b) The Commission may evaluate or verify documentation showing completion of or compliance with renewal requirements. If necessary, the Commission may complete its evaluation or verification subsequent to renewal and, if appropriate, pursue action to suspend or revoke the license of a licensee who no longer meets the qualifications for continued licensure.

(5) Any license that is not renewed may be reinstated at any time within two years after nonrenewal upon submission of an application for reinstatement, payment of the renewal fee together with the reinstatement fee determined by the Department under Section 63-38-3.2, and upon submission of documentation showing completion of or compliance with renewal qualifications.

(6) If not reinstated within two years, the holder may obtain a license only if he meets the requirements for a new license.

R151-33-401. Designation of Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) Formal Adjudicative Proceedings. The following proceedings before the Commission are designated as formal adjudicative proceedings:

(a) any action to revoke, suspend, restrict, place on probation or enter a reprimand as to a license;

(b) approval or denial of applications for renewal of a license;

(c) any proceedings conducted subsequent to the issuance of a cease and desist order; and

(d) the withholding of a purse by the Commission pursuant to Subsection 13-33-504(3).

(2) Informal Adjudicative Proceedings. The following proceedings before the Commission are designated as informal adjudicative proceedings:

(a) approval or denial of applications for initial licensure;

(b) approval or denial of applications for reinstatement of a license; and

(c) protests against the results of a match.

(3) Any other adjudicative proceeding before the Commission not specifically listed in Subsections (1) and (2) above, is designated as an informal adjudicative proceeding.

R151-33-402. Adjudicative Proceedings in General.

(1) The procedures for formal adjudicative proceedings are set forth in Sections 63-46b-6 through 63-46b-10; the Department of Commerce Administrative Procedures Act Rule, R151-46b; and this Rule.

(2) The procedures for informal adjudicative proceedings

are set forth in Section 63-46b-5; Rule R151-46b; and this Rule.

(3) No evidentiary hearings shall be held in informal adjudicative proceedings before the Commission with the exception of protests against the results of a match in which an evidentiary hearing is permissible if timely requested. Any request for a hearing with respect to a protest of match results shall comply with the requirements of Section R151-33-404.

(4) Unless otherwise specified by the Commission, an administrative law judge shall be designated as the presiding officer to conduct any hearings in adjudicative proceedings before the Commission and thus rule on evidentiary issues and matters of law or procedure.

(5) The Commission shall be designated as the sole presiding officer in any adjudicative proceeding where no evidentiary hearing is conducted. The Commission shall be designated as the presiding officer to serve as the fact finder at evidentiary hearings.

(6) A majority vote of the Commission shall constitute its decision. Orders of the Commission shall be issued in accordance with Section 63-46b-10 for formal adjudicative proceedings, Subsection 63-46b-5(1)(i) for informal adjudicative proceedings, and shall be signed by the Director or, in his or her absence, by the Chair of the Commission.

R151-33-403. Additional Procedures for Immediate License Suspension.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 13-33-303(6), the designated Commission member may issue an order immediately suspending the license of a contestant upon a finding that the contestant presents an immediate and significant danger to the contestant, other contestants, or the public.

(2) The suspension shall be at such time and for such period as the Commission believes is necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the contestant, other contestants, or the public.

(3) A contestant whose license has been immediately suspended may, within 30 days after the decision of the designated Commission member, challenge the suspension by submitting a written request for a hearing. The Commission shall convene the hearing as soon as is reasonably practical but not later than 20 days from the receipt of the written request, unless the Commission and the party requesting the hearing agree to conduct the hearing at a later date.

R151-33-404. Evidentiary Hearings in Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) A request for an evidentiary hearing in an informal adjudicative proceeding shall be submitted in writing no later than 20 days following the issuance of the Commission's notice of agency action if the proceeding was initiated by the Commission, or together with the request for agency action, if the proceeding was not initiated by the Commission, in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Title 63, Chapter 46b.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, no evidentiary hearing shall be held in an informal adjudicative proceeding unless timely notice of the hearing has been served upon the parties as required by Subsection 63-46b-5(1)(d). Timely notice means service of a Notice of Hearing upon all parties no later than ten days prior to any scheduled evidentiary hearing.

(3) Parties shall be permitted to testify, present evidence, and comment on the issues at an evidentiary hearing in an informal adjudicative proceeding.

R151-33-405. Reconsideration and Judicial Review.

Agency review is not available as to any order or decision entered by the Commission. However, any person aggrieved by an adverse determination by the Commission may either seek reconsideration of the order pursuant to Section 63-46b-13 of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act or seek judicial review of the order pursuant to Sections 63-46b-14 through 63-46b-17.

R151-33-501. Promoter's Responsibility in Arranging Contests-Permit Fee, Bond, Restrictions.

(1) Before a licensed promoter may hold a contest or single contest as part of a single promotion, the promoter shall file with the Commission an application for a permit to hold the contest not less than 15 days before the date of the proposed contest, or not less than seven days for televised contests.

(2) The application shall include the date, time, and place of the contest as well as information concerning the on-site emergency facilities, personnel, and transportation.

(3) The permit application must be accompanied by a contest registration fee determined by the Department under Section 63-38-32.

(4) Before a permit to hold a contest is granted, the promoter shall post a surety bond with the Commission in the amount of $10,000.

(5) Prior to the scheduled time of the contest, the promoter shall have available for inspection the completed physical facilities which will be used directly or indirectly for the contest. The designated Commission member shall inspect the facilities in the presence of the promoter or the promoter's authorized representative, and all deficiencies cited upon inspection shall be corrected before the contest.

(6) A promoter shall be responsible for verifying the identity, ring record, and suspensions of each contestant. A promoter shall be held responsible for the accuracy of the names and records of each of the participating contestants in all publicity or promotional material.

(7) A promoter shall be held responsible for a contest in which one of the contestants is disproportionately outclassed.

(8) Before a contest begins, the promoter shall give the designated Commission member the money for payment of contestants, referees, judges, and the attending physician. The designated Commission member shall pay each contestant, referee, judge, and physician in the presence of one witness.

(9) At the time of a boxing contest weigh-in, the promoter of a contest shall provide evidence of health insurance pursuant to Public Law 104272, "The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996."

R151-33-502. Ringside Equipment.

(1) Each promoter shall provide all of the following:

(a) a sufficient number of buckets for use by the contestants;

(b) stools for use by the seconds;

(c) rubber gloves for use by the referees, seconds, ringside physicians, and Commission representatives;

(d) a stretcher, which shall be available near the ring and near the ringside physician;

(e) a portable resuscitator with oxygen;

(f) an ambulance with attendants on site at all times when contestants are competing. Arrangements shall be made for a replacement ambulance if the first ambulance is required to transport a contestant for medical treatment. The location of the ambulance and the arrangements for the substitute ambulance service shall be communicated to the physician;

(g) seats at ringside for the assigned officials;

(h) seats at ringside for the designated Commission member;

(i) scales for weigh-ins, which the Commission shall require to be certified;

(j) a gong;

(k) a public address system;

(l) a separate dressing room for each sex, if contestants of both sexes are participating;

(m) a separate room for physical examinations;
(n) a separate dressing room shall be provided for officials, unless the physical arrangements of the contest site make an additional dressing room impossible;
(o) adequate security personnel; and
(p) sufficient bout sheets for ring officials and the designated Commission member.
(2) A promoter shall only hold contests in facilities that conform to the laws, ordinances, and regulations regulating the city, town, or village where the bouts are situated.
(3) Restrooms shall not be used as dressing rooms and for physical examinations and weigh-ins.

R151-33-503. Contracts.
(1) Pursuant to Section 13-33-503, a copy of the contract between a promoter and a contestant shall be filed with the Commission before a contest begins. The contract that is filed with the Commission shall embody all agreements between the parties.
(2) A contestant's manager may sign a contract on behalf of the contestant. If a contestant does not have a licensed manager, the contestant shall sign the contract.
(3) A contestant shall use his own legal name to sign a contract. However, a contestant who is licensed under another name may sign the contract using his licensed name if the contestant's legal name appears in the body of the contract as the name under which the contestant is legally known.
(4) The contract between a promoter and a contestant shall be for the use of the contestant's skills in a contest and shall not require the contestant to sell tickets in order to be paid for his services.

R151-33-504. Complimentary Tickets.
(1) Limitation on issuance, calculation of price, and service charge for payment to contestant working on percentage basis.
(a) A promoter may not issue complimentary tickets for more than 4 percent of the seats in the house without the Commission's written authorization. The Commission shall not consider complimentary tickets which it authorizes under this Section to constitute part of the total gross receipts from admission fees for the purposes of calculating the license fee prescribed in Subsection 13-33-304(1).
(b) If complimentary tickets are issued for more than 4 percent of the seats in the house, each contestant who is working on a percentage basis shall be paid a percentage of the normal price of all complimentary tickets in excess of 4 percent of the seats in the house, unless the contract between the contestant and the promoter provides otherwise and stipulates the number of complimentary tickets which will be issued. In addition, if a service fee is charged for complimentary tickets, the contestant is entitled to be paid a percentage of that service fee, less any deduction for federal taxes and fees.
(c) Pursuant to Subsection 13-33-304(3)(a) a promoter shall file, within 10 days after the contest, a report indicating how many complimentary tickets the promoter issued and the value of those tickets.
(2) Complimentary ticket and tickets at reduced rate, persons entitled or allowed to receive such tickets, duties of promoter, disciplinary action, fees and taxes.
(a) Each promoter shall provide tickets without charge to the following persons who shall not be liable for the payment of any fees for those tickets:
(i) the Commission members, Director and representatives;
(ii) principals and seconds who are engaged in a contest or exhibition which is part of the program of unarmed combat; and
(iii) holders of lifetime passes issued by the Commission.
(b) Each promoter may provide tickets without charge or at a reduced rate to the following persons who shall be liable for payment of applicable fees on the reduced amount paid, unless the person is a journalist, police officer or fireman as provided in this Subsection:
(i) Any of the promoter's employees, and if the promoter is a corporation, to a director or officer who is regularly employed or engaged in promoting programs of unarmed combat, regardless of whether the director or officer's duties require admission to the particular program and regardless of whether the director or officer is on duty at the time of that program;
(ii) Employees of the Commission;
(iii) A journalist who is performing a journalist's duties; and
(iv) A fireman or police officer that is performing the duties of a fireman or police officer.
(c) Each promoter shall perform the following duties in relation to the issuance of complimentary tickets or those issued at a reduced price:
(i) Each ticket issued to a journalist shall be clearly marked "PRESS." No more tickets may be issued to journalists than will permit comfortable seating in the press area;
(ii) Seating at the press tables or in the press area must be limited to journalists who are actually covering the contest or exhibition and to other persons designated by the Commission;
(iii) A list of passes issued to journalists shall be submitted to the Commission prior to the contest or exhibition;
(iv) Only one ticket may be sold at a reduced price to any manager, second, contestant or other person licensed by the Commission;
(v) Any credential issued by the promoter which allows an admission to the program without a ticket, shall be approved in advance by a member of the Commission or the Director. Request for the issuance of such credentials shall be made at least 5 hours before the first contest or exhibition of the program.
(d) Admission of any person who does not hold a ticket or who is not specifically exempted pursuant to this Section is grounds for suspension or revocation of the promoter's license or for the assessment of a penalty.
(e) The Commission shall collect all fees and taxes due on any ticket that is not specifically exempt pursuant to this Section, and for any person who is admitted without a ticket in violation of this Section.
(3) Reservation of area for use by Commission. For every program of unarmed combat, the promoter of the program shall reserve seats at ringside for use by the designated Commission member and Commission representatives.

R151-33-505. Physical Examination - Physician.
(1) Not less than one hour before a contest, each contestant shall be given a medical examination by a physician who is appointed by the designated Commission member. The examination shall include a detailed medical history and a physical examination of all of the following:
(a) eyes;
(b) teeth;
(c) jaw;
(d) neck;
(e) chest;
(f) ears;
(g) nose;
(h) throat;
(i) skin;
(j) scalp;
(k) head;
(l) abdomen;
(m) cardiopulmonary status;
(n) neurological, musculature, and skeletal systems;
(o) pelvis; and

(p) the presence of controlled substances in the body.

(2) If after the examination the physician determines that a contestant is unfit for competition, the physician shall notify the Commission of this determination, and the Commission shall prohibit the contestant from competing.

(3) The physician shall provide a written certification of those contestants who are in good physical condition to compete.

(4) Before a bout, a female contestant shall provide the ringside physician with the results of a pregnancy test performed on the contestant within the previous 14 days. If the results of the pregnancy test are positive, the physician shall notify the Commission, and the Commission shall prohibit the contestant from competing.

(5) A female contestant with breast implants shall be denied a license.

(6) A contestant who has had cardiac surgery shall not be issued a license unless he is certified as fit to compete by a cardiovascular surgeon.

(7) A contest shall not begin until a physician and an attended ambulance are present. The physician shall not leave until the decision in the final contest has been announced and all injured contestants have been attended to.

(8) The contest shall not begin until the physician is seated at ringside. The physician shall remain at that location for the entire fight, unless it is necessary for the physician to attend to a contestant.

R151-33-506. Drug Tests.

In accordance with Section 13-33-405, the following shall apply to drug testing:

(1) At the request of the Commission, the designated Commission member, or the ringside physician, a contestant or assigned official shall submit to a test of body fluids to determine the presence of drugs. The promoter shall be responsible for any costs of testing.

(2) If the test results in a finding of the presence of a drug or if the contestant or assigned official is unable or unwilling to provide a sample of body fluids for such a test, the Commission may take one or more of the following actions:

(a) immediately suspend the contestant's or assigned official's license in accordance with Section R151-33-403;

(b) stop the contest in accordance with Subsection 13-33-404(2);

(c) initiate other appropriate licensure action in accordance with Section 13-33-303; or

(d) withhold the contestant's purse in accordance with Subsection 13-33-405(2).

(3) A contestant who is disciplined pursuant to the provisions of this Rule and who was the winner of a contest shall be disqualified and the decision of the contest shall be changed to "no contest."

R151-33-507. HIV Testing.

In accordance with Section 13-33-405, contestants shall produce evidence of a clear test for HIV as a condition to participation in a contest as follows:

(1) All contestants shall provide evidence in the form of a competent laboratory examination certificate verifying that the contestant is HIV negative at the time of the weigh-in.

(2) The examination certificate shall certify that the HIV test was completed within 180 days prior to the contest.

(3) Any contestant whose HIV test is positive shall be prohibited from participating in a contest.

R151-33-508. Contestant Use or Administration of Any Substance.

(1) The use or administration of drugs, stimulants, or non-prescription preparations by or to a contestant during a contest is prohibited, except as provided by this Rule.

(2) The giving of substances other than water to a contestant during the course of the contest is prohibited.

(3) The discretional use of petroleum jelly may be allowed, as determined by the referee.

(4) The discretional use of coagulants, adrenalin 1/1000, avetine, and thrombin, as approved by the Commission, may be allowed between rounds to stop the bleeding of minor cuts and lacerations sustained by a contestant. The use of monsel solution, silver nitrate, "new skin," flex collodion, or substances having an iron base is prohibited, and the use of any such substance by a contestant is cause for immediate disqualification.

(5) The ringside physician shall monitor the use and application of any foreign substances administered to a contestant before or during a contest and shall confiscate any suspicious foreign substance for possible laboratory analysis, the results of which shall be forwarded to the Commission.

R151-33-509. Weighing-In.

(1) Unless otherwise approved by the Commission for a specific contest, the weigh-in shall occur not less than six nor more than 24 hours before the start of a contest. The designated Commission member or authorized Commission representative(s), shall weigh-in each contestant in the presence of other contestants.

(2) Contestants shall be licensed at the time they are weighed-in.

(3) Only those contestants who have been previously approved for the contest shall be permitted to weigh-in.

R151-33-510. Announcer.

(1) At the beginning of a contest, the announcer shall announce that the contest is under the auspices of the Commission.

(2) The announcer shall announce the names of the referee, judges, and timekeeper when the competitions are about to begin, and shall also announce the changes made in officials as the contest progresses.

(3) The announcer shall announce the names of all contestants, their weight, professional record, their city and state of residence, and country of origin if not a citizen.

R151-33-511. Timekeepers.

(1) A timekeeper shall indicate the beginning and end of each round by the gong.

(2) A timekeeper shall possess a whistle and a stopwatch.

(3) Ten seconds before the beginning of each round, the timekeeper shall warn the contestants of the time by blowing a whistle.

(4) If a contest terminates before the scheduled limit of rounds, the timekeeper shall inform the announcer of the exact duration of the contest.

(5) The timekeeper shall keep track of and record the exact amount of time that any contestant remains on the canvas.

R151-33-512. Stopping a Contest.

In accordance with Subsections 13-33-404(2) and 13-33-102(14)(b), authority for stopping a contest is defined, clarified or established as follows.

(1) The referee may stop a contest to ensure the integrity of a contest or to protect the health, safety, or welfare of a contestant or the public for any one or more of the following reasons:

(a) injuries, cuts, or other physical or mental conditions that would endanger the health, safety, or welfare of a contestant if the contestant were to continue with the competition.

(b) one-sided nature of the contest;

(c) refusal or inability of a contestant to reasonably

compete; and

(d) refusal or inability of a contestant to comply with the rules of the contest.

(2) If a referee stops a contest, the referee shall disqualify the contestant, where appropriate, and recommend to the designated Commission member that the purse of that professional contestant be withheld pending an impoundment decision in accordance with Section 13-33-504.

(3) The designated Commission member may stop a contest at any stage in the contest when there is a significant question with respect to the contest, the contestant, or any other licensee associated with the contest, and determine whether the purse should be withheld pursuant to Section 13-33-504.

R151-33-601. Boxing - Contest Weights and Classes.

(1) Boxing weights and classes are established as follows:

(a) Strawweight: up to 105 lbs. (47.627 kgs.)

(b) Light-Flyweight: over 105 to 108 lbs. (47.627 to 48.988 kgs.)

(c) Flyweight: over 108 to 112 lbs. (48.988 to 50.802 kgs.)

(d) Super Flyweight: over 112 to 115 lbs. (50.802 to 52.163 kgs.)

(e) Bantamweight: over 115 to 118 lbs. (52.163 to 53.524 kgs.)

(f) Super Bantamweight: over 118 to 122 lbs. (53.524 to 55.338 kgs.)

(g) Featherweight: over 122 to 126 lbs. (55.338 to 57.153 kgs.)

(h) Super Featherweight: over 126 to 130 lbs. (57.153 to 58.967 kgs.)

(i) Lightweight: over 130 to 135 lbs. (58.967 to 61.235 kgs.)

(j) Super Lightweight: over 135 to 140 lbs. (61.235 to 63.503 kgs.)

(k) Welterweight: over 140 to 147 lbs. (63.503 to 66.678 kgs.)

(l) Super Welterweight: over 147 to 154 lbs. (66.678 to 69.853 kgs.)

(m) Middleweight: over 154 to 160 lbs. (69.853 to 72.574 kgs.)

(n) Super Middleweight: over 160 to 168 lbs. (72.574 to 76.204 kgs.)

(o) Light-heavyweight: over 168 to 175 lbs. (76.204 to 79.378 kgs.)

(p) Cruiserweight: over 175 to 200 lbs. (79.378 to 90.80 kgs.)

(q) Heavyweight: all over 200 lbs. (90.80 kgs.)

(2) A contestant shall not fight another contestant who is outside of the contestant's weight classification unless prior approval is given by the Commission.

(3) A contestant who has contracted to box in a given weight class shall not be permitted to compete if he or she exceeds that weight class at the weigh-in, unless the contract provides for the opposing contestant to agree to the weight differential. If the weigh-in is held the day before the contest and if the opposing contestant does not agree or the contract does not provide for a weight exception, the contestant may have two hours to attempt to lose not more than three pounds in order to be reweighed.

(4) The Commission shall not allow a contest in which the contestants are not fairly matched. In determining if contestants are fairly matched, the Commission shall consider all of the following factors with respect to the contestant:

(a) the win-loss record of the contestants;

(b) the weight differential;

(c) the caliber of opponents;

(d) each contestant's number of fights; and

(e) previous suspensions or disciplinary actions.

R151-33-602. Boxing - Number of Rounds in a Bout.

(1) A contest bout shall consist of not less than four and not more than twelve scheduled rounds. Three minutes of boxing shall constitute a round for men's boxing, and two minutes shall constitute a round for women's boxing. There shall be a rest period of one minute between the rounds.

(2) A promoter shall contract with a sufficient number of contestants to provide a program consisting of at least 30 and not more than 56 scheduled rounds of boxing, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.

R151-33-603. Boxing - Ring Dimensions and Construction.

(1) The ring shall be square, and the sides shall not be less than 16 feet nor more than 22 feet. The ring floor shall extend not less than 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring floor shall be padded with a base not less than 5/8 of an inch of ensolite or another similar closed-cell foam. The padding shall extend beyond the ring ropes and over the edge of the platform, and shall be covered with canvas, duck, or a similar material that is tightly stretched and laced securely in place.

(2) The ring floor platform shall not be more than four feet above the floor of the building, and shall have two sets of suitable stairs for the use of contestants, with an extra set of suitable stairs to be used for any other activities that may occur between rounds. Ring posts shall be made of metal and shall be not less than three nor more than four inches in diameter, extending a minimum of 58 inches above the ring floor. Ring posts shall be at least 18 inches away from the ropes.

(3) The ring shall not have less than four ring ropes which can be tightened and which are not less than one inch in diameter. The ring ropes shall be wrapped in a soft material. The turnbuckles shall be covered with a protective padding. The ring ropes shall have two spacer ties on each side of the ring to secure the ring ropes. The lower ring rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor. The ring shall have corner pads in each corner.

R151-33-604. Boxing - Gloves.

(1) A boxing contestant's gloves shall be examined before a contest by the referee and the designated Commission member. If gloves are found to be broken or unclean or if the padding is found to be misplaced or lumpy, they shall be changed before the contest begins.

(2) A promoter shall be required to have on hand an extra set of gloves that are to be used if a contestant's gloves are broken or damaged during the course of a contest.

(3) Gloves for a main event may be put on in the ring after the referee has inspected the bandaged hands of both contestants.

(4) During a contest, male contestants shall wear gloves weighing not less than eight ounces each if the contestant weighs 154 1bs. (69.853 kgs.) or less. Contestants who weigh more than 154 1bs. (69.853 kgs.) shall wear gloves weighing ten ounces each. Female contestants' gloves shall be ten-ounce gloves. The designated Commission member shall have complete discretion to approve or deny the model and style of the gloves before the contest.

(5) The laces shall be tied on the outside of the back of the wrist of the gloves and shall be secured. The tips of the laces shall be removed.

R151-33-605. Boxing - Bandage Specification.

(1) Except as agreed to by the managers of the contestants opposing each other in a contest, a contestant's bandage for each hand shall consist of soft gauze not more than 20 yards long and not more than two inches wide. The gauze shall be held in place by not more than eight feet of adhesive tape not more than one and one-half inches wide. The adhesive tape must be white or a light color.

(2) Bandages shall be adjusted in the dressing room under the supervision of the designated Commission member.

(3) The use of water or any other substance other than medical tape on the bandages is prohibited.

(4) The bandages and adhesive tape may not extend to the knuckles, and must remain at least three-fourths of an inch away from the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

R151-33-606. Boxing - Mouthpieces.

A round shall not begin until the contestant's form-fitted protective mouthpiece is in place. If, during a round, the mouthpiece falls out of the contestant's mouth, the referee shall, as soon as practicable, stop the bout and escort the contestant to his corner. The mouthpiece shall be rinsed out and replaced in the contestant's mouth and the contest shall continue. If the referee determines that the contestant intentionally spit the mouthpiece out, the referee may direct the judges to deduct points from the contestant's score for the round.

R151-33-607. Boxing - Contest Officials.

(1) The officials for each boxing contest shall consist of not less than the following:

(a) one referee;

(b) three judges;

(c) one timekeeper; and

(d) one physician licensed in good standing in Utah.

(2) A licensed referee, judge, or timekeeper shall not officiate at a contest that is not conducted under the authority or supervision of the designated Commission member.

(3) A referee or judge shall not participate or accept an assignment to officiate when that assignment may tend to impair the referee's or judge's independence of judgment or action in the performance of the referee's or judge's duties.

(4) A judge shall be seated midway between the ring posts of the ring, but not on the same side as another judge, and shall have an unimpaired view of the ring.

(5) A referee shall not be assigned to officiate more than 32 scheduled rounds in one day, except when substituting for another referee who is incapacitated.

(6) A referee shall not wear jewelry that might cause injury to the contestants. Glasses, if worn, shall be protective athletic glasses or goggles with plastic lenses and a secure elastic band around the back of the head.

(7) Referees, seconds working in the corners, the designated Commission member, and physicians may wear rubber gloves in the performance of their duties.

(8) No official shall be under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances while performing the official's duties.

R151-33-608. Boxing - Contact During Contests.

(1) Beginning one minute before the first round begins, only the referee, boxing contestants, and the chief second may be in the ring. The referee shall clear the ring of all other individuals.

(2) Once a contest has begun, only the referee, contestants, seconds, judges, Commission representatives, physician, the announcer and the announcer's assistants shall be allowed in the ring.

(3) At any time before, during or after a contest, the referee may order that the ring and technical area be cleared of any individual not authorized to be present in those areas.

(4) The referee, on his own initiative, or at the request of the designated Commission member, may stop a bout at any time if individuals refuse to clear the ring and technical area, dispute a decision by an official, or seek to encourage spectators to object to a decision either verbally, physically, or by engaging in disruptive conduct. If the individual involved in disruptive conduct or encouraging disruptive conduct is the manager or second of a contestant, the referee may disqualify the contestant or order the deduction of points from that contestant's score. If the conduct occurred after the decision was announced, the Commission may change the decision, declare no contest, or pursue disciplinary action against any licensed individual involved in the disruptive conduct.

R151-33-609. Boxing - Referees.

(1) The chief official of a boxing contest shall be the referee. The referee shall decide all questions arising in the ring during a contest that are not specifically addressed in this Rule.

(2) The referee shall, before each contest begins, determine the name and location of the physician assigned to officiate at the contest and each contestant's chief second.

(3) At the beginning of each contest, the referee shall summon the contestants and their chief seconds together for final instructions. After receiving the instructions, the contestants shall shake hands and retire to their respective corners.

(4) Where difficulties arise concerning language, the referee shall make sure that the contestant understands the final instructions through an interpreter and shall use suitable gestures and signs during the contest.

(5) No individual other than the contestants, the referee, and the physician when summoned by the referee, may enter the ring or the apron of the ring during the progress of a round.

(6) If a contestant's manager or second steps into the ring or onto the apron of the ring during a round, the fight shall be halted and the referee may eject the manager or second from the ringside working area. If the manager or second steps into the ring or onto the apron a second time during the contest, the fight may be stopped and the decision may be awarded to the contestant's opponent due to disqualification.

(7) A referee shall inspect a contestant's body to determine whether a foreign substance has been applied.

R151-33-610. Boxing - Stalling or Faking.

(1) A referee shall warn a contestant if the referee believes the contestant is stalling or faking. If after proper warning, the referee determines the contestant is continuing to stall or pull his punches, the referee shall stop the bout at the end of the round.

(2) A referee may consult the judges as to whether or not the contestant is stalling or faking and shall abide by a majority decision of the judges.

(3) If the referee determines that either or both contestants are stalling or faking, or if a contestant refuses to fight, the referee shall terminate the contest and announce a no contest.

(4) A contestant who, in the opinion of the referee, intentionally falls down without being struck shall be immediately examined by a physician. After conferring with the physician, the referee may disqualify the contestant.

R151-33-611. Boxing - Injuries and Cuts.

(1) When an injury or cut is produced by a fair blow and because of the severity of the blow the contest cannot continue, the injured boxing contestant shall be declared the loser by technical knockout.

(2) If a contestant intentionally fouls his opponent and an injury or cut is produced, and due to the severity of the injury the contestant cannot continue, the contestant who commits the foul shall be declared the loser by disqualification.

(3) If a contestant receives an intentional butt or foul and the contest can continue, the referee shall penalize the contestant who commits the foul by deducting two points. The referee shall notify the judges that the injury or cut has been produced by an intentional unfair blow so that if in the subsequent rounds the same injury or cut becomes so severe that the contest has to be suspended, the decision will be awarded as follows:

(a) a technical draw if the injured contestant is behind on points or even on a majority of scorecards; and

(b) a technical decision to the injured contestant if the injured contestant is ahead on points on a majority of the scorecards.

(4) If a contestant injures himself trying to foul his opponent, the referee shall not take any action in his favor, and the injury shall be considered as produced by a fair blow from his opponent.

(5) If a contestant is fouled accidentally during a contest and can continue, the referee shall stop the action to inform the judges and acknowledge the accidental foul. If in subsequent rounds, as a result of legal blows, the accidental foul injury worsens and the contestant cannot continue, the referee shall stop the contest and declare a technical decision with the winner being the contestant who is ahead on points on a majority of the scorecards. The judges shall score partial rounds. If a contestant is accidentally fouled in a contest and due to the severity of the injury the contestant cannot continue, the referee shall rule as follows:

(a) if the injury occurs before the completion of four rounds, declare the contest a technical draw; or

(b) if the injury occurs after the completion of four rounds, declare that the winner is the contestant who has a lead in points on a majority of the scorecards before the round of injury. The judges shall score partial rounds.

(6) If in the opinion of the referee, a contestant has suffered a dangerous cut or injury, or other physical or mental condition, the referee may stop the bout temporarily to summon the physician. If the physician recommends that the contest should not continue, the referee shall order the contest to be terminated.

(7) A fight shall not be terminated because of a low blow. The referee may give a contestant not more than five minutes if the referee believes a foul has been committed. Each contestant shall be instructed to return to his or her respective corner by the referee. The contestants may sit in their respective corners with their mouthpiece removed. After removing their contestant's mouthpiece, the seconds must return to their seats. The seconds may not coach, administer water, or in any other way attend to their contestant, except to replace the mouthpiece when the round is ready to resume.

(8) If a contestant is knocked down or given a standing mandatory count of eight or a combination of either occurs three times in one round, the contest shall be stopped and a technical knockout shall be awarded to the opponent. The physician shall immediately enter the ring and examine the losing contestant.

(9) A physician shall immediately examine and administer aid to a contestant who is knocked out or injured.

(10) When a contestant is knocked out or rendered incapacitated, the referee or second shall not handle the contestant, except for the removal of a mouthpiece, unless directed by the physician to do so.

(11) A contestant shall not refuse to be examined by a physician.

(12) A contestant who has been knocked out shall not leave the site of the contest until one hour has elapsed from the time of the examination or until released by the physician.

(13) A physician shall file a written report with the Commission on each contestant who has been knocked out or injured.

R151-33-612. Boxing - Knockouts.

(1) A boxing contestant who is knocked down shall take a minimum mandatory count of eight.

(2) If a boxing contestant is dazed by a blow and, in the referee's opinion, is unable to defend himself, the referee shall give a standing mandatory count of eight or stop the contest. If on the count of eight the boxing contestant, in the referee's opinion, is unable to continue, the referee may count him out on his feet or stop the contest on the count of eight.

(3) In the event of a knockdown, the timekeeper shall immediately start the count loud enough to be heard by the referee, who, after waving the opponent to the farthest neutral corner, shall pick up the count from the timekeeper and proceed from there. The referee shall stop the count if the opponent fails to remain in the corner. The count shall be resumed when the opponent has returned to the corner.

(4) The timekeeper shall signal the count to the referee.

(5) If the boxing contestant taking the count is still down when the referee calls the count of ten, the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that the boxing contestant has been knocked out. The referee shall summon the physician and shall then raise the opponent's hand as the winner. The referee's count is the official count.

(6) If at the end of a round a boxing contestant is down and the referee is in the process of counting, the gong indicating the end of the round shall not be sounded. The gong shall only be sounded when the referee gives the command to box indicating the continuation of the bout.

(7) In the final round, the timekeeper's gong shall terminate the fight.

(8) A technical knockout decision shall be awarded to the opponent if a boxing contestant is unable or refuses to continue when the gong sounds to begin the next round. The decision shall be awarded in the round started by the gong.

(9) The referee and timekeeper shall resume their count at the point it was suspended if a boxing contestant arises before the count of ten is reached and falls down again immediately without being struck.

(10) If both boxing contestants go down at the same time, counting will be continued as long as one of them is still down or until the referee or the ringside physician determines that one or both of the boxing contestants needs immediate medical attention. If both boxing contestants remain down until the count of ten, the bout will be stopped and the decision will be scored as a double knockout.

R151-33-613. Boxing - Procedure After Knockout or Contestant Sustaining Damaging Head Blows.

(1) A boxing contestant who has lost by a technical knockout shall not fight again for a period of 30 calendar days or until the contestant has submitted to a medical examination. The Commission may require such physical exams as necessary.

(2) A ringside physician shall examine a boxing contestant who has been knocked out in a contest or a contestant whose fight has been stopped by the referee because the contestant received hard blows to the head that made him defenseless or incapable of continuing immediately after the knockout or stoppage. The ringside physician may order post-fight neurological examinations, which may include computerized axial tomography (CAT) scans or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to be performed on the contestant immediately after the contestant leaves the location of the contest. Post-fight neurological examination results shall be forwarded to the Commission by the ringside physician as soon as possible.

(3) A report that records the amount of punishment a fighter absorbed shall be submitted to the Commission by the ringside physician within 24 hours of the end of the fight.

(4) A ringside physician may require any boxing contestant who has sustained a severe injury or knockout in a bout to be thoroughly examined by a physician within 24 hours of the bout. The physician shall submit his findings to the Commission. Upon the physician's recommendation, the Commission may prohibit the contestant from boxing until the contestant is fully recovered and may extend any such suspension imposed.

(5) All medical reports that are submitted to the

Commission relative to a physical examination or the condition of a boxing contestant shall be confidential and shall be open for examination only by the Commission and the licensed contestant upon the contestant's request to examine the records or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) A boxing contestant who has been knocked out or who received excessive hard blows to the head that made him defenseless or incapable of continuing shall not be permitted to take part in competitive or noncompetitive boxing for a period of not less than 60 days. Noncompetitive boxing shall include any contact training in the gymnasium. It shall be the responsibility of the boxing contestant's manager and seconds to assure that the contestant complies with the provisions of this Rule. Violation of this Rule could result in the indefinite suspension of the contestant and the contestant's manager or second.

(7) A contestant may not resume boxing after any period of rest prescribed in Subsections R151-33-613(1) and (6), unless following a neurological examination, a physician certifies the contestant as fit to take part in competitive boxing. A boxing contestant who fails to secure an examination prior to resuming boxing shall be automatically suspended until the results of the examination have been received by the Commission and the contestant is certified by a physician as fit to compete.

(8) A boxing contestant who has lost six consecutive fights shall be prohibited from boxing again until the Commission has reviewed the results of the six fights or the contestant has submitted to a medical examination by a physician.

(9) A boxing contestant who has suffered a detached retina shall be automatically suspended and shall not be reinstated until the contestant has submitted to a medical examination by an ophthalmologist and the Commission has reviewed the results of the examination.

(10) A boxing contestant who is prohibited from boxing in other states or jurisdictions due to medical reasons shall be prohibited from boxing in accordance with this Rule. The Commission shall consider the boxing contestant's entire professional record regardless of the state or country in which the contestant's fights occurred.

(11) A boxing contestant or the contestant's manager shall report any change in the contestant's medical condition which may affect the contestant's ability to fight safely. The Commission may, at any time, require current medical information on any contestant.

R151-33-614. Boxing - Waiting Periods.

(1) The number of days that shall elapse before a boxing contestant who has competed anywhere in a bout may participate in another bout shall be as follows:

TABLE

Length of Bout (In scheduled Rounds)	Required Interval (In Days)
4	3
5-9	5
10-12	7

R151-33-615. Boxing - Fouls.

(1) A referee may disqualify or penalize a boxing contestant by deducting one or more points from a round for the following fouls:

(a) holding an opponent or deliberately maintaining a clinch;

(b) hitting with the head, shoulder, elbow, wrist, inside or butt of the hand, or the knee.

(c) hitting or gouging with an open glove;

(d) wrestling, spinning or roughing at the ropes;

(e) causing an opponent to fall through the ropes by means other than a legal blow;

(f) gripping at the ropes when avoiding or throwing punches;

(g) intentionally striking at a part of the body that is over the kidneys;

(h) using a rabbit punch or hitting an opponent at the base of the opponent's skull;

(i) hitting on the break or after the gong has sounded;

(j) hitting an opponent who is down or rising after being down;

(k) hitting below the belt line;

(l) holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other;

(m) purposely going down without being hit or to avoid a blow;

(n) using abusive language in the ring;

(o) un-sportsmanlike conduct on the part of the boxing contestant or a second whether before, during, or after a round;

(p) intentionally spitting out a mouthpiece;

(q) any backhand blow; or

(r) biting.

R151-33-616. Boxing - Penalties for Fouling.

(1) A referee who penalizes a boxing contestant pursuant to this Rule shall notify the judges at the time of the infraction to deduct one or more points from their scorecards.

(2) A boxing contestant committing a deliberate foul, in addition to the deduction of one or more points, may be subject to disciplinary action by the Commission.

(3) A judge shall not deduct points unless instructed to do so by the referee.

(4) The designated Commission member shall file a complaint with the Commission against a boxing contestant disqualified on a foul. The Commission shall withhold the purse until the complaint is resolved.

R151-33-617. Boxing - Contestant Outside the Ring Ropes.

(1) A boxing contestant who has been knocked, wrestled, pushed, or has fallen through the ropes during a contest shall not be helped back into the ring, nor shall the contestant be hindered in any way by anyone when trying to reenter the ring.

(2) When one boxing contestant has fallen through the ropes, the other contestant shall retire to the farthest neutral corner and stay there until ordered to continue the contest by the referee.

(3) The referee shall determine if the boxing contestant has fallen through the ropes as a result of a legal blow or otherwise. If the referee determines that the boxing contestant fell through the ropes as a result of a legal blow, he shall warn the contestant that the contestant must immediately return to the ring. If the contestant fails to immediately return to the ring following the warning by the referee, the referee shall begin the count that shall be loud enough to be heard by the contestant.

(4) If the boxing contestant enters the ring before the count of ten, the contest shall be resumed.

(5) If the boxing contestant fails to enter the ring before the count of ten, the contestant shall be considered knocked out.

(6) When a contestant has accidentally slipped or fallen through the ropes, the contestant shall have 20 seconds to return to the ring.

R151-33-618. Boxing - Scoring.

(1) Officials who score a boxing contest shall use the 10-point must system.

(2) For the purpose of this Rule, the "10-point must system" means the winner of each round received ten points as determined by clean hitting, effective aggressiveness, defense, and ring generalship. The loser of the round shall receive less than ten points. If the round is even, each boxing contestant shall receive not less than ten points. No fraction of points may be given.

(3) Officials who score the contest shall mark their cards in ink or in indelible pencil at the end of each round.

(4) Officials who score the contest shall sign their scorecards.

(5) When a contest is scored on the individual score sheets for each round, the referee shall, at the end of each round, collect the score sheet for the round from each judge and shall give the score sheets to the designated Commission member for computation.

(6) Referees and judges shall be discreet at all times and shall not discuss their decisions with anyone during a contest.

(7) A decision that is rendered at the termination of a boxing contest shall not be changed without a hearing, unless it is determined that the computation of the scorecards of the referee and judges shows a clerical or mathematical error giving the decision to the wrong contestant. If such an error is found, the Commission may change the decision.

(8) After a contest, the scorecards collected by the designated Commission member shall be maintained by the Commission.

(9) If a referee becomes incapacitated, a time-out shall be called and the other referee who is assigned to the contest shall assume the duties of the referee.

(10) If a judge becomes incapacitated and is unable to complete the scoring of a contest, a time-out shall be called and an alternate licensed judge shall immediately be assigned to score the contest from the point at which he assumed the duties of a judge. If the incapacity of a judge is not noticed during a round, the referee shall score that round and the substitute judge shall score all subsequent rounds.

R151-33-619. Boxing - Seconds.

(1) A boxing contestant shall not have more than four seconds, one of whom shall be designated as the chief second. The chief second shall be responsible for the conduct in the corner during the course of a contest. During the rest period, one second shall be allowed inside the ring, two seconds shall be allowed on the apron and one second shall be allowed on the floor.

(2) All seconds shall remain seated during the round.

(3) A second shall not spray or throw water on a boxing contestant during a round.

(4) A boxing contestant's corner shall not heckle or in any manner annoy the contestant's opponent or the referee, or throw any object into the ring.

(5) A second shall not enter the ring until the timekeeper has indicated the end of a round.

(6) A second shall leave the ring at the timekeeper's whistle and shall clear the ring platform of all obstructions at the sound of the gong indicating the beginning of a round. Articles shall not be placed on the ring floor until the round has ended or the contest has terminated.

(7) A referee may eject a second from a ring corner for violations of the provisions of Subsections R151-33-609(6) and R151-33-608(4) of this Rule (stepping into the ring and disruptive behavior) and may have the judges deduct points from a contestant's corner.

(8) A second may indicate to the referee that the second's boxing contestant cannot continue and that the contest should be stopped. Only verbal notification or hand signals may be used; the throwing of a towel into the ring does not indicate the defeat of the second's boxing contestant.

(9) A second shall not administer alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or stimulants to a contestant, pour excessive water on the body of a contestant, or place ice in the trunks or protective cup of a contestant during the progress of a contest.

R151-33-620. Boxing - Managers.

A manager shall not sign a contract for the appearance of a boxing contestant if the manager does not have the boxing contestant under contract.

R151-33-621. Boxing. Identification - Photo Identification Cards.

(1) Each boxing contestant shall provide two pieces of identification to the designated Commission member before participation in a fight. One of the pieces of identification shall be a recent photo identification card issued or accepted by the Commission at the time the boxing contestant receives his original license.

(2) The photo identification card shall contain the following information:

(a) the contestant's name and address;

(b) the contestant's social security number;

(c) the personal identification number assigned to the contestant by a boxing registry;

(d) a photograph of the boxing contestant; and

(e) the contestant's height and weight.

(3) The Commission shall honor similar photo identification cards from other jurisdictions.

(4) Unless otherwise approved by the Commission, a boxing contestant will not be allowed to compete if his or her photo identification card is incomplete or if the boxing contestant fails to present the photo identification card to the designated Commission member prior to the bout.

R151-33-622. Boxing - Dress for Contestants.

(1) Boxing contestants shall be required to wear the following:

(a) trunks that are belted at the contestant's waistline. For the purposes of this Subsection, the waistline shall be defined as an imaginary horizontal line drawn through the navel to the top of the hips. Trunks shall not have any buckles or other ornaments on them that might injure a boxing contestant or referee;

(b) a foul-proof protector for male boxing contestants and a pelvic area protector and breast protector for female boxing contestants;

(c) shoes that are made of soft material without spikes, cleats, or heels;

(d) a fitted mouthpiece; and

(e) gloves meeting the requirements specified in Section R151-33-604.

(2) In addition to the clothing required pursuant to Subsections R151-33-622(1)(a) through (e), a female boxing contestant shall wear a body shirt or blouse without buttons, buckles, or ornaments.

(3) A boxing contestant's hair shall be cut or secured so as not to interfere with the contestant's vision.

(4) A boxing contestant shall not wear corrective lenses other than soft contact lenses into the ring. A bout shall not be interrupted for the purposes of replacing or searching for a soft contact lens.

R151-33-623. Boxing - Failure to Compete.

A boxing contestant's manager shall immediately notify the Commission if the contestant is unable to compete in a contest due to illness or injury. A physician may be selected as approved by the Commission to examine the contestant.

R151-33-701. Elimination Tournaments.

(1) In general. The provisions of Title 13, Chapter 33, and Rule R151-33 apply to elimination tournaments, including provisions pertaining to licenses, fees, stopping contests, impounding purses, testing requirements for contestants, and adjudicative proceedings. For purposes of identification, an elimination tournament contestant shall provide any form of identification that contains a photograph of the contestant, such

as a state driver's license, passport, or student identification card.

(2) Official rules of the sport. Upon requesting the Commission's approval of an elimination tournament in this State, the sponsoring organization or promoter of an elimination tournament may submit the official rules for the particular sport to the Commission and request the Commission to apply the official rules in the contest.

(3) The Commission shall not approve the official rules of the particular sport and shall not allow the contest to be held if the official rules are inconsistent, in any way, with the purpose of the Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission Act, Title 13, Chapter 33, or with the Rule adopted by the Commission for the administration of that Act, Rule R151-33.

R151-33-702. Restrictions on Elimination Tournaments.

Elimination tournaments shall comply with the following restrictions:

(1) An elimination tournament must begin and end within a period of 48 hours.

(2) All matches shall be scheduled for no more than three rounds. A round must be one minute in duration.

(3) A contestant shall wear 16 oz. boxing gloves, training headgear, a mouthpiece and a large abdominal groin protector during each match.

(4) A contestant may participate in more than one match, but a contestant shall not compete more than a total of 12 rounds.

(5) The promoter of the elimination tournament shall be required to supply at the time of the weigh-in of contestants, a physical examination on each contestant, conducted by a physician not more than 60 days prior to the elimination tournament in a form provided by the Commission, certifying that the contestant is free from any physical or mental condition that indicates the contestant should not engage in activity as a contestant.

(6) The promoter of the elimination tournament shall be required to supply at the time of the weigh-in of the contestants HIV test results for each contestant pursuant to Subsection R151-33-507 of this Rule and Subsection 13-33-405(1).

(7) The Commission may impose additional restrictions in advance of an elimination tournament.

R151-33-801. Martial Arts Contests and Exhibitions.

(1) In general. All full-contact martial arts are forms of unarmed combat. Therefore, the provisions of Title 13, Chapter 33, and Rule R151-33 apply to contests or exhibitions of such martial arts, including provisions pertaining to licenses, fees, stopping contests, impounding purses, testing requirements for contestants, and adjudicative proceedings. For purposes of identification, a contestant in a martial arts contest or exhibition shall provide any form of identification that contains a photograph of the contestant, such as a state driver's license, passport, or student identification card.

(2) Official rules of the art. Upon requesting the Commission's approval of a contest or exhibition of a martial art in this State, the sponsoring organization or promoter may submit the official rules for the particular art to the Commission and request the Commission to apply the official rules in the contest or exhibition.

(3) The Commission shall not approve the official rules of the particular art and shall not allow the contest or exhibition to be held if the official rules are inconsistent, in any way, with the purpose of the Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission Act, Title 13, Chapter 33, or with the Rule adopted by the Commission for the administration of that Act, Rule R151-33.

R151-33-901. Authority - Purpose.

These rules are adopted to enable the Commission to implement the provisions of Section 13-33-304 to facilitate the distribution of General Fund monies to Organizations Which Promote Amateur Boxing in the State.

R151-33-902. Definitions.

Pursuant to Section 13-33-304, the Commission adopts the following definitions:

(1) For purposes of Subsection 13-33-304(3), "amateur boxing" means a live boxing contest conducted in accordance with the standards and regulations of USA Boxing, Inc., and in which the contestants participate for a non-cash purse.

(2) "Applicant" means an Organization Which Promotes Amateur Boxing in the State as defined in this section.

(3) "Grant" means the Commission's distribution of monies as authorized under Section 13-33-304(3).

(4) "Organization Which Promotes Amateur Boxing in the State" means an amateur boxing club located within the state, registered with USA Boxing Incorporated.

(5) "State Fiscal Year" means the annual financial reporting period of the State of Utah, beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

R151-33-903. Qualifications for Applications for Grants for Amateur Boxing.

(1) In accordance with Section 13-33-304, each applicant for a grant shall:

(a) submit an application in a form prescribed by the Commission;

(b) provide documentation that the applicant is an "organization which promotes amateur boxing in the State";

(c) Upon request from the Commission, document the following:

(i) the financial need for the grant;

(ii) how the funds requested will be used to promote amateur boxing; and

(iii) receipts for expenditures for which the applicant requests reimbursement.

(2) Reimbursable Expenditures - The applicant may request reimbursement for the following types of eligible expenditures:

(a) costs of travel, including meals, lodging and transportation associated with participation in an amateur boxing contest for coaches and contestants;

(b) Maintenance costs; and

(c) Equipment costs.

(3) Eligible Expenditures - In order for an expenditure to be eligible for reimbursement, an applicant must:

(a) submit documentation supporting such expenditure to the Commission showing that the expense was incurred during the State Fiscal Year at issue; and

(b) submit such documentation no later than June 30 of the current State Fiscal Year at issue.

(4) the Commission will review applicants and make a determination as to which one(s) will best promote amateur boxing in the State of Utah.

R151-33-904. Criteria for Awarding Grants.

The Commission may consider any of the following criteria in determining whether to award a grant:

(1) whether any funds have been collected for purposes of amateur boxing grants under Section 13-33-304;

(2) the applicant's past participation in amateur boxing contests;

(3) the scope of the applicant's current involvement in amateur boxing;

(4) demonstrated need for the funding; or

(5) the involvement of adolescents including rural and minority groups in the applicant's amateur boxing program.

KEY: licensing, boxing, contests
September 15, 2004 **13-33-101 et seq.**
Notice of Continuation August 2, 2002

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-42a. Occupational Therapy Practice Act Rules.
R156-42a-101. Title.

These rules are known as the "Occupational Therapy Practice Act Rules".

R156-42a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 42a, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 42a, or these rules:

(1) "General supervision" as used in Section 58-42a-304 and Subsection R156-42a-302b(2) means the supervising occupational therapist is:

(a) present in the area where the person supervised is performing services; and

(b) immediately available to assist the person being supervised in the services being performed.

(2) "Consult with the attending physician" as used in Subsection 58-42a-501(6) means that the occupational therapist will consult with the attending physician when an acute change of patient condition affects the occupational therapy services being performed.

(3) "Physical agent modalities" as used in Subsection 58-42a-102(9)(g), means specialized treatment procedures that produce a response in soft tissue through the use of light, water, temperature, sound or electricity such as hot packs, ice, paraffin, and electrical or sound currents.

(4) "Unprofessional conduct" as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 42a, is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(5), in Section R156-42a-502.

R156-42a-103. Authority - Purpose.

These rules are adopted by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1) to enable the division to administer Title 58, Chapter 42a.

R156-42a-104. Organization - Relationship to Rule 156-1.

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

R156-42a-302. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Section 58-1-309, all applicants for licensure must pass the Occupational Therapy Law and Rule Examination.

R156-42a-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 42a is established by rule in R156-1-308.

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

R156-42a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) delegating supervision, or occupational therapy services, care or responsibilities not authorized under Title 58, Chapter 42a or these rules;

(2) engaging in or attempting to engage in the use of physical agent modalities when not competent to do so by education, training, or experience; and

(3) failing to provide general supervision as set forth in Title 58, Chapter 42a and these rules.

KEY: licensing, occupational therapy

August 4, 2003	**58-1-106(1)(a)**
Notice of Continuation September 2, 2004	**58-1-202(1)(a)**
	58-42a-101

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-55a. Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act Rules.
R156-55a-101. Title.

These rules shall be known as the "Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act Rules".

R156-55a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 55, as defined or used in these rules:

(1) "Employee", as used in Subsections 58-55-102(10)(a) and 58-55-102(12), means a person providing labor services in the construction trades for compensation who has federal and state taxes withheld and workers' compensation and unemployment insurance provided by the person's employer.

(2) "Incidental to the performance of his licensed craft or trade" as used in Subsection 58-55-102(32) means work which:

(a) can be safely and competently performed by the specialty contractor;

(b) arises from and is directly related to work performed in the licensed specialty classification; and

(c) is substantially less in scope and magnitude when compared to the work performed or to be performed by the specialty contractor in the licensed specialty classification.

(3) "Maintenance" means the repair, replacement and refinishing of any component of an existing structure; but, does not include alteration or modification to the existing weight-bearing structural components.

(4) "Mechanical", as used in Subsections 58-55-102(15) and 58-55-102(25) means the work which may be performed by a S350 HVAC Contractor under Subsection R156-55a-301(3).

(5) "Personal property" means, as it relates to Title 58, Chapter 56, factory built housing and modular construction, a structure which is titled by the Motor Vehicles Division, state of Utah, and taxed as personal property.

(6) "School" means a Utah school district, applied technology college, or accredited college.

(7) "Unprofessional conduct" defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 55, is further defined in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(5) in Section R156-55a-501.

R156-55a-103. Authority.

These rules are adopted by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1) to enable the division to administer Title 58, Chapter 55.

R156-55a-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.

R156-55a-301. License Classifications - Scope of Practice.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-55-301(2), the classifications of licensure are listed and described in this section. The construction trades or specialty contractor classifications listed are those determined to significantly impact the public health, safety, and welfare. A person who is practicing a construction trade or specialty contractor classification which is not listed is exempt from licensure in accordance with Subsection 58-55-305(9).

(2) Licenses shall be issued in the following primary classifications and subclassifications:

E100 - General Engineering Contractor. A General Engineering contractor is a contractor licensed to perform work as defined in Subsection 58-55-102(19).

B100 - General Building Contractor. A General Building contractor is a contractor licensed to perform work as defined in Subsection 58-55-102(18).

R100 - Residential and Small Commercial Contractor. A Residential and Small Commercial contractor is a contractor licensed to perform work as defined in Subsection 58-55-102(28).

R101 - Residential and Small Commercial Non Structural Remodeling and Repair. Remodeling and repair to any existing structure built for support, shelter and enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or movable property of any kind with the restriction that no change is made to the bearing portions of the existing structure, including footings, foundation and weight bearing walls; and the entire project is less than $25,000 in total cost.

R200 - Factory Built Housing Set Up Contractor. Set up or installation of manufactured housing on a temporary or permanent basis. The scope of the work permitted under this classification includes placement of the manufactured housing on a permanent or temporary foundation, securing the units together if required, securing the manufactured housing to the foundation, and connection of the utilities from the near proximity, such as a meter, to the manufactured housing unit and construction of foundations of less than four feet six inches in height. Work excluded from this classification includes site preparation or finishing, excavation of the ground in the area where a foundation is to be constructed, back filling and grading around the foundation, construction of foundations of more than four feet six inches in height and construction of utility services from the utility source to and including the meter or meters if required or if not required to the near proximity of the manufactured housing unit from which they are connected to the unit.

I101 - General Engineering Trades Instructor. A General Engineering Trades Instructor is a construction trades instructor authorized to teach the construction trades and is subject to the scope of practice defined in Subsection 58-55-102(19).

I102 - General Building Trades Instructor. A General Building Trades Instructor is a construction trades instructor authorized to teach the construction trades and is subject to the scope of practice defined in Subsection 58-55-102(18).

I103 - Electrical Trades Instructor. An Electrical Trades Instructor is a construction trades instructor authorized to teach the electrical trades and subject to the scope of practice defined in Subsection R156-55a-301(S200).

I104 - Plumbing Trades Instructor. A Plumbing Trades Instructor is a construction trades instructor authorized to teach the plumbing trades and subject to the scope of practice defined in Subsection R156-55a-301(S210).

I105 - Mechanical Trades Instructor. A Mechanical Trades Instructor is a construction trades instructor authorized to teach the mechanical trades and subject to the scope of practice defined in Subsection R156-55a-301(S350).

S200 - General Electrical Contractor. Fabrication, construction, and/or installation of generators, transformers, conduits, raceways, panels, switch gear, electrical wires, fixtures, appliances, or apparatus which utilizes electrical energy.

S201 - Residential Electrical Contractor. Fabrication, construction, and/or installation of services, disconnecting means, grounding devices, panels, conductors, load centers, lighting and plug circuits, appliances and fixtures in any residential unit, normally requiring non-metallic sheathed cable, including multiple units up to and including a four-plex, but excluding any work generally recognized in the industry as commercial or industrial.

S210 - General Plumbing Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of material and fixtures to create and maintain sanitary conditions in buildings, by providing a permanent means for a supply of safe and pure water, a means for the timely and complete removal from the premises of all used or contaminated water, fluid and semi-fluid organic wastes and other impurities incidental to life and the occupation of such premises, and provision of a safe and adequate supply of gases for lighting, heating, and industrial purposes. Work permitted

under this classification shall include the furnishing of materials, fixtures and labor to extend service from a building out to the main water, sewer or gas pipeline.

S211 - Boiler Installation Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of fire-tube and water-tube power boilers and hot water heating boilers, including all fittings and piping, valves, gauges, pumps, radiators, converters, fuel oil tanks, fuel lines, chimney flues, heat insulation and all other devices, apparatus, and equipment related thereto.

S212 - Irrigation Sprinkling Contractor. Layout, fabrication, and/or installation of water distribution system for artificial watering or irrigation.

S213 - Industrial Piping Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of pipes and piping for the conveyance or transmission of steam, gases, chemicals, and other substances including excavating, trenching, and back-filling related to such work.

S214 - Water Conditioning Equipment Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of water conditioning equipment and only such pipe and fittings as are necessary for connecting the water conditioning equipment to the water supply system within the premises.

S215 - Solar Energy Systems Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of solar energy systems.

S216 - Residential Sewer Connection and Septic Tank Contractor. Construction of residential sewer lines including connection to the public sewer line, and excavation and grading related thereto. Excavation, installation and grading of residential septic tanks and their drainage.

S217 - Residential Plumbing Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of material and fixtures to create and maintain sanitary conditions in residential building, including multiple units up to and including a four-plex by providing a permanent means for a supply of safe and pure water, a means for the timely and complete removal from the premises of all used or contaminated water, fluid and semi-fluid organic wastes and other impurities incidental to life and the occupation of such premises, and provision of a safe and adequate supply of gases for lighting and heating purposes. Work permitted under this classification shall include the furnishing of materials, fixtures and labor to extend service from a residential building out to the main water, sewer or gas pipeline. Excluded is any new construction and service work generally recognized in the industry as commercial or industrial.

S220 - Carpentry Contractor. Fabrication for structural and finish purposes in a structure or building using wood, wood products, metal studs, vinyl materials, or other wood/plastic/metal composites as is by custom and usage accepted in the building industry as carpentry.

S221 - Cabinet and Millwork Installation Contractor. On-site construction and/or installation of milled wood products.

S230 - Metal and Vinyl Siding Contractor. Fabrication, construction, and/or installation of wood, aluminum, steel or vinyl sidings.

S231 - Raingutter Installation Contractor. On-site fabrication and/or installation of raingutters and drains, roof flashings, gravel stops and metal ridges.

S240 - Glass and Glazing Contractor. Fabrication, construction, installation, and/or removal of all types and sizes of glass, mirrors, substitutes for glass, glass-holding members, frames, hardware, and other incidental related work.

S250 - Insulation Contractor. Installation of any insulating media in buildings and structures for the sole purpose of temperature control, sound control or fireproofing, but shall not include mechanical insulation of pipes, ducts or conduits.

S260 - General Concrete Contractor. Fabrication, construction, mixing, batching, and/or installation of concrete and related concrete products along with the placing and setting of screeds for pavement for flatwork, the construction of forms, placing and erection of steel bars for reinforcing and application of plaster and other cement-related products.

S261 - Concrete Form Setting and Shoring Contractor. Fabrication, construction, and/or installation of forms and shoring material; but, does not include the placement of concrete, finishing of concrete or embedded items such as metal reinforcement bars or mesh.

S262 - Gunnite and Pressure Grouting Contractor. Installation of a concrete product either injected or sprayed under pressure.

S263 - Cementatious Coating Systems Resurfacing and Sealing Contractor. Fabrication, construction, mixing, batching and installation of cementatious coating systems or sealants limited to the resurfacing or sealing of existing surfaces, including the preparation or patching of the surface to be covered or sealed.

S270 - General Drywall, Stucco and Plastering Contractor. Fabrication, construction, and/or installation of drywall, gypsum, wallboard panels and assemblies. Preparation of drywall, stucco or plaster surfaces for suitable painting or finishing. Installation of light-weight metal, non-bearing wall partitions, ceiling grid systems, and ceiling tile or panel systems.

S271 - Plastering and Stucco Contractor. Application to surfaces of coatings made of stucco or plaster, including the preparation of the surface and the provision of a base. Exempted is the plastering of foundations.

S272 - Ceiling Grid Systems, Ceiling Tile and Panel Systems Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of wood, mineral, fiber, and other types of ceiling tile and panels and the grid systems required for placement.

S273 - Light-weight Metal and Non-bearing Wall Partitions Contractor. Fabrication and/or installation of light-weight metal and other non-bearing wall partitions.

S274 - Drywall Contractor. Fabrication, construction and installation of drywall, gypsum. wallboard panels and assemblies. Preparation of surfaces for suitable painting or finishing. Installation of lightweight metal, non-bearing wall partitions.

S280 - General Roofing Contractor. Application and/or installation of asphalt, pitch, tar, felt, flax, shakes, shingles, roof tile, slate, and any other material or materials, or any combination of any thereof which use and custom has established as usable for, or which are now used as, water-proof, weatherproof, or watertight seal or membranes for roofs and surfaces; and roof conversion.

S281 - Single Ply and Specialty Coating Contractor. Application of solutions of rubber, latex, or other materials or single-ply material to surfaces to prevent, hold, keep, and stop water, other liquids, derivatives, compounds, and solids from penetrating and passing such materials thereby gaining access to material or space beyond such waterproofing.

S282 - Build-up Roofing Contractor. Application of solutions of rubber, latex, asphalt, pitch, tar, or other materials in conjunction with the application of layers, felt, or other material to a roof or other surface.

S283 - Shingle and Shake Roofing Contractor. Application of shingles and shakes made of wood or any other material.

S284 - Tile Roofing Contractor. Application or installation of tile roofs including under layment material and sealing and reinforcement of weight bearing roof structures for the purpose of supporting the weight of the tile.

S285 - Metal Roofing Contractor. On-site fabrication and/or application of metal roofing materials.

S290 - General Masonry Contractor. Construction by cutting, and/or laying of all of the following brick, block, or forms: architectural, industrial, and refractory brick, all brick substitutes, clay and concrete blocks, terra-cotta, thin set or structural quarry tile, glazed structural tile, gypsum tile, glass

block, clay tile, copings, natural stone, plastic refractories, and castables and any incidental works as required in construction of the masonry work.

S291 - Stone Masonry Contractor. Construction using natural or artificial stone, either rough or cut and dressed, laid at random, with or without mortar.

S292 - Terrazzo Contractor. Construction by fabrication, grinding, and polishing of terrazzo by the setting of chips of marble, stone, or other material in an irregular pattern with the use of cement, polyester, epoxy or other common binders.

S293 - Marble, Tile and Ceramic Contractor. Preparation, fabrication, construction, and installation of artificial marble, burned clay tile, ceramic, encaustic, falence, quarry, semi-vitreous, and other tile, excluding hollow or structural partition tile.

S294 - Cultured Marble Contractor. Preparation, fabrication and installation of slab and sheet manmade synthetic products including cultured marble, onyx, granite, onice, corian and corian type products.

S300 - General Painting Contractor. Preparation of surface and/or the application of all paints, varnishes, shellacs, stains, waxes and other coatings or pigments.

S310 - Excavation and Grading Contractor. Moving of the earth's surface or placing earthen materials on the earth's surface, by use of hand or power machinery and tools, including explosives, in any operation of cut, fill, excavation, grading, trenching, backfilling, or combination thereof as they are generally practiced in the construction trade.

S320 - Steel Erection Contractor. Construction by fabrication, placing, and tying or welding of steel reinforcing bars or erecting structural steel shapes, plates of any profile, perimeter or cross-section that are used to reinforce concrete or as structural members, including riveting, welding, and rigging.

S321 - Steel Reinforcing Contractor. Fabricating, placing, tying, or mechanically welding of reinforcing bars of any profile that are used to reinforce concrete buildings or structures.

S322 - Metal Building Erection Contractor. Erection of pre-fabricated metal structures including concrete foundation and footings, grading, and surface preparation.

S323 - Structural Stud Erection Contractor. Fabrication and installation of metal structural studs and bearing walls.

S330 - Landscaping Contractor. Grading and preparing land for architectural, horticultural, and the decorative treatment, arrangement, and planting or gardens, lawns, shrubs, vines, bushes, trees, and other decorative vegetation. Construction of pools, tanks, fountains, hot and green houses, retaining walls, patio areas when they are an incidental part of the prime contract, fences, walks, garden lighting of 50 volts or less, and sprinkler systems.

S340 - Sheet Metal Contractor. Layout, fabrication, and installation of air handling and ventilating systems. All architectural sheet metal such as cornices, marquees, metal soffits, gutters, flashings, and skylights and skydomes including both plastic and fiberglass.

S350 - HVAC Contractor. Fabrication and installation of complete warm air heating and air conditioning systems, and complete ventilating systems.

S351 - Refrigerated Air Conditioning Contractor. Fabrication and installation of air conditioning ventilating systems to control air temperatures below 50 degrees.

S352 - Evaporative Cooling Contractor. Fabrication and installation of devices, machinery, and units to cool the air temperature employing evaporation of liquid.

S353 - Warm Air Heating Contractor. Layout, fabrication, and installation of such sheet metal, gas piping, and furnace equipment as necessary for a complete warm air heating and ventilating system.

S360 - Refrigeration Contractor. Construction and/or installation of refrigeration equipment including, but not limited to, built-in refrigerators, refrigerated rooms, insulated refrigerated spaces and equipment related thereto; but, the scope of permitted work does not include the installation of gas fuel or electric power services other than connection of electrical devices to a junction box provided for that device and electrical control circuitry not exceeding 50 volts.

S370 - Fire Suppression Systems Contractor. Layout, fabrication, and installation of fire protection systems using water, steam, gas, or chemicals. When a potable sanitary water supply system is used as the source of supply, connection to the water system must be accomplished by a licensed journeyman plumber. Excluded from this classification are persons engaged in the installation of fire suppression systems in hoods above cooking appliances.

S380 - Swimming Pool and Spa Contractor. On-site fabrication, construction and installation of swimming pools, spas, and tubs.

S390 - Sewer and Waste Water Pipeline Contractor. Construction of sewer lines, sewage disposal and sewage drain facilities including excavation and grading with respect thereto, and the construction of sewage disposal plants and appurtenances thereto.

S400 - Asphalt Paving Contractor. Construction of asphalt highways, roadways, driveways, parking lots or other asphalt surfaces, which will include but will not be limited to, asphalt overlay, chip seal, fog seal and rejuvenation, micro surfacing, plant mix sealcoat, slurry seal, and the removal of asphalt surfaces by milling. Also included is the excavation, grading, compacting and laying of fill or base-related thereto.

S410 - Pipeline and Conduit Contractor. Fabrication, construction, and installation of pipes, conduit or cables for the conveyance and transmission from one station to another of such products as water, steam, gases, chemicals, slurries, data or communications. Included are the excavation, cabling, horizontal boring, grading, and backfilling necessary for construction of the system.

S420 - General Fencing and Guardrail Contractor. Fabrication, construction, and installation of fences, guardrails, and barriers.

S421 - Residential Fencing Contractor. Fabrication and installation of residential fencing up to and including a height of six feet.

S430 - Metal Firebox and Fuel Burning Stove Installer. Fabrication, construction, and installation of metal fireboxes, fireplaces, and wood or coal-burning stoves.

S440 - Sign Installation Contractor. Installation of signs and graphic displays which require installation permits or permission as issued by state or local governmental jurisdictions. Signs and graphic displays shall include signs of all types, both lighted and unlighted, permanent highway marker signs, illuminated awnings, electronic message centers, sculptures or graphic representations including logos and trademarks intended to identify or advertise the user or his product, building trim or lighting with neon or decorative fixtures, or any other animated, moving or stationary device used for advertising or identification purposes. Signs and graphic displays must be fabricated, installed and erected in accordance with professionally engineered specifications and wiring in accordance with the National Electrical Code.

S441 - Non Electrical Outdoor Advertising Sign Contractor. Installation of signs and graphic displays which require installation permits or permission as issued by state and local governmental jurisdictions. Signs and graphics shall include outdoor advertising signs which do not have electrical lighting or other electrical requirements, and in accordance with professionally engineered specifications.

S450 - Mechanical Insulation Contractor. Fabrication, application and installation of insulation materials to pipes, ducts and conduits.

S460 - Wrecking and Demolition Contractor. The raising, cribbing, underpinning, moving, and removal of building and structures so that alterations, additions, repairs, and new sub-structures may be built.

S470 - Petroleum Systems Contractor. Installation of above and below ground petroleum and petro-chemical storage tanks, piping, dispensing equipment, monitoring equipment and associated petroleum and petro-chemical equipment including excavation, backfilling, concrete and asphalt.

S480 - Piers and Foundations Contractor. The excavation, drilling, compacting, pumping, sealing and other work necessary to construct, alter or repair piers, piles, footings and foundations placed in the earth's subsurface to prevent structural settling and to provide an adequate capacity to sustain or transmit the structural load to the soil or rock below.

S490 - Wood Flooring Contractor. Installation of wood flooring including prefinished and unfinished material, sanding, staining and finishing of new and existing wood flooring. Underlayments, non-structural subfloors and other incidental related work.

S491 - Laminate Floor Installation Contractor. Installation of laminate floors including underlayments, non-structural subfloors and other incidental related work, but does not include the installation of sold wood flooring.

S500 - Sports and Athletic Courts, Running Tracks, and Playground Installation Contractor. Installation of sports and athletic courts including but not limited to tennis courts, racquetball courts, handball courts, basketball courts, running tracks, playgrounds, or any combination. Includes nonstructural floor subsurfaces, nonstructural wall surfaces, perimeter walls and perimeter fencing.

R156-55a-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Examinations.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-55-302(1)(c), an applicant for licensure as a contractor or a construction trades instructor shall pass the following examinations as a condition precedent to licensure as a contractor or a construction trades instructor:

(a) the Trade Classification Specific Examination; and

(b) the Utah Contractor Business - Law Examination.

(2) The passing score for each examination is 70%.

R156-55a-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Experience Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-55-302(1)(e)(ii), the minimum experience requirement for each applicant or applicant's qualifier is established as follows:

(1) An applicant for contractor classification E100 General Engineering, B100 General Building, R100 Residential and Small Commercial Building shall have within the past 10 years a minimum of four years full-time related experience as an employee of a licensed or exempt contractor, two years of which shall be in a supervisory or managerial position under the direct supervision of a licensed or exempt E100, B100 or R100 contractor, or its substantial equivalent if from another state. The supervisory experience shall be in the classification for which application is being made, or its substantial equivalent, or have been a qualifier for a licensed contractor under any construction classification for a minimum of four years. A person holding a four year bachelors degree or a two year associates degree in Construction Management may have one year supervisory or managerial experience credited towards the experience requirement.

(2) An applicant for contractor classifications S280 General Roofing, S290 General Masonry, S320 Steel Erection, S350 Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning, S360 Refrigeration and S370 Fire Suppression Systems shall have within the past 10 years a minimum of four years of full-time related experience as an employee of a licensed or exempt contractor.

(3) An applicant for contractor classifications not listed in Subsections (1) and (2) above shall have within the past 10 years a minimum of two years of full-time related experience as an employee of a licensed or exempt contractor.

(4) An applicant for construction trades instructor classifications shall have the same experience as required for the appropriate contractor, electrician, or plumber classification or classifications for the construction trade or trades they are instructing. Experience under a construction trades instructor classification is not qualifying experience for a contractors license.

R156-55a-302c. Qualifications for Licensure Requiring Licensure in a Prerequisite Classification.

(1) Each applicant for licensure as a I103 Electrical Trades Instructor shall also be licensed as either a journeyman or master electrician or a residential journeyman or residential master electrician.

(2) Each applicant for licensure as a I104 Plumbing Trades Instructor shall also be licensed as either a journeyman plumber or a residential journeyman plumber.

R156-55a-302d. Qualifications for Licensure - Proof of Insurance and Registrations.

In accordance with the provisions of Subsection 58-55-302(2)(b), an applicant who is approved for licensure shall submit proof of public liability insurance in coverage amounts of at least $100,000 for each incident and $300,000 in total.

R156-55a-302e. Additional Requirements for Construction Trades Instructor Classifications.

In accordance with Subsection 58-55-302(1)(f), the following additional requirements for licensure are established:

(1) Any school that provides instruction to students by building houses for sale to the public is required to become a Utah licensed contractor with a B100 General Building Contractor or R100 Residential and Small Commercial Building Contractor classification or both.

(2) Any school that provides instruction to students by building houses for sale to the public is also required to be licensed in the appropriate instructor classification.

(a) Before being licensed in a construction trades instructor classification, the school shall submit the name of an individual person who acts as the qualifier in each of the construction trades instructor classifications in accordance with Section R156-55a-304. The applicant for licensure as a construction trades instructor shall:

(i) provide evidence that the qualifier has passed the required examinations established in Section R156-55a-302a; and

(ii) provide evidence that the qualifier meets the experience requirement established in Subsection R156-55a-302b(4).

(3) Each individual employed by a school licensed as a construction trades instructor and working with students on a job site shall meet any teacher certification, or other teacher requirements imposed by the school district or college, and be qualified to teach the construction trades instructor classification as determined by the qualifier.

R156-55a-304. Construction Trades Instructor License Qualifiers.

In accordance with Subsection 58-55-302(1)(f), the contractor license qualifier requirements in Section 58-55-304 shall also apply to construction trades instructors.

R156-55a-305. Compliance Agency Reporting of Sole

Owner Building Permits Issued.

In accordance with Subsection 58-55-305(2), all compliance agencies that issue building permits to sole owners of property must submit information concerning each building permit issued in their jurisdiction within 30 days of the issuance, with the building permit number, date issued, name, address and phone number of the issuing compliance agency, sole owner's full name, home address, phone number, and subdivision and lot number of the building site, to a fax number, email address or written mailing address designated by the division.

R156-55a-306a. Financial Responsibility - Questionnaire and Aggregate Bonding Limit.

In accordance with Section 58-55-306, the following shall apply:

(1) An applicant may demonstrate financial responsibility by either submitting the questionnaire or by submitting proof of an aggregate bonding limit in a form acceptable to the division.

(2) Under no circumstances shall the aggregate bonding limit be less than $25,000.

R156-55a-306b. Financial Responsibility - Division Audit - Financial Statements.

(1) All financial statements shall cover a period of time ending no earlier than the last tax year.

(2) Financial statements prepared by an independent certified public accountant (CPA) shall be "audited", "reviewed", or "compiled" financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall include the CPA's report stating that the statements have been audited, reviewed or compiled.

(3) Division reviewed financial statements shall be submitted in a form acceptable to the division and shall include the following:

(a) the balance sheet;

(b) all schedules;

(c) a complete copy of the applicant's most recently filed federal income tax return;

(d) a copy of the applicant's bank or broker account statements; and

(e) an acceptable credit report for the applicant.

(4) An acceptable credit report is:

(a) dated within 30 days prior to the date the application is received by the division;

(b) free from erasures, alterations, modifications, omissions, or any other form of change which alters the full and complete information provided by the credit reporting agency;

(c) a report from:

(i) Trans Union, Experian, and Equifax national credit reporting agencies; or

(ii) National Association of Credit Managers (NACM); or

(iii) another local credit reporting agency that includes a report for each of the three national credit reporting agencies names in Subsection (i) above.

R156-55a-308a. Operating Standards for Schools or Colleges Licensed as Contractors.

(1) Each school licensed as a B100 General Building Contractor or a R100 Residential and Small Commercial Contractor or both shall obtain all required building permits for homes built for resale to the public as part of an educational training program.

(2) Each employee that works as an instructor for a school licensed as a construction trades instructor shall:

(a) have on their person a school photo ID card with the trade they are authorized to teach printed on the card; and

(b) if instructing in the plumbing or electrical trades, they shall also carry on their person their Utah journeyman or residential journeyman plumber license or Utah journeyman, residential journeyman, master, or residential master electrician license.

(3) Each school licensed as a construction trades instructor shall not allow any teacher or student to work on any portion of the project subcontracted to a licensed contractor unless the teacher or student are lawful employees of the subcontractor.

R156-55a-308b. Natural Gas Technician Certification.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-55-308(1), the scope of practice defined in Subsection 58-55-308(2)(a) requiring certification is further defined as the installation, modifications, repair or replacement of the gas piping, combustion air vents, exhaust venting system or derating of gas input for altitude of a residential or commercial gas appliance.

(2) An approved training program shall include the following course content:

(a) general gas appliance installation codes;

(b) venting requirements;

(c) combustion air requirements;

(d) gas line sizing codes;

(e) gas line approved materials requirements;

(f) gas line installation codes; and

(g) methods of derating gas appliances for elevation.

(3) In accordance with Subsection 58-55-308(2)(c)(i), the following programs are approved to provide natural gas technician training, and to issue certificates or documentation of exemption from certification:

(a) Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship Training;

(b) Utah college apprenticeship program; and

(c) Trade union apprenticeship program.

(4) In accordance with Subsection 58-55-308(2)(e), the approved programs set forth in paragraphs (2)(b) and (2)(c) herein shall require program participants to pass the Rocky Mountain Gas Association Gas Appliance Installers Certification Exam or approved equivalent exams established or adopted by a training program, with a minimum passing score of 80%.

(5) In accordance with Subsection 58-55-308(2)(e), a person who has not completed an approved training program, but has passed the Rocky Mountain Gas Association Gas Exam or approved equivalent exam established or adopted by an approved training program, with a minimum passing score of 80%, or the Utah licensed Journeyman or Residential Journeyman Plumber Exam, with a minimum passing score of 70%, shall be exempt from the certification requirement set forth in Subsection 58-55-308(2)(c)(i).

(6) Content of certificates of completion. An approved program shall issue a certificate, including a wallet certificate, to persons who successfully complete their training program containing the following information:

(a) name of the program provider;

(b) name of the approved program;

(c) name of the certificate holder;

(d) the date the certification was completed; and

(e) signature of an authorized representative of the program provider.

(7) Documentation of exemption from certification. The following shall constitute documentation of exemption from certification:

(a) certification of completion of training issued by the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship Training;

(b) current Utah licensed Journeyman or Residential Journeyman plumber license; or

(c) certification from the Rocky Mountain Gas Association or approved equivalent exam which shall include the following:

(i) name of the association, school, union, or other organization who administered the exam;

(ii) name of the person who passed the exam;

(iii) name of the exam;

(iv) the date the exam was passed; and

(v) signature of an authorized representative of the test administrator.

(8) Each person engaged in the scope of practice defined in Subsection 58-55-308(2)(a) and as further defined in Subsection (1) herein, shall carry in their possession documentation of certification or exemption.

R156-55a-311. Reorganization of Contractor Business Entity.

A reorganization of the business organization or entity under which a licensed contractor is licensed shall require application for a new license under the new form of organization or business structure. The creation of a new legal entity constitutes a reorganization and includes a change to a new entity under the same form of business entity or a change of the form of business entity between proprietorship, partnership, whether limited or general, joint venture, corporation or any other business form.

R156-55a-312. Inactive License.

(1) The requirements for inactive licensure specified in Subsection R156-1-305(3) shall also include certification that the licensee will not engage in the construction trade(s) for which his license was issued while his license is on inactive status except to identify himself as an inactive licensee.

(2) A license on inactive status will not be required to meet the requirements of licensure in Subsections 58-55-302(1)(e)(i), 58-55-302(2)(a) and 58-55-302(2)(b).

(3) The requirements for reactivation of an inactive license specified in Subsection R156-1-305(6) shall also include:

(a) documentation that the licensee meets the requirements of Subsections 58-55-302(1)(e)(i), 58-55-302(2)(a) and 58-55-302(2)(b); and

(b) documentation that the licensee has taken and passed the business and law examination and the trade examination for the classification for which activation is sought except that the following exceptions shall apply to the reactivation examination requirement:

(i) No qualifying examinations will be required if the licensee applies for reactivation of his license within two years after being placed on inactive status.

(ii) No qualifying examinations will be required if the licensee has been actively and lawfully involved in the construction trades as an employee of another licensed contractor or has been actively and lawfully involved in the construction trades in another state during the time the license was inactive.

(iii) If the licensee applies for reactivation after two years but before four years after being placed on inactive status, the division may waive the qualifying examinations if the licensee presents adequate support that he has maintained the knowledge and skills tested in the business and law examination and the trade examination in the classification for which reactivation of licensure is sought.

(iv) If the licensee applies for reactivation four years or more after being placed on inactive status, the division may waive the trade examination in the classification for which reactivation of licensure is sought, if the licensee presents adequate support that he has maintained the knowledge and skills tested in the trade examination.

R156-55a-401. Minimum Penalty for Failure to Maintain Insurance.

(1) A minimum penalty is hereby established for the violation of Subsection R156-55a-501(2) as follows:

(a) For a violation the duration of which is less than 90 days, where the licensee at the time a penalty is imposed documents that the required liability and workers compensation insurance have been reacquired, and provided an insurable loss has not occurred while not insured, a minimum of a 30 day suspension of licensure, stayed indefinitely, automatically executable in addition to any other sanction imposed, upon any subsequent violations of Subsection R156-55a-501(2).

(b) For a violation the duration of which is 90 days or longer, or where insurable loss has occurred, where the licensee at the time a penalty is imposed documents that the required insurance have been reacquired, a minimum of 30 days suspension of licensure.

(c) For a violation of any duration, where the licensee at the time a penalty is imposed fails to document that the required insurance have been reacquired, a minimum of indefinite suspension. A license which is placed on indefinite suspension may not be reinstated any earlier than 30 days after the licensee documents the required insurance have been reacquired.

(d) If insurable loss has occurred and licensee has not paid the damages, the license may be suspended indefinitely until such loss is paid by the licensee.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict a presiding officer from imposing more than the minimum penalty for a violation of Subsection R156-55a-501(2). However, absent extraordinary cause, the presiding officer may not impose less than the minimum penalty.

R156-55a-501. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) failing to notify the division with respect to any matter for which notification is required under these rules or Title 58, Chapter 55, the Construction Trades Licensing Act, including a change in qualifier. Such failure shall be considered by the division and the board as grounds for immediate suspension of the contractors license;

(2) failing to continuously maintain insurance and registration as required by Subsection 58-55-302(2), in coverage amounts and form as implemented by this chapter.

R156-55a-502. Penalty for Unlawful Conduct.

The penalty for violating Subsection 58-55-501(1) while suspended from licensure shall include the maximum fine allowed by Subsection 58-55-503(4)(i).

KEY: contractors, occupational licensing, licensing

June 3, 2003	**58-1-106(1)(a)**
Notice of Continuation January 15, 2002	**58-1-202(1)(a)**
	58-55-101
	58-55-308(1)
	58-55-102(35)

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.
R162-101. Authority and Definitions.
R162-101-1. Authority.

101.1 The following administrative rules, applicable to the Division of Real Estate, Department of Commerce, have been established under the authority granted by Section 61-2b-6(1).

101.1.1 The authority to establish and collect fees is granted by Section 61-2b-37.

R162-101-2. Definitions.

101.2.1 AQB: the Appraiser Qualifications Board of The Appraisal Foundation, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20005.

101.2.2 Board: the Utah Appraiser Licensing and Certification Board.

101.2.3 Classification: the type of license or certification held by an appraiser.

101.2.4 Division: the Division of Real Estate of the Department of Commerce.

101.2.5 Reinstatement: renewing a license or certification for an additional period after its expiration date has passed but prior to six months after the expiration date.

101.2.6 Renewal: extending a license or certification for an additional period upon its expiration.

101.2.7 Trainee: a person who is working under the direct supervision of a State-licensed appraiser, a State-certified residential appraiser, or a State-certified general appraiser to earn points for licensure, and who meets the requirements of Section 105.3.3.

101.2.8 USPAP: The Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice published by The Appraisal Foundation, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20005.

KEY: real estate appraisals, definitions
September 10, 2004 61-2b-20 to 61-2b-31
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R162. Commerce, Real Estate.
R162-105. Scope of Authority.
R162-105-1. Scope of Authority.

105.1 Transaction value. "Transaction value" means:

105.1.1 For loans or other extensions of credit, the amount of the loan or extension of credit;

105.1.2 For sales, leases, purchases, and investments in or exchanges of real property, the market value of the real property interest involved; and

105.1.3 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.

105.2 State-Licensed Appraisers. In federally-related transactions, the Utah Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act and the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 and related federal regulations allow State-Licensed Appraisers to perform the appraisal of non-complex one to four residential units having a transaction value of less than $1,000,000 and complex one to four residential units having a transaction value of less than $250,000.

105.2.1 Subject to the transaction value limits in Section 105.2, State-Licensed Appraisers may also perform appraisals in federally-related transactions of vacant or unimproved land that is utilized for one to four family purposes, or for which the highest and best use is 1-4 family purposes, so long as net income capitalization analysis is not required by the terms of the assignment.

105.2.2 State-Licensed Appraisers may not perform appraisals of subdivisions in federally-related transactions for which a development analysis/appraisal is necessary or for which discounted cash flow analysis is required by the terms of the assignment.

105.3 Trainees.

105.3.1 For the purposes of these rules, "trainee" means a person who is working under the direct supervision of a State-Licensed or State-Certified Appraiser to earn points for licensure.

105.3.2 Appraisal-related duties by unlicensed persons. Unlicensed persons who have not qualified as trainees as provided in Subsection 105.3.3 may perform only clerical duties in connection with an appraisal. For the purposes of this rule, appraisal-related clerical duties include typing an appraiser's research notes or an appraiser's report, taking photographs of properties, and obtaining copies of public records. Only those persons who have properly qualified as trainees as provided in Subsection 105.3.3 may perform the following appraisal-related duties: participating in property inspections, measuring or assisting in the measurement of properties, performing appraisal-related calculations, participating in the selection of comparables for an appraisal assignment, making adjustments to comparables, and drafting or assisting in the drafting of an appraisal report. The supervising appraiser shall be responsible to determine the point at which a trainee is competent to participate in each of these activities.

105.3.3 In order to become a trainee, the person must have successfully completed 75 classroom hours of State-approved education in subjects related to real estate appraisal, including the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), must have passed the final examination in the USPAP course, and must file a notification with the Division as provided in Subsection 105.3.3.1.

105.3.3.1 Trainee Notification. Prior to performing any of the appraisal-related activities for which points will be claimed toward licensure, a trainee must file with the Division a notification in the form required by the Division. In addition to any identifying information about the trainee required by the Division, the notification shall contain the name and business address of the appraiser(s) who will supervise the trainee in the performance of the appraisal-related duties, and shall be signed by the supervisor. The notification shall also contain the course names, course provider names, and course completion dates for the 75 hours of education required by Subsection 105.3.3. The original course completion certificates shall be submitted to the Division with the notification.

105.3.3.2 Except as provided in Subsection 105.3.3.3, no experience points will be granted toward licensure for trainee experience that is claimed to have been earned prior to the date the notification was filed with the Division.

105.3.3.3 Until five years after the effective date of this rule, points that were earned prior to the effective date of this rule may be claimed and will be awarded to applicants who are able to document those points on the forms required by the Division, notwithstanding the fact that the points were earned prior to the date a trainee notification was filed with the Division.

105.3.4 Supervising Appraisers. A trainee may have more than one supervising appraiser.

105.3.5 Residential Property Inspections. A trainee must be accompanied by a supervising State-Licensed Appraiser, State-Certified Residential Appraiser, or State-Certified General Appraiser on all inspections of residential property until the trainee has performed 100 inspections of residential properties in which both the interior and the exterior of the properties are inspected.

105.3.6 Non-Residential Property Inspections. A trainee must be accompanied by a supervising State-Certified General Appraiser on all inspections of non-residential property until the trainee has performed 20 inspections of non-residential properties in which both the interior and the exterior of the properties are inspected.

105.3.7 Points for Licensure. A trainee may accumulate experience points for each duty listed below at the rate of 33.3% of the total points awarded from the Appraisal Experience Points Schedule under Section 104-18.1 or 104-18.2, not to exceed the maximum number of points awarded for each property. Trainee experience must be earned in at least three of the following categories. No more than one-third of the experience points submitted toward licensure may come from any one of the following categories:

(a) participation in selecting comparables for an appraisal assignment - 33.3% of total points

(b) participation in making adjustments to comparables - 33.3% of total points

(c) drafting appraisal reports - 33.3% of total points

(d) as provided in Sections 105.3.5 and 105.3.6, inspecting a property that is the subject of an appraisal or that may be used as a comparable in an appraisal, and measuring the property - 33.3% of total points as long as both an interior and exterior inspection of the property is performed. No points will be granted for inspections that do not include both an interior and an exterior inspection.

105.3.8 Credit will be given for appraisal experience earned only within five years immediately preceding the licensure or certification application. Applicants who believe the Experience Points Schedules do not adequately reflect their experience may refer to Section 104-17.

105.3.9 All trainees are prohibited from signing an appraisal report or discussing an appraisal assignment with anyone other than the appraiser responsible for the assignment, state enforcement agencies and such third parties as may be authorized by due process of law, or a duly authorized professional peer review committee.

105.3.10 A state-licensed or state-certified appraiser who supervises a trainee shall be responsible for the training and direct supervision of the trainee.

105.3.10.1 Direct supervision shall consist of critical observation and direction of all aspects of the appraisal process

and accepting full responsibility for the appraisal and the contents of the appraisal report. The supervising appraiser shall be responsible to personally inspect each residential property that is appraised with a trainee until the trainee has performed 100 residential inspections as provided in Subsection 105.3.5 and 20 non-residential inspections as provided in Subsection 105.3.6. The supervising appraiser must actively supervise those inspections and the resulting appraisals.

105.3.11 A supervising appraiser shall require the trainee to maintain a log in a form satisfactory to the Board which shall contain, at a minimum, the following information for each appraisal.

(a) Type of property;
(b) Address of appraised property;
(c) Description of work performed;
(d) Number of work hours;
(e) Signature and state license/certification number of the supervising appraiser; and
(f) Client name and address.

105.3.12 The trainee shall maintain a separate appraisal log for each supervising appraiser.

105.4. Trainee Status after Revocation, Surrender, or Suspension of License or Certification.

105.4.1 Trainee Status after Revocation or Surrender of License or Certification. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, an appraiser whose appraiser certification or license has been revoked by the Board, or who has surrendered a certification or license as a result of an investigation by the Division, may not serve as a trainee for a period of five years after the date of the revocation or surrender, nor may a licensed or certified appraiser employ or supervise him during that period in the performance of the activities permitted trainees.

105.4.2 Trainee Status while License or Certification is Suspended. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, any appraiser whose appraiser license or certificate has been suspended by the Board as a result of an investigation by the Division may not serve as a trainee during the period of suspension, nor may a licensed or certified appraiser employ or supervise him during that period in the performance of the activities permitted trainees.

KEY: real estate appraisals
September 10, 2004 61-2b-6(1)(l)
Notice of Continuation January 13, 2004

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.
R162-107. Unprofessional Conduct.
R162-107-1. Unprofessional Conduct.

107.1 Unprofessional conduct includes the following specific acts or omissions:

107.1.1 Violating or disregarding a disciplinary order of the Utah Appraiser Licensing and Certification Board or the division;

107.1.2 Signing an appraisal report containing a statement indicating that an appraiser has inspected a property if the appraiser has not inspected the property;

107.1.3 Signing an appraisal report as the supervising appraiser without having given adequate supervision to the registered appraiser or the unclassified assistant;

107.1.4 Allowing an appraiser in his employ, or an appraiser whom he is otherwise responsible to supervise, to:

(a) exceed the authority of the subordinate appraiser's classification;

(b) engage in conduct which is a violation of Title 61, Chapter 2b.

107.1.5 Allowing a non-appraiser to:

(a) exceed the authority granted to an unclassified person by these rules;

(b) engage in conduct which would be a violation of Title 61, Chapter 2b if done by an appraiser; or

107.1.6 Splitting appraisal fees with any person who is not a State-Licensed Appraiser or a State-Certified Appraiser, except that an appraisal trainee may be paid a reasonable salary or a reasonable hourly rate for lawful services actually performed in connection with appraisals.

107.2 The Board may appoint members of the appraisal industry to serve as a Technical Advisory Panel to provide advice to the Division concerning technical appraisal issues and conduct constituting unprofessional conduct.

KEY: real estate appraisals, conduct
September 10, 2004 61-2b-8
Notice of Continuation January 21, 2003

R223. Community and Economic Development, Community Development, State Library.
R223-2. Public Library Online Access for Eligibility to Receive Public Funds.
R223-2-1. Authority and Policy.

(1) The Utah State Library Division hereby adopts this rule in accordance with Sections 63-46a-1 et seq., and 9-7-213, 9-7-215, and 9-7-216 for the purpose of determining public library eligibility to receive state funds.

(2) For a public library that offers public access to the Internet to retain eligibility to receive state funds, the Library Board shall adopt and enforce a Policy that meets the process and content standards defined in 9-7-216.

R223-2-2. Definitions.

In addition to the terms defined in Section 9-7-101, and 9-7-215:

(1) "Minor" means any individual younger than 18 years of age.

R223-2-3. Reporting.

(1) Each Library Board shall submit a copy of its Policy to the Director of the State Library Division no later than July 1, 2001, accompanied by a letter signed by the Library Director and Library Board Chair affirming that the Policy was adopted in an open meeting, that notice of the Policy's availability has been posted in a conspicuous place within the library, and that the Policy is intended to meet the provisions of this rule and Sections 9-7-213 and 9-7-215.

(2) All documents submitted shall be classified as public records in accordance with the Government Records Access and Management Act (Title 63, Chapter 2).

R223-2-4. State Library Administrative Procedures.

(1) The State Library Division shall review all public library policies received by July 1, 2001, for compliance with this rule.

(2) The Director of the State Library Division shall issue notices of compliance or non-compliance within 30 days following the receipt of the policy. Any library not submitting a policy shall receive a notice of non-compliance.

(3) Appeals to the notice of non-compliance shall be submitted in writing, within 30 days of the date of the notice, to the Executive Director of the Department of Community and Economic Development, who shall respond within 30 days.

(4) A public library receiving a notice of non-compliance shall not be eligible to receive state funds until the condition(s) upon which the notice of non-compliance is based are corrected and a notice of compliance is received.

(5) A public library in compliance shall be eligible to receive state funds in state fiscal year 2002 and subsequent years, as long as a current Policy is resubmitted to the State Library Division no later than July 1, 2004, and every three years thereafter.

(6) A public library otherwise in compliance with the provisions of this rule shall not lose eligibility to receive state funds unless a complaint submitted to the Library Board under its Policy results in a ruling from a court of law that a minor has accessed obscene material expressly due to insufficient enforcement of the Policy by the local library.

KEY: libraries, public library, Internet access*
September 8, 2004 **9-7-213**
9-7-215
9-7-216
20 U.S.C. Sec. 9101

R270. Crime Victim Reparations, Administration.
R270-3. ADA Complaint Procedure.
R270-3-1. Authority and Purpose.

A. The Crime Victim Reparations Office adopts this grievance procedures rule to provide for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action prohibited by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, pursuant to 28 CFR 35.107, 1992 edition.

B. No qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities or be subjected to discrimination by the Office of Crime Victim Reparations.

R270-3-2. Definitions.

A. "ADA Coordinator" means the Support Services Coordinator of the Office of Crime Victim Reparations.

B. "Disability" means, with respect to a qualified individual with a disability, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such an individual; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment.

C. "Major life activities" mean functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

D. "Qualified individual with a disability" means an individual with a disability, who with or without reasonable modifications to rules, policies, or practices, the removal of architectural, communication, or transportation barriers, or the provision of auxiliary aids and services, meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by the Office of Crime Victim Reparations.

R270-3-3. Filing of Complaints.

A. Any qualified individual with a disability may file a complaint within 180 days of the alleged noncompliance with the provision to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 or the regulations promulgated thereunder. Complaints should be filed within 60 days to assure prompt, effective assessment and consideration of the facts and to allow time to pursue other available remedies, if necessary. However, any complaint alleging an act of discrimination occurring between January 26, 1992 and the effective date of this rule may be filed within 180 days of the effective date of this rule. The filing of a complaint or of a subsequent appeal is authorization by the complainant to allow necessary parties to review all relevant information, including records classified as private or controlled under the Government Records Access and Management Act and information otherwise protected by statute, rule, regulation, or other law.

B. The complaint shall be filed with the ADA Coordinator in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

C. Each complaint shall:

1. include the complainant's name and address;

2. include the nature and extent of the individual's disability;

3. describe the office's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the office of the nature and date of the alleged violation;

4. describe the action and accommodation desired; and

5. be signed by the complainant or by his/her legal representative.

D. Complaints filed on behalf of classes or third parties shall describe or identify by name, if possible, the alleged victims of discrimination.

E. If the complaint is not in writing, the ADA Coordinator shall transcribe or otherwise reduce the complaint to writing upon receipt of the complaint.

R270-3-4. Investigation of Complaints.

A. The ADA Coordinator shall investigate complaints to the extent necessary to assure all relevant facts are collected and documented. This may include gathering all information listed in Subsection R270-3-3(C) of this rule if it is not made available by the complainant.

B. The ADA Coordinator may seek assistance from the State of Utah Attorney General's Office, Department of Human Resource Management, and budget staff, in determining what action, if any, should be taken on the complaint. The ADA Coordinator may also consult with the Director of the Office of Crime Victim Reparations in reaching a recommendation. The ADA Coordinator shall consult with representatives from other state agencies that could be affected by the decision, including the Office of Planning and Budget, the Department of Human Resource Management, the Division of Risk Management, the Division of Facilities Construction Management, and the Office of the Attorney General, before making any recommendation that would involve:

1. an expenditure of funds beyond what is reasonably able to be accommodated within the applicable line item such that it would require a separate appropriation;

2. facility modifications; or

3. reclassification or reallocation in grade.

R270-3-5. Recommendation and Decision.

A. Within 15 business days after receiving the complaint, the ADA Coordinator shall recommend to the Director what action, if any, should be taken on the complaint. The recommendation shall be in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

B. If the ADA Coordinator is unable to make a recommendation within the 15 business day period, he/she shall notify the complainant in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant stating why the recommendation is delayed and what additional time is needed.

C. The Director may confer with the ADA Coordinator and the complainant and may accept or modify the recommendation to resolve the cause of the complaint. The Director shall make his/her decision within 15 business days. The Director shall take all reasonable steps to implement his/her decision. The decision shall be in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

R270-3-6. Appeals.

A. The complainant may appeal the Director's decision to the Executive Director of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice within ten business days from the receipt of the decision.

B. The appeal shall be in writing or in another accessible format reasonably suited to the complainant's ability.

C. The Executive Director may name a designee to assist on the appeal. The ADA Coordinator may not be the Executive Director's designee for the appeal.

D. The appeal shall describe in sufficient detail why the decision does not meet the complainant's needs without causing undue hardship to the office.

E. The Executive Director or designee shall review the ADA Coordinator's recommendation, the Director's decision, the points raised on appeal, and may direct additional investigation as necessary, prior to reaching a decision. The Executive Director shall consult with representatives from other state agencies that could be affected by the decision, including the Office of Planning and Budget, the Department of Human Resource Management, the Division of Risk Management, the Division of Facilities Construction Management, and the Office of the Attorney General, before making any decision that would involve:

1. an expenditure of funds beyond what is reasonably able

to be accommodated within the applicable line item such that it would require a separate appropriation;

2. facility modifications; or

3. reclassification or reallocation in grade.

F. The Executive Director shall issue his/her decision within 15 business days after receiving the appeal. It shall be in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

G. If the Executive Director or his/her designee is unable to reach a decision within the 15 business day period, he/she shall notify the complainant in writing or by another accessible format suitable to the complainant stating why the decision is being delayed and the additional time needed to reach a decision.

R270-3-7. Relationship to Other Laws.

This rule does not prohibit or limit the use of remedies available to individuals under the State of Utah Antidiscrimination Complaint Procedures, the Federal ADA Complaint Procedures, or any other State of Utah or federal law that provides equal or greater protection for the rights of individuals with disabilities.

KEY: ADA complaint procedures
1994 34-35
Notice of Continuation September 30, 2004

R270. Crime Victim Reparations, Administration.
R270-4. Government Records Access and Management Act.
R270-4-1. Responsibility and Authority.

A. Authority for the Office of Crime Victim Reparations rule is found in the Government Records Access and Management Act Section 63-2-101 et seq.

B. The Office of Crime Victim Reparations will be considered as an agency for the purposes of the Government Records Access and Management Act.

C. The Director of the Office of Crime Victim Reparations will be considered to be the agency head for the purposes of activities under the Government Records Access and Management Act.

D. The Office of Crime Victim Reparations maintains an office at 350 East 500 South, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

R270-4-2. Requests for Records.

A. Records may be requested by any person desiring access to the Office of Crime Victim Reparations records.

B. Requests should be submitted in writing to the Office of Crime Victim Reparations, Support Services Coordinator.

C. All requests should be made at the agency office listed above, in person during regular office hours or through the U.S. Mail and will be set forth with reasonable specificity:

1. the name of the record requested;
2. the date the record was made;
3. the form in which the record is needed; and
4. the name, address and daytime phone number of the requester.

R270-4-3. Fees for Records.

A. The Office of Crime Victim Reparations will charge fees to supply records to all requesters, except as provided in the Section R270-4-4(A) of this rule.

B. Fees for records will reflect actual costs incurred by the Office of Crime Victim Reparations and will follow any policy guidance of the Division of Finance, Department of Administrative Services.

R270-4-4. Waiver of Fees for Records.

A. Under the Government Records Access and Management Act Section 63-2-101 et seq. fees may be waived by the Director under any of the following circumstances:

1. when release of the record, in the opinion of the Director, benefits the public interest;
2. if the individual making the records request is the subject of a record and access is not otherwise restricted under Section 63-2-101 et seq.;
3. if the requester is an individual specified in Subsection 63-2-202(1) or 63-2-202(2); or
4. if the requester's rights are directly implicated by a record and he/she is impecunious.

B. Requests for a waiver of fees should be made in writing to the Director and will set forth the reasons why a requester desires a waiver of fees. The Director may delegate the authority to waive fees.

R270-4-5. Classification and Release of Records and Exceptions.

A. Records of the Office of Crime Victim Reparations will be classified and released in accordance with the Government Records Access and Management Act.

B. All records of the Office of Crime Victim Reparations which are not public as described in the Government Records Access and Management Act will be maintained according to and as authorized under the Government Records Access and Management Act.

C. Any person denied access to records of the Office of Crime Victim Reparations under the procedures outlined in the Government Records Access and Management Act has the opportunity to appeal to the Director for access to a particular record. Appeals will be in writing and include:

1. a description of the record requested;
2. an explanation of how the release of the record would serve the interest of the public and how, in the appellant's opinion, the public's interest outweighs the privacy interests of restricted access;
3. the identity of the requester and an address where he/she may be contacted.

D. The Office of Crime Victim Reparations will share its records with other agencies on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the provisions of Section 63-2-206.

R270-4-6. Responses to Requests for Records.

A. Responses to requests for records by the agency should be in writing and will be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Government Records Access and Management Act Section 63-2-101 et seq.

B. The Office of Crime Victim Reparations may respond to the requests for information by means of prepared forms.

KEY: government records access
1994 63-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation September 30, 2004

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-451. The State School Building Program.
R277-451-1. Definitions.

A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

B. "ADM" means Average Daily Membership of students.

C. "Capital Outlay Foundation Program" means a program that provides a minimum dollar generation guarantee, per ADM, for every district willing to levy a tax of .0024 per dollar of taxable value on real property.

D. "Assessed valuation" means the assessed value of real property certified by the State Tax Commission to the Board each year.

E. "Derived assessed valuation" means current collections of tax levy (no prior year penalties or redemptions) divided by the same year tax rates.

F. "Foundation level" means the guaranteed pro-rated amount per ADM to the extent of funds available distributed to school districts by the Board.

G. "Loan" means a transaction which takes money from a Board account and places it in a school district account with the full legal intention by a school district that it be repaid to the account from which it was taken.

H. "Accounts receivable" means any amount due the Board from a school district for which payment has not been received by the Board.

I. "Fiscal year (FY)" means the twelve month period from July 1 through June 30 during which state funds are distributed.

J. "Superintendent" means the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

K. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

R277-451-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution, Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Sections 53A-19-101 through 105 which direct local school boards to develop budgets, provide for appropriate plans to be filed with the Superintendent and maintain reserves consistent with the law; Sections 53A-21-102 and 53A-21-104 which direct the Board to provide financial assistance to school districts to meet critical school building and debt service needs and provide standards toward that end, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify the eligibility requirements and the procedures for distributing funds appropriated for the capital outlay foundation program and for providing short-term loans to districts for capital outlay projects in school building construction and renovation.

R277-451-3. Capital Outlay Foundation Program.

A. A district may receive state school building funds under the capital outlay foundation program established in Section 53A-21-102(1) if the amount raised by levying a tax rate of .0024 does not generate revenues above the foundation level established per ADM when the legislative appropriation is entered into the formula.

B. To qualify for capital outlay foundation funds, a school district shall levy a property tax rate up to 0.002400 designated specifically for capital outlay and debt service:

(1) school districts levying less than the full 0.002400 tax rate for capital outlay and debt service shall receive proportional funding under the capital foundation program based upon the percentage of the 0.002400 tax rate levied by the district;

(2) the amount of capital foundation funds to which a school district would otherwise be entitled under the Capital Outlay Foundation program may not be reduced as a consequence of changes in the certified tax rate under Section 59-2-924 due to changes in property valuation for a period of two tax years from the effective date of any such change in the certified tax rate.

C. The USOE shall support the foundation program to assist the qualifying district in reaching the foundation level.

R277-451-4. Capital Outlay Loan Program.

A. A district may receive capital outlay loan program funds under Section 53A-21-102 which establishes a capital outlay loan program to provide short-term help to districts, for a period not to exceed five years, for school building construction and renovation.

B. To be a priority qualifier for the capital outlay loan program, a district shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) demonstrate an ability and commitment as demonstrated by a local board vote to set the levy at the rate needed to repay the loan within the time period prescribed by the loan agreement; and

(2) levy a tax rate for capital outlay and debt service above the state average; and

(3) demonstrate a district need that is better met through the loan fund than through more traditional means for providing school building construction or renovation or both.

C. If a district does not meet the criteria for a priority qualifier and the needs of the priority qualifiers are met, the loan application of districts not meeting this criterion may be considered, if the district commits to levying at or above the state average for the next tax year. In the case of a natural disaster or other emergency, this requirement may be waived by the Superintendent.

D. A district applying for a short term loan under this rule shall make a formal application which includes:

(1) the emergency condition or the condition that exists that would be better met through the loan fund rather than through more traditional means for providing school building construction or renovation or both;

(2) the amount of loan sought;

(3) the proposed repayment schedule, not to exceed five years;

(4) the history of the last five years of loans or special supplementary funds received by the district from the USOE;

(5) minutes of the local board meeting recording the affirmative vote to levy the needed tax; and

(6) a signed agreement that if the district should default on a loan payment, the Superintendent may deduct the loan payment and added interest from the calculated per district state distribution after 90 days.

E. The loan request and repayment conditions shall be approved by the Superintendent or his designee.

KEY: educational facilities, education finance
August 1, 2001 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 23, 2004 **53A-19-101 through 105**
53A-21-102
53A-21-104
53A-1-401(3)
59-2-924

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-462. Comprehensive Guidance Program.
R277-462-1. Definitions.

A. "ATE Consortium" means representatives of nine ATE Regional Planning Areas.

B. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education and Applied Technology Education.

C. "Comprehensive Guidance Program" means the organization of resources to meet the priority needs of students through four delivery system components:

(1) guidance curriculum which means providing guidance content to all students in a systematic way;

(2) student educational and occupational planning component which means individualized education and career planning with all students;

(3) responsive services component designed to meet the immediate concerns of certain students; and

(4) system support component which addresses management of the Program and the needs of the school system itself.

D. "Comprehensive Guidance Steering and Advisory Committee" means representatives of district counseling supervisors, district ATE directors, PTA, the school counselor professional association, and practicing school counselors.

E. "Direct services" means time spent on the guidance curriculum, SEOP, and responsive services activities meeting students' identified needs as discerned by students, school personnel and parents consistent with district policy.

F. "SEOP" means student education occupation plan.

G. "Student achievement" means academic performance, career development, personal/social development, retention, attendance, SEOP outcomes and other measures of adequate yearly progress.

H. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

I. "WPU" means weighted pupil unit, the basic unit used to calculate the amount of state funds for which a school district or charter school is eligible.

R277-462-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and authority over public education in the Board, by Section 53A-1a-106(2)(b) which directs local boards to develop policies for the implementation of student education plans (SEP) or SEOPs, and by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. This rule establishes standards and procedures for entities applying for funds appropriated for Comprehensive Guidance Programs administered by the Board.

R277-462-3. Comprehensive Guidance Program Approval and Qualifying Criteria.

A. Comprehensive Guidance disbursement criteria:

(1) In order to qualify for Comprehensive Guidance Program funds, schools shall implement SEOP policies and practices, consistent with Section 53A-1a-106(2)(b), local board or charter school governing board policy, and the school improvement plan developed for Northwest Accreditation.

(2) Each school, including charter schools, which has a USOE-approved Comprehensive Guidance Program shall receive a base of 6 WPU for the first 400 students as determined by the October 1 enrollment of the previous fiscal year, and a per student allotment, as funds are available, for each additional student beyond 400, capping at a maximum 1200 students.

(3) Priority for funding shall be given for grades nine through twelve for ATE programs including the Comprehensive Guidance Program and any remaining funds shall be allocated to grades seven and eight for the schools which meet Comprehensive Guidance Program standards. Funds directed to grades seven and eight shall be distributed according to the formula under R277-462-3A(2) following the distribution of funds for grades nine through twelve.

(4) The school or school district Comprehensive Guidance Program shall be integrated into the mission of the school and be consistent with the Northwest Accreditation process as defined in R277-413, Accreditation of Secondary Schools, Alternative or Special Purpose Schools. School counselors shall provide evidence that the Comprehensive Guidance Program contributes to student achievement included in the local school improvement plan developed as part of the Northwest Accreditation process.

(5) Schools shall qualify to receive Comprehensive Guidance Program funds through participation in a regular schedule of on-site review by team members designated by the district or charter school. Scheduling of the on-site review process shall be coordinated with the Northwest Accreditation process for secondary schools as defined in R277-413 and shall, at a minimum, take place every three years. Successful on-site reviews of the Comprehensive Guidance Program shall indicate a balance of activities in individual student planning, guidance curriculum, responsive services and system support.

(6) Comprehensive Guidance Program funds shall be distributed to districts for schools within the district or charter schools that have completed a regular schedule of on-site reviews and that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) Approval of the Comprehensive Guidance Program by the local board of education or charter school governing board and on-going communication with the local or governing board regarding Program goals and outcomes supported by data;

(b) Regular participation of guidance team members in USOE sponsored Comprehensive Guidance training;

(c) Adequate resources and support for guidance facilities, material, equipment, clerical support, and school improvement processes;

(d) Evidence that eighty percent of aggregate counselors time is devoted to DIRECT service to students through a balanced program of individual planning, guidance curriculum, and responsive services consistent with the results of the school needs data;

(e) Communication, collaboration, and coordination within the feeder system regarding the Comprehensive Guidance Program;

(f) School-wide student/parent/teacher needs assessment data for the Comprehensive Guidance Program gathered and analyzed at least every three years;

(g) Structures and processes to ensure effective Program management including advisory and steering committees functioning effectively, school counselors working as Program leaders, and the Comprehensive Guidance Program contributing to school improvement teams;

(h) Responsive services are available to address the immediate concerns and identified needs of all students through an education-oriented and programmatic approach, and in collaboration with existing school programs and coordination with family, school and community resources;

(i) Delivery to students of a developmental and sequential guidance curriculum in harmony with content standards identified in the Utah model for the Comprehensive Guidance Program. Guidance curriculum is prioritized according to the results of the school needs assessment process;

(j) Assistance for students in career development, including awareness and exploration, job seeking and finding skills, and post high school placement;

(k) Establishment of Student Education Occupation Planning (SEOP), both as a process and a product consistent with local board or charter school governing board policy and goals of the Utah Model for Comprehensive Guidance Program, Northwest Accreditation, R277-413, and Applied Technology

Education, R277-911; and

(l) All Program elements are designed to recognize and address the diverse needs of every student.

B. All districts may qualify schools for the Comprehensive Guidance Program funds and districts and charter school governing boards shall certify in writing that all Program standards are being met by each school receiving funds under this rule and meet the following deadlines:

(1) The "Form for Program Approval" shall be received by the USOE from schools scheduled for review in the three year cycle no later than May 1 of each year for disbursement of funds the next year.

(2) Programs approved and forms submitted by December 20 of each year MAY be considered for partial disbursement, if funds are available.

R277-462-4. Use of Funds.

A. Funds disbursed for this Program shall be used by the district in the district secondary schools in grades seven through twelve to provide a guidance curriculum and an SEOP for each student at the school, to provide responsive services, and to provide system support for the Comprehensive Guidance Program. Such costs may include the following:

(1) personnel costs;

(2) career center equipment such as computers, or media equipment;

(3) career center materials such as computer software, occupational information, SEOP folders, and educational information;

(4) in-service training of personnel involved in the Comprehensive Guidance Program;

(5) extended day or year if REQUIRED to run the Program; and

(6) guidance curriculum materials for use in classrooms.

B. Funds shall not be used for non-guidance purposes or to supplant funds already being provided for the Comprehensive Guidance Program except that:

(1) Districts or charter schools may pay for the costs incurred in hiring NEW personnel as a means of reducing the pupil/counselor ratio and eliminating time spent on non-guidance activities in order to meet the Program criteria.

(2) Districts or charter schools may pay other costs associated with a Comprehensive Guidance Program which were incurred as a part of the Program during the implementation phase but which WERE NOT a regular part of the Program prior to that time.

R277-462-5. Variances and Reporting.

A. New schools that are created from schools that have Northwest accreditation and USOE Comprehensive Guidance Program approval may qualify for Comprehensive Guidance Program funding under this rule in the schools' first year of operation.

B. Charter schools and other new schools not meeting the requirements of R277-462-5A may receive comprehensive guidance program funding following two years of planning, training and program implementation.

C. The USOE shall monitor the Program and provide an annual report on its progress and success.

D. Districts or charter schools shall certify on an annual basis that previously qualified schools continue to meet the Program criteria and provide the USOE with data and information on the Program as required or requested.

KEY: public education, counselors
February 5, 2004 Art X Sec 3
Notice of Continuation September 7, 2004 53A-15-201
53A-17a-131.8

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-463. Class Size Reporting.
R277-463-1. Definitions.

A. "Individual class" means a group of students organized for instruction and assigned to one or more teachers or other staff members for a designated time period. A class may meet multiple periods during the school day or multiple terms during the school year or both and still shall be considered a single class for purposes of class size reporting.

B. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

C. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

R277-463-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which places general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board, Section 53A-17a-124.5(7)(b) which directs the Board to establish uniform class size reporting rules for school districts 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 establish uniform class size reporting rules, including definitions, codes and a state-wide reporting timeline.

R277-463-3. Reporting for Elementary Grades K Through 6.

A. The enrollment of each individual class in the elementary grades shall be reported using a designated code number for the appropriate grade level.

B. Code numbers for grade levels shall be designated by the USOE Finance Section.

R277-463-4. Reporting for Secondary Grades 7 Through 12.

A. The enrollment of each individual class in the secondary grades shall be reported using a designated code number for the appropriate class.

B. Code numbers for approved classes shall be designated by the USOE Finance Section.

C. Student enrollment in released time, advisory, teacher aide classes or in any classes not defined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall not be reported.

R277-463-5. Enrollment Reporting Format and Timeline.

A. Student enrollment shall be reported in an electronic format approved by the USOE Finance Section.

B. District classroom enrollment reports shall be based on the enrollment as of October 1 and shall be received by the USOE by November 1.

KEY: public schools, enrollment reporting*
1994 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 7, 2005 **53A-17a-124(7)(b)**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-504. Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary, Special Education (K-12), Communication Disorders, and Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Certification.
R277-504-1. Definitions.

A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

B. "USOE" means Utah State Office of Education.

C. "Basic Certificate" means the initial certificate issued by the Board which permits the holder to be employed in the public school system as an educator.

D. "Standard Certificate" means a certificate issued by the Board after a holder has demonstrated competence under the Basic Certificate.

E. "Endorsement" means a specialty field or area listed on the teaching certificate which indicates the specific qualification of the holder.

F. "Early Childhood Certificate" means Early Childhood Education Certificate: the certificate required for teaching kindergarten and permitting assignment in kindergarten through grade three. It is recommended for those teaching in formal programs below kindergarten level.

G. "Elementary Certificate" means Elementary Teaching Certificate: the certificate required for teaching grades one through eight.

H. "Middle Education Certificate" means Middle Education Teaching Certificate: the certificate required for teaching grades five through nine (valid, but no longer required after April 1, 1989).

I. "Secondary Certificate" means Secondary Teaching Certificate: the certificate required for teaching grades six through twelve. Secondary Certificates carry endorsements for the areas in which the holder is qualified.

J. "Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Certificate" means a certificate required beginning June 30, 1990 for teaching preschool students with handicaps.

K. "Special Education Certificate (K-12)" means Special Education Teaching Certificate: the certificate required for teaching students with handicaps in kindergarten through grade twelve. Special Education Certificates carry endorsements in at least one of the following areas:

(1) Mild/Moderate Endorsement which permits the holder to teach students with mild/moderate learning and behavior problems;

(2) Severe Endorsement which permits the holder to teach students with severe learning and behavior problems;

(3) Hearing Impaired Endorsement which permits the holder to teach students who are deaf or other hearing impaired;

(4) Visually Impaired Endorsement which permits the holder to teach students who are blind or other visually impaired.

L. "Communication Disorders Certificate" means Communication Disorders Specialist Certificate: the certificate required for teaching students with communication disorders in kindergarten through grade twelve. Communication Disorders Certificates carry endorsements in at least one of the following areas:

(1) speech/language pathology;

(2) audiology.

M. "Early intervention credential" is the highest qualified personnel standard established by the Department of Health that persons must meet in able to provide services to infants and toddlers with disabilities age 0-3 in early intervention settings. Establishment of this standard was a collaborative initiative between the Department of Health and the State Office of Education. In order to provide services to infants and toddlers with disabilities age 0-3 in early intervention settings, a person must have an Early Intervention Credential or a Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Certificate.

N. "Highest requirements in the State applicable to a specific profession or discipline" means the highest entry-level academic degree needed for any State-approved or State-recognized certification, licensing, registration, or other comparable requirements that apply to that profession or discipline.

R277-504-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests the general control and supervision of the public schools in the State Board of Education and by Section 53A-1-402(1)(a) which directs the Board to make rules regarding the certification of educators, 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:

(1) specify the requirements for Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary, Special Education (K-12), Communication Disorders and Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Certification; and

(2) specify the standards which must be met for each of these areas by a teacher preparation institution in order to receive Board approval of its program for teachers.

R277-504-3. Basic Certificate.

A. The basic certificate is issued for four years.

B. During the basic certification period, the preparing institution and the employing school district shall supervise the candidate closely and make special assistance available.

C. An applicant for the Basic Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary, Special Education (K-12), Communication Disorders, and Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Certificate shall have done all of the following:

(1) graduated with a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution;

(2) completed a Board-approved program for the preparation of early childhood, elementary, secondary, special education (K-12), communication disorder, and special education (birth-age 5) specialists;

(3) demonstrated competence in computer understanding and use; and

(4) been recommended by an institution whose program of preparation is Board-approved.

D. If a teacher who has been issued a Basic Certificate does not teach immediately or has an interruption in service after the first year and more than four years have elapsed, the candidate may request renewal of the Basic Certificate by presenting verification of pending employment and nine quarter hours (six semester hours) of credit taken during the preceding five-year period prior to the application for renewal.

E. If the successful experience from the first to the second year of teaching is greater than five years, the first year of experience will not apply.

F. If an individual does not teach successfully for at least two years while holding the Basic Certificate, the certificate will expire and the teacher will no longer be eligible to teach in Utah. An individual's whose Basic Certificate expires, is eligible to apply for the program anew and proceed through the requirements as outlined.

G. Under no circumstances shall a teacher be permitted to teach for more than four years on the Basic Certificate without qualifying for the Standard Certificate.

H. The Basic Secondary Certificate

(1) A Secondary Teaching Certificate with subject endorsement(s) is valid in grades six through twelve.

(2) The 6-12 certificate requires a major and minor or composite major, but the teacher cannot teach in a self-contained class.

(3) An applicant for the Basic Secondary Certificate shall have completed an approved teaching major and minor or a

composite major, consistent with subjects taught in Utah secondary schools. The certificate is endorsed for all subjects in which the applicant has at least a minor or has completed equivalent training.

(a) A teaching major requires not fewer than 45 quarter hours (30 semester hours) of credit in one subject. At least one-half of the hours must be upper division work.

(b) A teaching minor requires not fewer than 24 quarter hours (16 semester hours) of credit in one subject.

(c) A composite major requires not fewer than 69 quarter hours (46 semester hours) of credit distributed in two or more subjects.

I. A Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Basic Certificate:

(1) Applicants for the Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Certificate shall have completed a Board-approved program for teaching infants, toddlers, and preschool-age children with disabilities. Applicants completing an approved Special Education (Birth-Age 5) certification program on or before June 1, 1994 shall also be recommended for the Early Intervention Credential by the Utah Department of Health.

(2) Hearing Impaired/Vision Impaired (HI/VI) Endorsements required under this rule shall be issued to meet "the highest requirements in the State applicable to a specific profession or discipline" required by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Pub. L. No. 105-17, hereby incorporated by reference.

(a) Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Certificate holders who teach children who are hearing impaired (birth-age 5) or vision impaired (birth-age 5) or both, in self-contained, categorical classrooms shall hold an endorsement for Hearing Impaired (Birth-Age 5) or Vision Impaired (Birth-Age 5) or both.

(b) All professional personnel teaching children with HI/VI in self-contained, categorical settings shall meet the standards in Subsections R277-504I(1) and (2) by June 30, 2003.

(c) Teachers who hold an equivalent certificate from a state other than Utah shall be required to meet the standards referred to in Subsection R277-504I(d) upon receipt of an initial Utah certificate.

(d) All professional personnel teaching preschool-aged children who are HI/VI in self-contained, categorical classrooms as of January 1998, shall be required to complete a Board-approved training program by June 30, 2003, making them eligible for the Birth-Age 5 HI/VI endorsements under this rule.

(e) This training shall be developed based on an analysis of presently-held certificates, endorsements, teaching experiences, and training activities as compared to the requirements of the new standards.

J. Applicants for Special Education (K-12) Certificates shall have completed a Board approved program for teaching students with mild/moderate, severe, hearing, or visual handicaps. The Special Education Certificate (K-12) is endorsed for any area in which the program has been completed. Educators who hold Special Education Certificates may also be issued endorsements in English as a Second Language, Bilingual, and Driver Education, but are restricted to providing those services to special education students only.

K. Applicants for Communication Disorders Certificates:

(1) shall have completed a Board approved program for teaching pupils with communication disorders which includes the master's degree or 55 quarter hours earned after meeting requirements for a bachelor's degree; or

(2) shall have completed a Board approved bachelor's degree program in communication disorders at an accredited institution, including a practicum experience in a school setting, and acquired the competencies necessary for assignment as a communication disorders specialist at job entry level with any limitations noted by the preparing institution.

(a) A certificate issued under Subsection 3(K)(2) is valid for up to five years if the applicant has been admitted to an accredited graduate program at the time the certificate is issued and files with the State Office of Education evidence of completion of at least nine quarter hours (six semester hours) of credit which is applicable to the acquisition of a master's degree or the equivalent in communication disorders each year that the certificate is to remain in effect.

(b) A candidate must have been recommended by an institution whose program of preparation is Board approved.

R277-504-4. Standard Certificate.

A Standard Certificate for Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary, Special Education (K-12), Communication Disorders, and Special Education (Birth-Age 5) is issued after:

(1) a candidate completes two years of successful professional teaching; and

(2) the employing school district recommends the candidate to receive the Standard Certificate, based on information from peers and supervisors.

R277-504-5. Special Validations.

A. A Basic or Standard Early Childhood Certificate may be issued to an applicant who holds or is eligible to hold a Basic or Standard Elementary Certificate and who has completed two years teaching a full kindergarten or pre-kindergarten program. The two certificates are issued to run concurrently.

B. An individual holding a Standard Elementary Certificate and for whom the employing district has requested a letter of authorization assigning the individual to a kindergarten position may qualify for an Early Childhood Certificate by completing an approved program of early childhood education at an accredited institution of higher education. The program must consist of not more than 10 semester or 15 quarter hours of credit and may be based on demonstrated competence. The program may also include district in-service. Practicum experiences should be in the regularly assigned kindergarten classroom of the applicant for the certificate.

C. An Elementary Certificate is valid in grades one through eight.

(1) The 1-8 certificate permits the teacher to teach in any academic area in self-contained classes in grades 1-6.

(2) A teacher must be endorsed in a subject by the USOE to teach assigned subjects at the 7-8 grade level.

(3) The Middle Level Certificates (5-9) currently in force will continue to be valid; however, a middle level certificate (5-9) will no longer be required of teachers assigned to the middle school, effective April 1, 1989.

R277-504-6. General Standards for Approval of Programs for the Preparation of Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary, Special Education (K-12), Communication Disorders, and Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Teachers.

A. The teacher preparation program of an institution may be approved by the Board if it:

(1) meets the standards prescribed in the Standards for State Approval of Teacher Education, which are hereby incorporated by reference and available from the USOE Certification Section and education departments at Utah institutions of higher education; and

(2) requires the study of:

(a) state laws and policies which specify content, values, and other expectations of teachers and other professionals in the school system;

(b) techniques for evaluating student progress, including the use and interpretation of both standardized and teacher-made tests; and

(c) knowledge and skills designed to meet the needs of

students with handicapping conditions in the regular classroom. These shall include the following domains:

(i) knowledge of handicapping conditions;

(ii) knowledge of the role of regular education teachers in the education of students with handicapping conditions;

(iii) skills in assessing the educational needs and progress of students with handicapping conditions in the regular education classroom;

(iv) skills in the implementation of an educational program for the student handicapped in the regular classroom; and

(v) skills in monitoring student progress.

B. The standard requiring the application of methods and techniques in a clinical setting is met by student teaching carried out under the direction of the institution. The following may be accepted as totally or partially fulfilling this requirement:

(1) two years of full-time contract teaching experience in a regular classroom situation in kindergarten through grade twelve in a public or accredited private or parochial school may totally fulfill the requirement;

(2) teaching in an alternative school or similar school may be accepted for up to one-half of the student teaching requirement;

(3) teaching in a community college, trade-technical college, or other post-secondary teaching experiences may be accepted for up to one-half of the student teaching requirement;

(4) teaching in a preschool or headstart program may be accepted for up to one-half of the student teaching requirement;

(5) teaching experience in business or industry may be accepted for up to one-half of the student teaching requirement; and

(6) other experience accepted by the Board and designated as totally or partially fulfilling the requirement.

R277-504-7. Standards for Approval of Programs for Early Childhood and Elementary Teachers.

The standards must be applied to the specific age group or grade level for which the program of preparation is designed. The teacher preparation program of an institution may be approved by the Board if it:

A. Meets the standards prescribed in the Standards for State Approval of Teacher Education for early childhood and elementary education; and

B. Requires study and experiences needed in disciplines which provide content knowledge needed to teach:

(1) language development and listening, speaking, writing, and reading, with emphasis on language development;

(2) mathematics;

(3) biological and physical science and health;

(4) social studies; and

(5) fine arts.

R277-504-8. Standards for Approval of Program for Preparing Teachers in Major and Minor Fields.

The teacher preparation program of an institution may be approved by the Board if it meets the general and specific standards prescribed in the Standards for State Approval of Teacher Education for teaching majors.

R277-504-9. Standards for Approval of Programs for Special Education (K-12) and Special Education (Birth-Age 5) Teachers.

The teacher preparation program of an institution may be approved by the Board if it meets the following standards:

A. Mild/Moderate Endorsement

(1) Assessment: eligibility determination; strength and weakness determination. The program shall require demonstrated competence in selection, design, administration, and interpretation of a representative sample of age-appropriate, norm referenced, criterion referenced, and ecological assessments to determine the discrepancies between academic, behavioral, and life skills demands or requirements and actual student performance.

(2) Planning: establishing goals and objectives for students based upon individual assessment, coordination of services, identification of resources, and implementation of activities. The program shall require demonstrated competence in:

(a) projecting long-term outcomes and establishing appropriate annual goals and short term objectives utilizing assessment data;

(b) designing, planning, and coordinating age-appropriate academic and social integration and transition programs within regular school and community environments;

(c) designing a plan for accessing and coordinating resources available in the student's natural environment to implement long-term outcomes, annual goals, and short-term objectives and identify a representative sample of such resources, both human and technological;

(d) designing appropriate, systematic, data-based, daily individual student activities based on student performance and relevant long-term outcomes, annual goals, and short-term objectives which provide for new skill development, practice, and application across environments;

(e) coordinating all services--required related services and a representative sample of support services including peer tutors, parents, and volunteers--necessary to implement daily individual student activities which provide for new skill development, practice, and applications across environments;

(f) developing an Individual Education Plan which is an integrated management tool and which meets federal and state requirements.

(3) Implementation: actualization of planning and utilization of effective pedagogy across levels including developmental, remedial, functional and compensatory. The program shall require demonstrated competence in:

(a) implementing a variety of methods and techniques which encompass the following areas:

(i) developmental--natural sequence of acquired skills;

(ii) remedial--reteaching specific areas of weakness;

(iii) functional--skills necessary to ensure independence;

(iv) compensatory--alternative strategies for reaching goals.

(b) knowledge of scope and sequence across academic, behavior, and life skills;

(c) conducting concept and task analysis to identify performance demands for skill use and application;

(d) teaching discrete skills, including selecting and sequencing instructional examples to facilitate acquisition, strategies of trail distribution, systematic strategies of response prompting and fading, and systematic strategies for rewarding correct student responses and correcting student errors in individual, small groups, and large group instruction;

(e) teaching for generalization;

(f) designing, implementing, and evaluating applied behavior analysis including related ethical issues;

(g) implementing effective techniques of consultation, collaboration, and teaming;

(h) utilizing the transdisciplinary approach to instruction.

(4) evaluation: monitoring student progress; formative and summary program evaluation. The program shall require demonstrated competence in:

(a) designing and implementing data collection systems that measure the accuracy, rate, duration, fluency, and independence of student performance;

(b) designing and implementing data collection systems that measure performance across novel stimuli -- generalization -- and time -- maintenance --and in natural -- non-instructional -- settings;

(c) selecting data collection systems which match the target behavior and intended outcome of instruction;

(d) adjusting instructional procedures based on student performance data;

(e) measuring consumer--e.g., parent, cooperating agency--and team--e.g., therapist, regular educator, paraprofessional-satisfaction with student educational program and adjusting classroom procedures, methods of communication with significant others, or educational programming based on consumer or team feedback, or all.

B. Severe Endorsement

(1) Assessment: eligibility determination; strength and weakness determination. The program shall require demonstrated competence in selection, design, administration, and interpretation of a representative sample of age-appropriate, norm-referenced, criterion referenced, and ecological assessments to determine the discrepancies between functional academic, functional behavior, and functional life skill demands and requirements and actual student performance.

(2) Planning: establishing goals and objectives for students based upon individual assessment, coordination of services, identification of resources, and implementation of activities. The program shall require demonstrated competence in:

(a) designing, planning, and coordinating age-appropriate social integration and transition programs within regular school and community environments;

(b) the requirements specified in Subsections 9(A)(2)(a), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

(3) Implementation: actualization of planning and utilization of effective pedagogy across levels including development, remedial, functional, and compensatory. The program shall require demonstrated competence in:

(a) knowledge of scope and sequence across functional life skill, academic, behavior, and life skills;

(b) conducting general case analysis of performance demands;

(c) the requirements specified in Subsections 9(A)(3)(c), (d), (f), (g), and (h).

(4) Evaluation: monitoring student progress; formative and summary program evaluation. The program shall require demonstrated competence in the requirements specified in Subsection 9(A)(4).

C. Hearing Impaired Endorsement: The teacher preparation program of an institution may be approved by the Board if it meets the standards prescribed in the Standards for State Approval of Teacher Education for hearing impaired specialists.

D. Visually Impaired Endorsement: The teacher preparation program of an institution may be approved by the Board if it meets the standards prescribed in the Standards for State Approval of Teacher Education for visually impaired specialists.

R277-504-10. Standards for Approval of Programs for Communication Disorders Certificates.

A. Speech Pathology Endorsement: The preparation program for Speech-Language Pathologists of an institution may be approved by the Board if it meets the standards prescribed in the Standards for State Approval of Teacher Education for speech-language pathologists.

B. Audiology Endorsement: The preparation program for audiologists of an institution may be approved by the Board if it meets the standards prescribed in the Standards for State Approval of Teacher Education for audiologists.

KEY: teacher certification, professional education, accreditation

April 7, 1998 Art X Sec 3

Notice of Continuation September 7, 2004 53A-1-402(1)(a)
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-521. Professional Specialist Licensing.
R277-521-1. Definitions.

A. "Accredited college or university" means a school or institution which is sanctioned through a review process by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education.

B. "License" means an authorization issued by the Board which permits the holder to serve in a professional capacity in public school administration.

C. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

D. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

E. "Volunteer or work experience with the public schools" means regular time spent at specific volunteer assignments such as school board member; regular school district employee; regular classroom volunteer or tutor; or local, regional or state PTA board member under the direction of licensed personnel.

R277-521-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 53A-6-104(1) which authorizes the Board to issue licenses for educators, and Section 53A-1-401(3) allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to establish standards for licencing of professional specialists and administrators.

R277-521-3. Level 1 License.

A. Finance and Statistics: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week in a school district or by the Board may be eligible for this license if the individual satisfies the following:

(1) has a minimum of a Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in accounting, finance, business statistics or a related area; and

(2) can demonstrate at least minimal experience in education which may include:

(a) four semester hours or the quarter hour equivalent from an accredited college or university in education-related classes;

(b) a minimum of five hours of USOE or district inservice in education related classes; or

(c) volunteer or work experience or education experience with the public schools.

(3) submits documentation of education courses or related experience, or both, for evaluation and approval by section/department staff.

B. Law and Legislation: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week by a school district or by the Board, may be eligible for the professional specialist license if the individual satisfies the following:

(1) active member of the Utah State Bar; and

(2) can demonstrate at least minimal experience in education which may include:

(a) four semester hours or the quarter hour equivalent from an accredited college or university in education-related classes;

(b) a minimum of five hours of USOE or district inservice in education related classes; or

(c) volunteer or work experience or education experience with the public schools.

(3) submits documentation of education courses or related experience, or both, for evaluation and approval by section/department staff.

C. Evaluation and Assessment: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week by a school district or by the Board, shall be eligible for the professional specialist license if the individual satisfies the following:

(1) has a minimum of a Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in psychology, education, or educational psychology; and

(2) can demonstrate at least minimal experience in education which may include:

(a) four semester hours or the quarter hour equivalent from an accredited college or university in education-related classes;

(b) a minimum of five hours of USOE or district inservice in education related classes; or

(c) volunteer or work experience or education experience with the public schools.

(3) submits documentation of education courses or related experience, or both, for evaluation and approval by section/department staff.

R277-521-4. Level 2 License.

A. Finance and Statistics: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week in a school district or by the Board shall be eligible for this license if the individual satisfies all applicable conditions under R277-521-3A and the following:

(1) has completed a Masters degree in accounting, finance, business statistics or a related area, or CPA (certified public accountant) from an accredited college or university; and

(2) provides documentation of significant educational experience such as:

(a) 10-12 hours education-related or supervisor-approved course work; or

(b) 20 hours USOE or district inservice in education-related classes; or

(3) provides documentation of significant volunteer or work experience as demonstrated by increased levels of responsibilities as defined under R277-521-1D or education experience.

B. Law and Legislation: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week in a school district or by the Board shall be eligible for this license if the individual satisfies all applicable conditions under R277-521-3B and the following:

(1) has completed 20 semester hours or equivalent quarter hours from an accredited college or university in:

(a) educational administration; or

(b) educational instruction; or

(c) supervisor-approved course work; or

(2) provides documentation of significant educational experience such as:

(a) 10-12 hours education-related or supervisor-approved course work; or

(b) 20 hours USOE or district inservice in education-related classes; or

(3) provides documentation of significant volunteer or work experience as demonstrated by increased levels of responsibilities as outlined under R277-521-1D.

C. Evaluation and Assessment: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week in a school district or by the Board shall be eligible for this license if the individual satisfies all applicable conditions under R277-521-3C and the following:

(1) has completed 20 semester hours or equivalent quarter hours beyond the Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in:

(a) educational psychology; or

(b) supervisor-approved course work; and

(2) provides documentation of significant educational experience such as:

(a) 10-12 hours education-related or supervisor-approved course work; or

(b) 20 hours USOE or district inservice in education-related classes; or

(3) significant volunteer or work experience as demonstrated by increased levels of responsibilities as outlined under R277-521-1D.

R277-521-5. Level 3 License.

A. Finance and Statistics: An individual employed at least

20 hours per week in a school district or by the Board shall be eligible for this license if the individual satisfies all applicable conditions under R277-521-3A and R277-521-4A and the following:

(1) has completed a Doctorate or Masters degree in accounting, finance, business statistics or a related area, and a CPA consistent with Section 53A-6-103(9)(d); and

(2) has earned a teacher, counselor, or administrative license.

B. School Law and Legislation: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week in a school district or by the Board shall be eligible for this license if the individual satisfies all applicable conditions under R277-521-3B and R277-521-4B and the following:

(1) has completed a Doctorate other than law consistent with Section 53A-6-103(9)(d) and at least a Masters degree in a USOE-approved area of study; and

(2) has earned a teacher, counselor, or administrative license.

C. Evaluation and Assessment: An individual employed at least 20 hours per week in a school district or by the Board shall be eligible for this license if the individual satisfies all applicable conditions under R277-521-3C and R277-521-4C and the following:

(1) has completed a Doctorate consistent with Section 53A-6-103(9)(d); and

(2) has earned a teacher, counselor, or administrative license.

R277-521-6. Other Requirements.

A. An applicant for licensing under R277-521 shall satisfy the criminal background check requirements under Section 53A-6-401.

B. An applicant for licensing under R277-521 shall satisfy professional development requirements under Section 53A-6-104(2) and R277-501.

KEY: education, license
September 4, 2002 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 7, 2004 **53A-6-104(1)**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-714. Dissemination of Information About Juvenile Offenders.
R277-714-1. Definitions.

A. "FERPA" means the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, a federal law designed to protect the privacy of students' education records. The law is hereby incorporated by reference.

B. "GRAMA" means the Government Records Access and Management Act, Chapter 2, Title 63, a Utah law designed to govern access to and control of government records.

C. "Superintendent" means the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

R277-714-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision over public schools in the Board, Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, and Section 53A-11-1003 which directs the Board to adopt rules governing the dissemination of information about violent juvenile offenders in the public schools.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide procedures for school districts to follow in notifying school personnel of violent offenders in their schools and for protecting the confidentiality of the information.

R277-714-3. Dissemination of Information.

A. The dissemination of any information about students between agencies and among district superintendents and schools shall be consistent with FERPA and GRAMA, including applicable time periods and protection of private information.

B. Each school district shall establish by policy which staff members have authority to receive private information about students, depending upon the offense and the circumstances. This policy shall be approved by the local board of education and available to parents and students upon request.

C. A dispute regarding the dissemination of information shall be decided in favor of a student's rights to privacy, except in the event of apparent imminent danger to persons or property.

KEY: public education, dissemination of information, juvenile offenders

1994	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 7, 2004	**53A-1-401(3)**
	53A-11-1003

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-725. Electronic High School.
R277-725-1. Definitions.

A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

B. "Electronic high school" means a rigorous program offering 9-12 grade level courses delivered over the Internet and coordinated by the USOE.

C. "Home-schooled student" means a student who attends no more than two regularly scheduled classes or courses in a public school per semester as defined under Section 53A-11-102.

D. "Open entry/open exit" means:

(1) a method of instructional delivery that allows for flexible scheduling in response to individual student needs or requirements and demonstrated competency when knowledge and skills have been mastered; and

(2) students have the flexibility to begin or end study at any time, progress through course material at their own pace, and demonstrate competency when knowledge and skills have been mastered.

E. "Unit of credit" means credit awarded for courses taken with school district/school approval and successfully completed by students. A student may also earn units of credit by demonstrating subject mastery through district/school approved methods.

F. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

R277-725-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution, Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of the public schools in the Board, Section 53A-1-401(3) which authorizes the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, and Section 53A-17a-131.15 which directs the Board to have a rule for distribution of funds for the electronic high school program.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide minimum standards, definitions, and procedures for distribution of funds and coordination of the electronic high school program.

R277-725-3. Electronic High School Funding.

A. Funds appropriated by the Legislature for the electronic high school program shall be distributed by the Utah State Office of Education.

B. The Utah State Office of Education may designate a fiscal agent to pay teachers' salaries, course development fees, software licensing fees, and accreditation dues.

R277-725-4. Courses and Credit.

A. Curriculum, course offerings and course availability shall be determined by the USOE Electronic High School Principal following consultation with school district personnel and USOE specialists to determine demand and curriculum requirements.

B. Courses shall be offered in an open-entry open-exit format.

C. Courses shall be designed to be competency-based, with no specific student seat time requirement. (Historically, the average course takes the average student 175 to 200 hours to successfully complete a one-credit course).

D. Credits that students earn through the electronic high school shall be accepted by schools or school districts consistent with this rule.

R277-725-5. Student Eligibility for Enrollment.

A. There are no age or grade restrictions for Utah students to enroll in electronic high school courses.

B. Students are accepted into electronic high school courses on a first-come first-served basis.

C. A student may register for electronic high school course(s) following approval from the student's residence area secondary school counselor, consistent with the student's SEP/SEOP.

D. The school counselor shall assist students in evaluating courses required for and offered through the electronic high school.

R277-725-6. Electronic High School Services to Students with Disabilities.

Students with disabilities who may need additional services or resources and who seek to enroll in electronic high school classes may request appropriate accommodations through the students' assigned schools or school districts.

R277-725-7. Student Fees or Tuition.

A. Electronic high school courses are provided to students who are Utah residents, as defined under Section 53A-2-201(1), free of charge.

B. Non-resident students may enroll in electronic high school courses for a fee of $100 per course per semester provided that the course can accommodate additional students.

R277-725-8. Teacher Requirements and Payments.

A. All electronic high school teachers are licensed Utah educators consistent with Section 53A-6.

B. Electronic high school teachers are paid a salary determined by the electronic high school salary schedule and negotiated to the extent necessary with the USOE Electronic High School Principal.

C. All electronic high school teachers shall be subject to laws and administrative rules for Utah educators, including the state and federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, Sections 53A-13-301 and 302, and 20 U.S.C. Section 1232g and 34 C.F.R. Part 99; child abuse reporting requirements; and Professional Standards for Utah Educators, R686-103.

R277-725-9. Electronic High School Diploma.

A. Three types of students may be eligible for an electronic high school diploma:

(1) a home-schooled student;

(2) a student who has dropped out of school as defined under R277-419 and whose original high school class has graduated; and

(3) a student who is identified by his resident school district as ineligible for graduation from a traditional high school program for specific reasons.

B. Graduation criteria

(1) Students shall satisfy all requirements established by R277-700 for a high school diploma.

(2) Students who seek an electronic high school diploma shall be required to satisfy the requirements of the Participation Skills and Techniques and Individualized Lifetime Activity courses which are Core classes required for high school graduation. Students may satisfy course requirements through district-approved activities outside of the Electronic High School program.

C. Awarding of diplomas

(1) Diplomas shall be awarded to electronic high school graduates at least annually.

(2) An annual commencement program may be offered by the USOE. Electronic high school graduates may voluntarily participate.

D. Additional provisions

(1) The USOE shall provide graduation information upon request to interested prospective graduates.

(2) The USOE and resident school district personnel shall assist prospective graduates, to the extent of resources available, with transcript evaluation and suggestions for completing graduation requirements required beyond the electronic high

school curriculum.

KEY: electronic high school
September 2, 2004 **Art X Sec 3**
53A-1-401(3)
53A-17a-131.15

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-760. Flow Through Funds for Students at Risk.
R277-760-1. Definitions.

A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

B. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

C. "Application funds" means the annual legislative appropriation that will be awarded to districts by application.

D. "WPU" means weighted pupil unit: the basic unit used to calculate the amount of state funds a school district may receive through a given program.

E. "Student at risk" means any student who because of his individual needs, requires some kind of uniquely designed intervention in order to achieve literacy, graduate, and be prepared for transition from school to post school options.

F. "Small school district" means a school district which does not generate the minimum base because of size and district characteristics.

G. "The MASTER PLAN FOR SERVICES FOR STUDENTS AT RISK" is a planning document which provides for an appropriate and effective education system for all students, including those at risk. The PLAN is designed to enable students to become functioning members of the community, pursue post-secondary education or career training, and find and maintain employment leading to economic security.

R277-760-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control of public schools in the Board, by Section 53A-17a-121(1)(2) which requires funds appropriated for students at risk to be distributed according to standards set by the Board, by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, and by 63-75-4 which creates the State Council for At Risk Children and Youth.

B. The purpose of this rule is to distribute at risk flow through funds to school districts.

R277-760-3. Distribution of Funds.

The annual state legislative appropriation for students at risk shall be awarded to Utah school districts:

(1) using a formula which takes into account selected prior year WPU's per district and a district's low-income population; and

(2) to guarantee a minimum base of no less than $18,600 for small school districts.

R277-760-4. Appropriate Expenditure of At Risk Flow Through Funds.

A. A school district shall use its share of the appropriation consistent with the MASTER PLAN FOR SERVICES FOR STUDENTS AT RISK.

B. The USOE may evaluate district programs in conjunction with at risk advisory groups.

KEY: dropouts, exceptional children
April 15, 1996 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 7, 2005 **53A-17a-121(1)(2)**
53A-1-401(3)
63-75-4

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-200. Underground Storage Tanks: Definitions.
R311-200-1. Definitions.

(a) Refer to Section 19-6-402 for definitions not found in this rule.

(b) For purposes of underground storage tank rules:

(1) "Actively participated" for the purpose of the certification programs means that the individual applying for certification must have had operative experience for the entire project from start to finish, whether it be an installation or a removal.

(2) "As built drawing" (as constructed drawing, record drawing) for purpose of notification refers to a drawing to scale of newly constructed USTs. The UST shall be referenced to buildings, streets and limits of the excavation. Drawing size shall be limited to 8-1/2" x 11" if possible, but shall in no case be larger than 11" x 17".

(3) "Automatic line leak detector test" means a test that simulates a leak, and causes the leak detector to restrict or shut off the flow of regulated substance through the piping or trigger an audible or visual alarm.

(4) "Backfill" means any foreign material, usually pea gravel or sand, which usually differs from the native soil and is used to support or cover the underground storage tank system.

(5) "Burden" means the addition of the percentage of indirect costs which are added to raw labor costs.

(6) "Certificate" means a document that evidences certification.

(7) "Certification" means approval by the Executive Secretary or the Board to engage in the activity applied for by the individual.

(8) "Change-in-service" means the continued use of an UST to store a non-regulated substance.

(9) "Confirmation sample" means an environmental sample taken, excluding closure samples as outlined in Section R311-205-2, during soil overexcavation or any other remedial or investigation activities conducted for the purpose of determining the extent and degree of contamination.

(10) "Customary, reasonable and legitimate expenses" means costs incurred during the investigation, abatement and corrective actions that address a release which are normally charged according to accepted industry standards, and which must be justified in an audit as an appropriate cost. The costs must be directly related to the tasks performed.

(11) "Customary, reasonable and legitimate work" means work for investigation, abatement and corrective action that is required to reduce contamination at a site to levels that are protective of human health and the environment. Acceptable levels may be established by risk-based analysis and taking into account current or probable land use as determined by the Executive Secretary following the criteria in R311-211.

(12) "Department" means the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

(13) "Eligible exempt underground storage tank" for the purpose of eligibility for the Utah Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund means a tank specified in 19-6-415(1).

(14) "Environmental Consultant" or "Consultant" is an individual who provides or contracts to provide information, an opinion, or advice for a fee, or in conjunction with services for which a fee is charged, relating to underground storage tank management, release abatement, investigation, corrective action, or evaluation.

(15) "Environmental sample" is a groundwater, surface water, air, or soil sample collected, using appropriate methods, for the purpose of evaluating environmental contamination.

(16) "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(17) "Expeditiously disposed of" means disposed of as soon as practical so as not to become a potential threat to human health or safety or the environment, whether foreseen or unforeseen as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(18) "Fiscal year" means a period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the following year.

(19) "Full installation" for the purposes of 19-6-411(2) means the installation of an underground storage tank.

(20) "Groundwater sample" is a sample of water from below the surface of the ground collected according to protocol established in Rule R311-205.

(21) "Groundwater and soil sampler" is the person who performs environmental sampling for compliance with Utah underground storage tank rules.

(22) "In use" means that an operational, inactive or abandoned underground storage tank contains a regulated substance, sludge, dissolved fractions, or vapor which may pose a threat to human health, safety or the environment as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(23) "Lapse" in reference to the Certificate of Compliance and coverage under the Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund, means to terminate automatically.

(24) "Native soil" means any soil that is not backfill material, which is naturally occurring and is most representative of the localized subsurface lithology and geology.

(25) "Notice of agency action" means any enforcement notice, notice of violation, notice of non-compliance, order, or letter issued to an individual for the purpose of obtaining compliance with underground storage tank rules and regulations.

(26) "Occurrence" in reference to Subsection R311-208-4 means a separate petroleum fuel delivery to a single tank.

(27) "Owners and operators" means either an owner or operator, or both owner and operator.

(28) "Overexcavation" means any soil removed in an effort to investigate or remediate in addition to the minimum amount required to remove the UST or take environmental samples during UST closure activities as outlined in Section R311-205-2.

(29) "Permanently closed" means underground storage tanks that are removed from service following guidelines in 40 CFR Part 280 Subpart G adopted by Section R311-202.

(30) "Petroleum storage tank" means a storage tank that contains petroleum as defined by Section 19-6-402(20).

(31) "Petroleum storage tank fee" means the fee which capitalizes the Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund as established in Section 19-6-409.

(32) "Petroleum storage tank trust fund" means the fund created by Section 19-6-409.

(33) "Registration fee" means underground storage tank registration fee.

(34) "Regulated substance" means any substance defined in section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act "CERCLA" of 1980, but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C, and petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure, 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. The term "regulated substance" includes petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading, and finishing, and includes motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

(35) "Site assessment" or "site check" is an evaluation of the level of contamination at a site which contains or has contained an UST.

(36) "Site assessment report" is a summary of relevant information describing the surface and subsurface conditions at

a facility following any abatement, investigation or assessment, monitoring, remediation or corrective action activities as outlined in Rule R311-202, Subparts E and F.

(37) "Site investigation" is work performed by the owner or operator, or his designee, when gathering information for reports required for Utah underground storage tank rules.

(38) "Site plat" for purpose of notification, or reporting, refers to a drawing to scale of USTs in reference to the facility. The scale should be dimensioned appropriately. Drawing size shall be limited to 8-1/2" x 11" if possible, but shall in no case be larger than 11" x 17". The site plat should include the following: property boundaries; streets and orientation; buildings or adjacent structures surrounding the facility; present or former UST(s); extent of any excavation(s) and known contamination and location and volume of any stockpiled soil; locations and depths of all environmental samples collected; locations and total depths of monitoring wells, soil borings or other measurement or data points; type of ground-cover; utility conduits; local land use; surface water drainage; and other relevant features.

(39) "Site under control" means that the site of a release has been actively addressed by the owner or operator who has taken the following measures:

(A) Fire and explosion hazards have been abated.

(B) Free flow of the product out of the tank has been stopped.

(C) Free product is being removed from the soil, groundwater or surface water according to a work plan or corrective action plan approved by the Executive Secretary.

(D) Alternative water supplies have been provided to affected parties whose original water supply has been contaminated by the release.

(E) A soil or groundwater management plan or both have been submitted for approval by the Executive Secretary.

(40) "Soil sample" is a sample collected following the protocol established in Rule R311-205.

(41) "Surface water sample" is a sample of water, other than a groundwater sample, collected according to protocol established in Rule R311-205.

(42) "Tank" is a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of non-earthen materials, such as concrete, steel, or plastic, that provide structural support.

(43) "UAPA-exempt orders" are orders that are exempt from requirements of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act under Section 63-46b-1(2)(k), Utah Code Annot.

(44) "Underground storage tank" or "UST" means any one or combination of tanks, including underground pipes connected thereto and any underground ancillary equipment and containment system, that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which, including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto, is ten percent or more beneath the surface of the ground, regulated under Subtitle I, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 6991c et seq.

(45) "Underground storage tank registration fee" means the fee assessed by Section 19-6-408 on tanks located in Utah.

(46) "UST inspection" is the inspection required by state and federal underground storage tank rules and regulations during the installation, testing, repairing, operation or maintenance, and removal of regulated underground storage tank.

(47) "UST inspector" is an individual who performs underground storage tank inspections for compliance with state and federal rules and regulations.

(48) "UST installation" means the installation of an underground storage tank, including construction, placing into operation, building or assembling an underground storage tank in the field. It includes any operation that is critical to the integrity of the system and to the protection of the environment, which includes:

(A) pre-installation tank testing, tank site preparation including anchoring, tank placement, and backfilling;

(B) vent and product piping assembly;

(C) cathodic protection installation, service, and repair;

(D) internal lining;

(E) secondary containment construction; and

(F) UST repair and service.

(49) "UST installation permit fee" means the fee established by Section 19-6-411(2)(a)(ii).

(50) "UST installer" means an individual who engages in underground storage tank installation.

(51) "UST removal" means the removal of an underground storage tank system, including permanently closing and taking out of service all or part of an underground storage tank.

(52) "UST remover" means an individual who engages in underground storage tank removal.

(53) "UST tester" means an individual who engages in UST testing.

(54) "UST testing" means a testing method which can detect leaks in an underground storage tank system, or testing for compliance with corrosion protection requirements. Testing methods must meet applicable performance standards of 40 CFR 280.40(a)(3), 280.43(c), and 280.44(b) for tank and product piping tightness testing, 280.44(a) for automatic line leak detector testing, and 280.31(b) for cathodic protection testing.

KEY: hazardous substances, petroleum, underground storage tanks

September 9, 2004 19-6-105

Notice of Continuation March 6, 2002 19-6-403

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-201. Underground Storage Tanks: Certification Programs.
R311-201-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Rule R311-200.

R311-201-2. Certification Requirement.

(a) Certified UST Consultant. After December 31, 1995, no person shall provide or contract to provide information, opinions, or advice relating to UST release management, abatement, investigation, corrective action, or evaluation for a fee, or in connection with the services for which a fee is charged, without having certification to conduct these activities, except as outlined in Subsections 19-6-402(6)(b)(i), 19-6-402(6)(b)(ii) and R311-204-5(b). The Certified UST Consultant shall be the person directly overseeing UST release-related work. The Certified UST Consultant shall make pertinent project management decisions and be responsible for ensuring that all aspects of UST-related work are performed in an appropriate manner, and all related documentation for work performed submitted to the Executive Secretary shall contain the Certified UST Consultant's signature. After December 31, 1995, any release abatement, investigation, and corrective action work performed by a person who is not certified or who is not working under the direct supervision of a Certified UST Consultant, and is performed for compliance with Utah underground storage tank release-related rules, except as outlined in Subsections 19-6-402(6)(b)(i), 19-6-402(6)(b)(ii) and R311-204-5(b), may be rejected by the Executive Secretary.

(b) UST Inspector. After December 31, 1989, no person shall conduct underground storage tank inspection for determining compliance with Utah underground storage tank rules without having certification to conduct these activities. After December 31, 1989, no owner or operator shall allow any underground storage tank inspections for determining compliance with Utah underground storage tank rules to be conducted on a tank under their ownership or operation unless the person conducting the tank inspection is certified according to Rule R311-201.

(c) UST tester. After December 31, 1989, no person shall conduct UST testing without having certification to conduct such activities. After December 31, 1989, no owner or operator shall allow UST testing to be conducted on an UST under their ownership or operation unless the person conducting the UST testing is certified according to Rule R311-201. Certification by the Executive Secretary under this Rule for tank, line and leak detector testing shall apply only to the specific UST testing equipment and procedures for which the UST tester has been successfully trained by the manufacturer of the equipment or by training determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training. The Executive Secretary may issue a limited certification restricting the type of UST testing the applicant can perform.

(d) Groundwater and soil sampler. After December 31, 1989, no person shall conduct groundwater or soil sampling for determining levels of contamination which may have occurred from regulated underground storage tanks without having certification to conduct these activities. After December 31, 1989, no owner or operator shall allow any groundwater or soil sampling for determining levels of contamination which may have occurred from regulated underground storage tanks to be conducted on a tank under their ownership or operation unless the person conducting the groundwater or soil sampling is certified according to Rule R311-201.

(e) UST Installer. After January 1, 1991, no person shall install an underground storage tank without having certification or the on-site supervision of an individual having certification to conduct these activities. After January 1, 1991, no owner or operator shall allow the installation of an underground storage tank to be conducted on a tank under their ownership or operation unless the person installing the tank is certified according to Rule R311-201. The Executive Secretary may issue a limited certification restricting the type of UST installation the applicant can perform.

(f) UST Remover. After January 1, 1991, no person shall remove an underground storage tank without having certification or the on-site supervision of an individual having certification to conduct these activities. After January 1, 1991, no owner or operator shall allow the removal of an underground storage tank to be conducted on a tank under their ownership or operation unless the person conducting the tank removal is certified according to Rule R311-201.

R311-201-3. Application for Certification.

(a) Any individual may apply for certification by paying any applicable fees and by submitting an application to the Executive Secretary to demonstrate that the applicant

(1) meets applicable eligibility requirements specified in Subsection R311-201-4 and

(2) will maintain the applicable performance standards specified in Subsection R311-201-6 after receiving a certificate.

(b) Applications submitted under Subsection R311-201-3(a) shall be reviewed by the Executive Secretary for determination of eligibility for certification. If the Executive Secretary determines that the applicant meets the applicable eligibility requirements described in Subsection R311-201-4 and meets the standards described in Subsection R311-201-6, the Executive Secretary shall issue to the applicant a certificate.

(c) Certification for all certificate holders shall be effective for a period of two years from the date of issuance, unless revoked before the expiration date pursuant to Section R311-201-9 or inactivated pursuant to Section R311-201-8. Certificates shall be subject to periodic renewal pursuant to Subsection R311-201-5.

R311-201-4. Eligibility for Certification.

(a) Certified UST Consultant.

(1) Training. For initial and renewal certification, an applicant must meet Occupational Safety and Health Agency safety training requirements in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and any other applicable safety training, as required by federal and state law, and within a six-month period prior to application must complete an approved training course or equivalent in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include the following areas: state and federal statutes, rules and regulations, groundwater and soil sampling, and other applicable and related Department of Environmental Quality policies.

(2) Experience. Each applicant must provide with the application a signed statement or other evidence demonstrating three years, within the past seven years, of appropriately related experience in underground storage tank release abatement, investigation, and corrective action, or an equivalent combination of appropriate education and experience, as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(3) Education. Each applicant must provide with the application college transcripts or other evidence demonstrating the following:

(A) a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university with major study in environmental health, engineering, biological, chemical, environmental, or physical science, or a specialized or related scientific field, or equivalent education/experience as determined by the Executive Secretary;

(B) a professional engineering certificate licensed under Title 58, Chapter 22, of the Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Licensing Act or equivalent certification as determined by the Executive Secretary; or

(C) a professional geologist certificate licensed under Title 58, Chapter 76 of the Professional Geologist Licensing Act, or equivalent certification as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(4) Initial Certification Examination. Each applicant who is not certified pursuant to R311-201-3 must successfully pass an initial certification examination or equivalent administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial examination based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(a)(1).

(5) Renewal Certification Examination. Certified UST Consultants seeking to renew their certification pursuant to R311-201-5 must successfully pass a renewal certification examination or equivalent administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the renewal examination based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(a)(1). The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(6) Examination for Revoked or Expired Certification. Any applicant who is not a Certified UST Consultant on the date the renewal certification examination is given, because the consultant's prior UST Consultant certification was revoked or expired prior to completing a renewal application, must successfully pass the initial certification examination administered under R311-201-4(a)(4).

(b) UST Inspector.

(1) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank inspector training course or equivalent within the six month period prior to application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary and shall include instruction in the following areas: corrosion, geology, hydrology, tank handling, tank testing, product piping testing, disposal, safety, sampling methodology, state site inspection protocol, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be established by the Executive Secretary. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(2) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(b)(1), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(c) UST Tester.

(1) Financial Assurance. An applicant or applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers UST testing and which, in combination, represent an unencumbered value of the largest UST testing contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or $50,000, whichever is greater. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the certification application.

(2) Training.

(A) Tank and product piping tightness testing, and automatic line leak detector testing. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully passed a training course conducted by the manufacturer of the UST testing equipment that he will be using, or a training course determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training, in the correct use of the necessary equipment, and testing procedures required to operate the UST test system. An applicant for renewal of certification must have successfully passed an appropriate refresher training course conducted by the manufacturer of the UST testing equipment that he will be using, or training as determined by the Executive Secretary to be equivalent to the manufacturer training, in the correct use of the necessary equipment, and testing procedures required to operate the UST test system. For renewal certification, refresher training or equivalent must be completed within one year prior to the expiration date of the certificate. In addition, an applicant must complete underground storage tank testers training within the six month period prior to application in a program approved by the Executive Secretary to provide training to include applicable and related areas of state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be established by the Executive Secretary. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(B) Cathodic protection testing. For initial and renewal of certification, the applicant shall provide documentation of training as a "Cathodic protection tester" as defined in 40 CFR 280.12. The applicant shall provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Performance Standards of Equipment. An applicant shall submit documentation that demonstrates the UST testing equipment used by the applicant meets performance standards of 40 CFR Part 280.40(a)(3), 280.43(c), and 280.44(b) for tank and product piping tightness testing. This documentation shall be obtained through an independent lab, professional engineering firm, or other independent organization or individual approved by the Executive Secretary. The documentation shall be submitted at the time of application for certification.

(4) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(c)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(d) Groundwater and soil sampler.

(1) Training. For initial certification an applicant shall successfully complete an underground storage tank groundwater and soil sampler training course or equivalent within the six month period prior to application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary and shall include instruction in the following areas: chain of custody, decontamination, EPA testing methods, groundwater and soil sampling protocol, preservation of samples during transportation, coordination with Utah certified labs, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. Renewal certification training will be determined by the Executive Secretary. The applicant shall provide documentation of training with the application.

(2) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and subsequent examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(d)(1), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(e) UST Installer.

(1) Financial assurance. An applicant or the applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which

covers underground storage tank installation and which, in combination, represents an unencumbered value of not less than the largest underground storage tank installation contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or $250,000, whichever is greater. Evidence of financial assurance shall be provided with the application. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the application.

(2) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank installer training course or equivalent within the six-month period prior to the application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary, and shall include instruction in the following areas: tank installation, preinstallation tank testing, product piping testing, excavation, anchoring, backfilling, secondary containment, leak detection methods, piping, electrical, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Experience. Each applicant must provide with his application a sworn statement or other evidence that he has actively participated in a minimum of three underground storage tank installations.

(4) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(e)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

(f) UST Remover.

(1) Financial assurance. An applicant or the applicant's employer shall have insurance, surety bonds, liquid company assets or other appropriate kinds of financial assurance which covers underground storage tank removal and which, in combination, represents an unencumbered value of not less than the largest underground storage tank removal contract performed by the applicant or the applicant's employer, as appropriate, during the previous two years, or $250,000, whichever is greater. Evidence of financial assurance shall be provided with the application. An applicant who uses his employer's financial assurance must also provide evidence of his employer's approval of the application.

(2) Training. For initial certification, an applicant must have successfully completed an underground storage tank remover approved training course or equivalent within the six-month period prior to the application. The training course shall be approved by the Executive Secretary and shall include instruction in the following areas: tank removal, tank removal safety practices, state and federal statutes, rules and regulations. The applicant must provide documentation of training with the application.

(3) Experience. Each applicant must provide with his application a sworn statement or other evidence that he has actively participated in a minimum of three underground storage tank removals.

(4) Certification Examination. An applicant must successfully pass a certification examination administered under the direction of the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall determine the content of the initial and renewal examinations, based on the training requirements as outlined in Subsection R311-201-4(f)(2), and the standards and criteria against which the applicant will be evaluated. The Executive Secretary may offer a renewal certification examination that is less comprehensive than the initial certification examination.

R311-201-5. Renewal.

(a) A certificate holder may apply for certificate renewal not more than six months prior to the expiration date of the certificate by:

(1) submitting a completed application form to demonstrate that the applicant meets the applicable eligibility requirements described in R311-201-4 and meets the applicable performance standards specified in R311-201-6;

(2) paying any applicable fees, and

(3) passing a certification renewal examination.

(b) If the Executive Secretary determines that the applicant meets the applicable eligibility requirements of R311-201-4 and the applicable performance standards of R311-201-6, the Executive Secretary shall reissue the certificate to the applicant.

(c) Renewal certificates shall be issued for a period equal to the initial certification period, and shall be subject to inactivation under R311-201-8 and revocation under R311-201-9.

(d) Any applicant who has a certification which has been revoked or expired for more than two years prior to submitting a renewal application shall successfully satisfy the training and certification examination requirements for initial certification under R311-201-4 for the applicable certificate before receiving the renewal certification, except as provided in R311-201-4(a)(6) for certified UST consultants.

R311-201-6. Standards of Performance.

(a) Certified UST Consultant. An individual who provides UST consulting services in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display the certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding UST release-related consulting in this state;

(3) shall provide, or shall associate appropriate personnel in order to provide a high level of experience and expertise in release abatement, investigation, or corrective action;

(4) shall perform, or take steps to ensure that work is performed with skill, care, and diligence consistent with a high level of experience and expertise in release abatement, investigation, or corrective action;

(5) shall perform work and submit documentation in a timely manner as determined by the Executive Secretary and in a format established by the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation, as outlined in the most recent Consultant's Day Seminar Handbook;

(6) shall review and certify by signature any documentation submitted to the Executive Secretary in accordance with UST release-related compliance;

(7) shall ensure and certify by signature all pertinent release abatement, investigation, and corrective action work performed under the direct supervision of a Certified UST Consultant;

(8) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing environmental sampling for compliance with Utah underground storage tank rules, or report the results indicating that a release may have occurred, to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(9) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted; and,

(10) shall not participate in any other activities regulated under Rule R311-201 without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(b) UST Inspector. An individual who performs underground storage tank inspecting for the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules

and regulations regarding underground storage tank inspecting in this state;

(3) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank inspecting to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(4) shall conduct inspections of USTs and records to determine compliance with this rule only as authorized by the Executive Secretary.

(5) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(6) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted; and,

(7) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(c) UST Tester. An individual who performs UST testing in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding UST testing in this state;

(3) shall perform all work in a manner that there is no release of the contents of the tank;

(4) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank testing to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(5) shall assure that all operations of UST testing which are critical to the integrity of the system and to the protection of the environment shall be supervised by a certified person;

(6) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(7) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted where the manner of the activity would increase the possibility of a release or suspected release from an underground storage tank or which would falsify UST testing results of the underground storage tank system;

(8) shall perform work in a manner that the integrity of the underground storage tank system is maintained; and,

(9) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(d) Groundwater and soil sampler. An individual who performs environmental sampling for compliance with Utah underground storage tank rules:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding underground storage tank sampling in this state;

(3) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing groundwater or soil sampling or report the results indicating that a release may have occurred to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(4) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(5) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted; and,

(6) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(e) UST Installer. An individual who performs underground storage tank installation in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding underground storage tank installation in this state;

(3) shall perform all work in a manner that there is no release of the contents of the tank;

(4) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank installation to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(5) shall assure that all operations of tank installation which are critical to the integrity of the system and to the protection of the environment which includes preinstallation tank testing, tank site preparation including anchoring, tank placement, backfilling, cathodic protection installation, service, or repair, vent and product piping assembly, fill tube attachment, installation of tank manholes, pump installation, secondary containment construction, and UST repair shall be supervised by a certified person;

(6) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(7) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted where the manner of the activity would increase the possibility of a release from an underground storage tank; and

(8) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program.

(9) shall notify the Executive Secretary 30 days before installing or upgrading an UST.

(f) UST Remover. An individual who performs underground storage tank removal in the State of Utah:

(1) shall display his certificate upon request;

(2) shall comply with all local, state and federal laws and regulations regarding underground storage tank removal in this state;

(3) shall perform all work in a manner that there is no release of the contents of the tank;

(4) shall report the discovery of any release caused by or encountered in the course of performing tank removal to the local health district, local public safety office and the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours;

(5) shall assure that all operations of tank removal which are critical to safety and to the protection of the environment which includes removal of soil adjacent to the tank, disassembly of pipe, final removal of product and sludges from the tank, cleaning of the tank, purging or inerting of the tank, removal of the tank from the ground, and removal of the tank from the site shall be supervised by a certified person;

(6) shall not proceed to close a regulated UST without an approved closure plan, except as outlined in Subsection R311-204-2(b);

(7) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to any certificate application;

(8) shall not participate in fraudulent, unethical, deceitful or dishonest activity with respect to performance of work for which certification is granted where the manner of the activity would increase the possibility of a release from an underground storage tank; and

(9) shall not participate in any other regulated certification program activities without meeting all requirements of that certification program, except as outlined in Subsection R311-204-5(b).

R311-201-7. Denial of Certification and Appeal of Denial.

Any individual whose application or renewal application for certification or certification renewal is denied shall be provided with a written documentation by the Executive Secretary specifying the reason or reasons for denial. An applicant may appeal that determination to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board using the procedures specified

in Section 63-46b-1, et seq., and Rule R311-210.

R311-201-8. Inactivation of Certification.

If an applicant was certified based upon his employer's financial assurance, certification is contingent upon the applicant's continued employment by that employer. If the employer loses his financial assurance or the applicant leaves the employer, his certificate shall automatically be deemed inactive and he shall no longer be certified for purposes of this Rule. Inactive certificates may be reactivated by submitting a supplemental application with new financial assurances and payment of any applicable fees. Reactivated certificates shall be effective for the remainder of their original term unless subsequently revoked or inactivated before the end of that term.

R311-201-9. Revocation of Certification.

Upon receipt of evidence that a certificate holder does not meet one or more of the eligibility requirements specified in Section R311-201-4 or does not meet one or more of the performance standards specified in Section R311-201-6, the individual's certification may be revoked by the Executive Secretary. Any appeal proceedings by the individual shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 63-46b-1, et seq., using informal procedures.

R311-201-10. Reciprocity.

If the Executive Secretary determines that another state's certification program is equivalent to the certification program provided in this rule, the applicant successfully passes the Utah certification examination, and payment of any fees associated with this rule are made, he may issue a Utah certificate. The certificate will be valid until the expiration date of the previous state's certificate or the expiration of the certification period described in Section R311-201-3(c), as appropriate, whichever is first.

R311-201-11. Work Performed by Licensed Engineers or Geologists.

(a) All work that qualifies as Professional Engineering or the Practice of Engineering, as defined in Section 58-22-102, shall be performed by or under the personal direction of a licensed Professional Engineer, or as qualifying under exemptions stated in Section 58-22-305. All documents and other work products submitted to the division for work that is performed under Section 58-22-102, shall be stamped and signed by an individual licensed under Section 58-22-301.

(b) All work that qualifies as the Practice of Geology Before the Public, as defined in Section 58-76-102, shall be performed by or under the personal direction of a licensed Professional Geologist, or as qualifying under exemptions stated in Section 58-76-304. All documents and other work products submitted to the division, for work that is performed under Section 58-76-102, shall be stamped and signed by an individual licensed under Section 58-76-301.

KEY: hazardous substances, petroleum, underground storage tanks

September 9, 2004	**19-6-105**
Notice of Continuation March 6, 2002	**19-6-402**
	19-6-403

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-203. Underground Storage Tanks: Notification, New Installations, Registration Fees, and Testing Requirements.
R311-203-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Section R311-200.

R311-203-2. Notification.

(a) The owner or operator of an underground storage tank shall notify the Executive Secretary whenever:

(1) new USTs are brought into use;

(2) the owner or operator changes;

(3) changes are made to the tank or piping system; or

(4) release detection, corrosion protection, or spill or overfill prevention systems are installed, changed or upgraded.

(b) All notifications shall be submitted on the current approved notification form within 30 days of the completion of the work or the change of ownership.

(c) Notifications shall include the latitude and longitude of the facility.

(d) To satisfy the requirement of Subsection 19-6-407(1)(c) the certified installer shall:

(1) complete the appropriate section of the notification form to be submitted by the owner or operator, and ensure that the notification form is submitted by the owner or operator within 30 days of completion of the installation; or

(2) provide separate notification to the Executive Secretary within 60 days of the completion of the installation.

R311-203-3. New Installations, Permits.

(a) Certified UST installers who intend to perform any of the activities listed in R311-203-3(c) or R311-203-3(d)(1) through (4) shall notify the Executive Secretary at least 30 days before commencing the activity.

(b) The fees assessed under 19-6-411(2)(a)(i) shall be determined based on the number of full UST installations performed by the installation company in the 12 months previous to the fee due date. Installations for which the fee assessed under 19-6-411(2)(a)(ii) and R311-203-3(c) is charged shall count toward the total installations for the 12-month period.

(c) The UST installation company shall submit to the Executive Secretary an UST installation permit fee of $200 when the following work is performed on an UST system that has not qualified for a certificate of compliance before the commencement of the work:

(1) each full UST system installation;

(2) the installation of underground product piping for one or more tanks at a facility, separate from the installation of one or more tanks at a facility;

(3) the internal lining of a previously-existing tank;

(4) the installation of a cathodic protection system on one or more previously-existing tanks at a facility where the structural integrity of the UST was required to be assessed, or there is no documentation of a properly working cathodic protection system on the UST within 10 years of the proposed upgrade;

(5) the installation of a bladder in a tank, or any other retro-fit, replacement, or installation that requires the cutting of a manway into the tank, or

(6) installation of other UST system components as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(d) The UST installation permit fee shall not be required when the following activities are performed separately from the activities listed in R311-203-3(c):

(1) installation of spill prevention devices;

(2) installation of overfill prevention devices;

(3) installation of a leak detection monitoring system;

(4) installation of an automatic line leak detector; or

(5) replacement or repair of valves, dispensers, or leak detection system components.

(e) When a new UST system, tank only, or product piping only is installed, the owner or operator shall submit to the Executive Secretary a site plat or an as-built drawing, to scale, which shall include: the excavation, buildings, tanks, product lines, vent lines, cathodic protection systems, tank leak detection systems, and product line leak detection systems.

(f) For the purposes of Sections 19-6-411(2)(a)(ii), 19-6-407(1)(c), and R311-203-2(d), an installation shall be considered complete when:

(1) in the case of installation of a new UST system, tank only, or product piping only, the new installation first holds a regulated substance; or

(2) in the case of installation of the components listed in Section R311-203-3(c)(3) through R311-203-3(c)(6), the new installation is functional and the UST holds a regulated substance and is operational.

(g) If, before completion of an installation for which an UST installation permit fee is required, the owner or operator decides to install additional UST system components, the installer shall notify the Executive Secretary of the change. When additions are made, the UST installation permit fee shall not be increased unless the original UST installation permit fee would have been higher had the addition been considered at the time the original fee was determined.

(h) The number of UST installation companies performing work on a particular installation shall not be a factor in determining the UST installation permit fee for that installation. However, each installation company shall identify itself at the time the UST installation permit fee is paid.

R311-203-4. Underground Storage Tank Registration Fee.

(a) Registration fees shall be assessed by the Department against all tanks which are not permanently closed for the entire fiscal year, and shall be billed per facility.

(b) Registration fees shall be due on July 1 of the fiscal year for which the assessment is made, or, for underground storage tanks brought into use after the beginning of the fiscal year, underground storage tank registration fees shall be due when the tanks are brought into use, as a requirement for receiving a certificate of compliance.

(c) The Executive Secretary may waive all or part of the penalty assessed under Subsection 19-6-408(5) if no fuel has been dispensed from the tank on or after July 1, 1991 and if the tank has been properly closed according to Sections R311-204 and R311-205, or in other circumstances as approved by the Executive Secretary.

(d) The Executive Secretary shall issue a certificate of registration to owners or operators for individual underground storage tanks at a facility if:

(1) the tanks are in use or are temporarily closed according to 40 CFR Part 280 Subpart G; and,

(2) the underground storage tank registration fee has been paid.

(e) Pursuant to 19-6-408(5)(c), all past due registration fees, late payment penalties and interest must be paid before the Executive Secretary may issue or re-issue a certificate of compliance regardless of whether there is a new owner or operator at the facility. However, the Executive Secretary may decline active collection of past due registration fees, late payment penalties and interest if a certificate of compliance is not issued and the new owner or new operator properly closes the underground storage tanks within one year of becoming the new owner or operator of the facility.

R311-203-5. UST Testing Requirements.

(a) Tank tightness testing. The testing method must be able to test the UST system at the maximum level that could

contain regulated substances. Tanks with overfill prevention devices that prevent product from entering the upper portion of the tank may be tested at the maximum level allowed by the overfill device.

(b) Automatic line leak detector testing. Line leak detectors shall be tested annually for functionality according to 40 CFR 280.44(a) and R311-200-1(b)(3). An equivalent test may be approved by the Executive Secretary. The test shall simulate a leak and provide a determination based on the test whether the leak detector functions properly and meets the requirements of 40 CFR 280.44(a). If a sump sensor is used as an automatic line leak detector, the sensor shall be located as close as is practical to the lowest portion of the sump.

(c) Containment sump testing. When a sump sensor is used as a leak detector, the secondary containment sump shall be tested for tightness annually according to the manufacturer's guidelines or standards, or by another method approved by the Executive Secretary.

(d) Cathodic protection testing. Cathodic protection tests shall meet the inspection criteria outlined in 40 CFR 280.31(b)(2), or other criteria approved by the Executive Secretary. The tester who performs the test shall provide the following information: location of test points, test results in volts or millivolts, pass/fail determination for each tank, line, flex connector, or other UST system component tested, the criteria by which the pass/fail determination is made, and a site plat showing locations of test points.

(e) UST testers performing tank and line tightness testing shall include the following as part of the test report: pass/fail determination for each tank or line tested, the measured leak rate, the test duration, the product level for tank tests, the pressure used for pressure tests, the type of test, and the test equipment used.

KEY: fees, hazardous substances, petroleum, underground storage tanks

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R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-204. Underground Storage Tanks: Closure and Remediation.
R311-204-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Section R311-200.

R311-204-2. Underground Storage Tank Closure Plan.

(a) Owners or operators of all underground storage tanks or any portion thereof which are to be permanently closed or undergo change-in-service shall submit a permanent closure plan to the Executive Secretary of the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Control Board. The permanent closure plan shall be submitted by the owner or operator as fulfillment of the 30-day permanent closure notification requirement in accordance with 40 CFR 280 Subpart G.

(b) If a tank is to be removed as part of corrective action as allowed by 40 CFR 280 Subpart G, the owner or operator is not required to submit a closure plan, but must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 280.66(d) before any removal activity takes place, and must submit a corrective action plan as required by 40 CFR 280.66.

(c) The closure plan shall address applicable issues involved with permanent closure or change-in-service, including: tank disposal handling and final disposal site, product removal, sludge disposal, vapor purging or inerting, removing or securing and capping product piping, removing vent lines or securing vent lines open, tank cleaning, environmental sampling, contaminated soil and water management, in-place tank disposal or tank removal, transportation of tank, permanent disposal and other disposal activities which may affect human health, human safety or the environment.

(d) No underground storage tank shall be permanently closed or undergo change-in-service prior to the owner or operator receiving final approval of the submitted permanent tank closure plan by the Executive Secretary, except as outlined in Subsection R311-204-2(b). Closure plan approval shall be effective for a period of one year. If the underground storage tank has not been permanently closed or undergone change in service as proposed within one year following approval from the Executive Secretary, the plan must be re-submitted for approval, unless otherwise approved by the Executive Secretary.

(e) Permanent closure plans shall be prepared using the current approved form according to guidance furnished by the Executive Secretary.

(f) The owner or operator shall ensure that the approved permanent closure plan and approval letter are on site during all closure activities.

(g) Any deviation from or modification to an approved closure plan must be approved by the Executive Secretary prior to implementation, and must be submitted in writing to the Executive Secretary.

(h) The Executive Secretary shall be notified at least 72 hours prior to the start of closure activities.

R311-204-3. Disposal.

(a) Tank labeling. All tanks which are permanently closed by removal must be labeled immediately after being removed from the ground with the facility identification number and information about previously contained substances.

(1) Removed tanks which have contained motor fuels or other regulated products, except leaded motor fuels, must be labeled with letters at least two inches high which read:

"CONTAINED (UNLEADED GASOLINE, DIESEL OR OTHER AS APPROPRIATE), FLAMMABLE. REMOVED: MONTH/DAY/YEAR."

(2) Removed tanks which have contained leaded motor fuel, or whose service history is unknown, must be labeled with letters at least two inches high which read:

"CONTAINED LEADED GASOLINE. HEATING RELEASES LEAD VAPORS, FLAMMABLE. REMOVED: MONTH/DAY/YEAR."

(b) Removed tanks shall be expeditiously disposed of as regulated underground storage tanks by the following methods:

(1) The tank may be cut up after the interior atmosphere is first purged or inerted.

(2) The tank may be crushed after the interior atmosphere is first purged or inerted.

(3) The tank may not be used to store food or liquid intended for human or animal consumption.

(4) The tank may be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Secretary.

(c) Tank transportation. Used tanks which are transported on roads of the State of Utah must be cleaned inside the tank prior to transportation, and be free of all product, free of all vapors, or rendered inert during transport.

R311-204-4. Closure Notice.

(a) Owners or operators of underground storage tanks which were permanently closed or had a change-in-service prior to December 22, 1988 shall submit a completed closure notice, unless the tanks were properly closed on or before January 1, 1974.

(b) Owners or operators of underground storage tanks which are permanently closed or have a change-in-service after December 22, 1988 shall submit a completed closure notice form and the following information within 90 days after tank closure:

(1) All results from the closure site assessment conducted in accordance with Section R311-205, including analytical laboratory results and chain of custody forms.

(2) Effective January 1, 1993, a site plat displaying depths and distances such that the sample locations can be determined solely from the site plat. The site plat shall include: scale, north arrow, streets, property boundaries, building structures, utilities, underground storage tank system location, location of any contamination observed or suspected during sampling, location and volume of any stockpiled soil, the extent of the excavation zone, and any other relevant features. All sample identification numbers used on the site plat shall correspond to the chain of custody form and the lab analysis report.

(c) Owners and operators of underground storage tanks that are temporarily closed for a period greater than three months shall submit a completed temporary closure notice within 120 days after the beginning of the temporary closure.

(d) All closure notices for permanent and temporary closure shall be submitted on the current approved forms.

R311-204-5. Remediation.

(a) Any UST release management, abatement, investigation, corrective action or evaluation activities performed for a fee, or in connection with services for which a fee is charged, must be performed under the supervision of a Certified UST Consultant, except as outlined in sections 19-6-402(6)(b)(i), 19-6-402(6)(b)(ii), and R311-204-5(b).

(b) At the time of UST closure, a certified UST Remover may overexcavate and properly dispose of up to 50 cubic yards of contaminated soil per facility, or another volume approved by the Executive Secretary, in addition to the minimum amount required for closure of the UST. This overexcavation may be performed without the supervision of a certified UST Consultant. Appropriate confirmation samples must be taken by a certified groundwater and soil sampler in accordance with R311-201 for the purpose of determining the extent and degree of contamination.

KEY: hazardous substances, petroleum, underground storage tanks

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19-6-402
19-6-403

R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-205. Underground Storage Tanks: Site Assessment Protocol.
R311-205-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Rule R311-200.

R311-205-2. Site Assessment Protocol.

(a) General Requirements.

(1) When a site assessment or site check is required, pursuant to 40 CFR 280 or Subsection 19-6-428(3), owners or operators shall perform or commission to be performed a site assessment or a site check according to the protocol outlined in Rule R311-205 or equivalent, as approved by the Executive Secretary. Additional environmental samples must be collected when contamination is found, suspected, or as requested by the Executive Secretary.

(2) Groundwater samples shall be collected in accordance with the "EPA RCRA Ground-water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document" (OSWER Directive 9950.1), 1986 or as determined by the Executive Secretary. Surface water samples shall be collected in accordance with protocol established in the "EPA Compendium of ERT Surface Water and Sediment Sampling Procedures" January 1991, or as determined by the Executive Secretary. Soil samples shall be collected in accordance with the "EPA Description and Sampling of Contaminated Soils, A Field Pocket Guide", November 1991 or as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(3) Owners and operators must document and report to the Executive Secretary sample types, sample locations and depths, field and sampling measurement methods, the nature of the stored substance, the type of backfill and native soil, the depth to groundwater, and other factors appropriate for identifying the source area and the degree and extent of subsurface soil and groundwater contamination.

(4) The owner or operator shall report the discovery of any release or suspected release to the Executive Secretary within twenty-four hours. Owners or operators shall begin release investigation and confirmation steps in accordance with 40 CFR 280, Subpart E upon suspecting a release. Owners or operators shall begin release response and corrective action in accordance with 40 CFR 280, Subpart F upon confirming a release.

(5) All environmental samples shall be collected by a certified groundwater and soil sampler who meets the requirements of Rule R311-201. The certified groundwater and soil sampler shall record the depth below grade and location of each sample collected to within one foot.

(6) All environmental samples shall be analyzed within the time frame allowed, in accordance with Table 4.1 of the "EPA RCRA Ground-water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document" (OSWER Directive 9950.1), by a Utah Certified Environmental Laboratory approved by the Executive Secretary. Soil samples must be corrected for moisture, if necessary, with percent moisture reported to accurately represent the level of contamination.

(7) Environmental samples for UST permanent closure or change in service shall be collected according to the protocol outlined in Subsection R311-205-2(b), after the UST system is emptied and cleaned and after the closure plan has been approved.

(8) Environmental confirmation samples are required following overexcavation of soils. Confirmation samples shall be taken at locations and depths sufficient to detect the presence, extent and degree of a release from any portion of the UST in accordance with 40 CFR 280, Subparts E, F and G. Additional confirmation samples may be required as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(9) Upon confirming a release, a site assessment report, an updated site plat, analytical laboratory results, chain of custody forms, and all other applicable documentation required by 40 CFR 280, Subparts E and F, following any abatement, investigation or assessment, monitoring, remediation or corrective action activities, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary within the specified time frames as outlined in compliance schedules.

(10) When conducting environmental sampling to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 280, subparts E and F, soil classification samples to determine native soil type shall be collected at locations and depths as outlined in compliance schedules, or as determined by the Executive Secretary. Techniques of the Unified Soil Classification such as a sieve analysis or laboratory classification, or a field description from a qualified individual as determined by the Executive Secretary, may be used to satisfy requirements of determining native soil type.

(11) Other types of environmental or quality assurance samples may be required as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(b) Site Assessment Protocol for UST Closure.

(1) The appropriate number of environmental samples, as described in Subsection R311-205-2(b)(4) shall be collected in native soils, below the backfill material, and as close as technically feasible to the tank, piping or dispenser island. Any other samples required by Subsection R311-205-2(a) must also be collected. Soil samples shall be collected from a depth of zero to two feet below the backfill and native soil interface. If groundwater is contacted in the process of collecting the soil samples, the soil samples required by Subsection R311-205-2(b)(4) shall be collected from the unsaturated zone immediately above the capillary fringe. Groundwater samples shall be collected using proper surface water collection techniques, from a properly installed groundwater monitoring well, or as determined by the Executive Secretary. All environmental samples shall be analyzed using the appropriate analytical methods outlined in Subsection R311-205-2(d).

(2) One soil classification sample to determine native soil type shall be collected at the same depth as indicated for environmental samples, at each tank and product piping area. For all dispenser islands, only one representative sample to determine native soil type is required. Techniques of the Unified Soil Classification such as a sieve analysis or laboratory classification shall be used to satisfy requirements of determining native soil type when taking samples for UST closure.

(3) For purposes of complying with Rule R311-205, for tanks or piping to be removed, closed in-place or that undergo a change in service, a tank or product piping area is considered to be an excavation zone or equivalent volume of material containing one, or more than one immediately adjacent, UST or piping run.

(4) Environmental Sampling Protocol for UST closures:

(A) For a tank area containing one UST, one soil sample shall be collected at each end of the tank. If groundwater is contacted during the process of collecting soil samples, a minimum of one groundwater and one soil sample shall be collected from each end of the tank.

(B) For a tank area containing more than one UST, one soil sample shall be collected from each corner of the tank area. If groundwater is contacted during the process of collecting soil samples, a minimum of one groundwater and one soil sample shall be collected from each end of the tank area.

(C) Product piping samples shall be collected from each product piping area, at locations where leaking is most likely to occur, such as joints, connections and fittings, at intervals which do not allow more than 50 linear feet of piping in a single piping area to go unsampled. If groundwater is contacted during the process of collecting soil samples, a minimum of one groundwater and one soil sample shall be collected from each

piping area where groundwater was encountered.

(D) For dispenser islands, environmental samples shall be collected from the middle of each dispenser island. Additional environmental samples shall be collected at intervals which do not allow more than 25 linear feet of dispenser island piping to go unsampled. If groundwater is contacted during the process of collecting soil samples, a minimum of one groundwater and one soil sample shall be collected from each dispenser island where groundwater was encountered.

(c) Site Check Requirements for Re-applying to Participate in the Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund Program.

(1) Owners or operators wishing to re-apply for participation in the Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund Program following a period of lapse or non-participation shall perform a tank tightness test and site check pursuant to Subsection 19-6-428(3)(a). The tank tightness test and site check shall be consistent with requirements for testing and site assessment as defined under 40 CFR 280, Subparts D and E.

(2) The owner or operator shall develop or commission to have developed a site check plan outlining the intended sampling program. The Executive Secretary shall review and approve the site check plan prior to its implementation. The site check shall meet the sampling requirements for USTs, dispensers and piping as defined in Subsection R311-205-2(b), or as determined by the Executive Secretary on a site-specific basis. Additional sampling may be required by the Executive Secretary based on review of the proposed site check plan and site specific conditions.

(d) Laboratory Analyses of Environmental Samples.

(1) Environmental samples which have been collected to determine levels of contamination from underground storage tanks shall be analyzed using appropriate laboratory analytical methods as referenced in the "Analytical Methods for Environmental Sampling at Underground Storage Tank Sites in Utah (July 2004)", or as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(2) Environmental samples which have been collected to determine levels of contamination by gasoline shall be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (purgeable TPH as gasoline range organics C_6 - C_{10}),benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalene (BTEXN), and for methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE).

(3) Environmental samples which have been collected to determine levels of contamination by diesel fuel shall be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (extractable TPH as diesel range organics C_{10} - C_{28}), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalene (BTEXN).

(4) Environmental samples which have been collected to determine levels of contamination by used oil shall be analyzed for oil and grease (O and G) or total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH); and for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, naphthalene (BTEXN); methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE); and halogenated volatile organic compounds (VOX).

(5) Environmental samples which have been collected to determine levels of contamination by new oil shall be analyzed for oil and grease (O and G) or total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH).

(6) Environmental samples which have been collected to determine levels of contamination from underground storage tanks which contain substances other than or in addition to petroleum shall be analyzed for appropriate constituents as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(7) Environmental samples which have been collected to determine levels of contamination for an unknown petroleum product type shall be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (purgeable TPH as gasoline range organics C_6 - C_{10}); total petroleum hydrocarbons (extractable TPH as diesel range organics C_{10} - C_{28}); oil and grease (O and G) or total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH); benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalene (BTEXN) and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE); and for halogenated volatile organic compounds (VOX).

(8) All original laboratory sample results must be returned to the certified groundwater and soil sampler or certified UST consultant to verify all chain of custody protocols, including holding times and analytical procedures, were properly followed. Environmental samples shall be collected and transported under chain of custody according to EPA methods as approved by the Executive Secretary.

(9) Reporting limits used by laboratories analyzing environmental samples taken under this rule shall be below recommended cleanup levels for the contaminated media under study. Environmental samples shall be analyzed with the least possible dilution to ensure reporting limits are below recommended cleanup levels to the extent possible. If more than one determinative analysis is performed on any given environmental sample, the final dilution factor used and the reporting limit must be reported by the laboratory. As an alternative to diluting environmental samples, the laboratory shall consider using appropriate analytical cleanup methods and describe which analytical cleanup methods were used to eliminate or minimize matrix interference. Any analytical cleanup method used must not eliminate the contaminant of concern or target analyte.

KEY: hazardous substances, petroleum, underground storage tank

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R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-206. Underground Storage Tanks: Financial Assurance Mechanisms.
R311-206-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Rule R311-200.

R311-206-2. Declaration of Financial Assurance Mechanism.

(a) To demonstrate financial assurance, as required by 40 CFR 280, subpart H, owners or operators of petroleum storage tanks shall:

(1) meet all requirements for participation in the Environmental Assurance Program, or

(2) demonstrate financial assurance by an allowable method specified in 40 CFR 280, subpart H.

(b) As specified in Subsections 19-6-428(1) and (2), owners or operators shall submit a completed Financial Responsibility Declaration to declare whether they will participate in the Environmental Assurance Program under Section 19-6-410.5, or show financial assurance by another method.

(c) For the purposes of Subsection 19-6-412(6), all tanks at a facility shall be covered by the same financial assurance mechanism, and shall be considered to be in one area, unless the Executive Secretary determines there is sufficient information so that releases from different tanks at the facility could be accurately differentiated.

R311-206-3. Requirements for Issuance of Certificates of Compliance.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall issue a certificate of compliance to an owner or operator participating in the Environmental Assurance Program for individual petroleum storage tanks at a facility if:

(1) the owner or operator has a certificate of registration;

(2) the petroleum storage tank fee has been paid;

(3) the tank is substantially in compliance with all state and federal statutes, rules and regulations;

(4) the UST test, conducted within 6 months before the tank was registered or within 60 days after the date the tank was registered, indicates that each individual UST is not leaking;

(5) the owner or operator has submitted a letter to the Executive Secretary stating that based on customary business inventory practices standards there has been no release from the tank; and

(6) the owner or operator has submitted a completed application according to a form provided and approved by the Executive Secretary.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall issue a certificate of compliance to an owner or operator who elects to demonstrate financial assurance by a method other than the Environmental Assurance Program for individual petroleum storage tanks at a facility if:

(1) the owner or operator has a certificate of registration;

(2) the processing fee assessed by Subsection 19-6-408(2) has been paid;

(3) the tank is substantially in compliance with all state and federal statutes, rules and regulations;

(4) the UST test, conducted within 6 months before the tank was registered or within 60 days after the date the tank was registered, indicates that each individual UST is not leaking;

(5) the owner or operator has submitted a letter to the Executive Secretary stating that based on customary business inventory practices standards there has been no release from the tank; and

(6) the owner or operator has met the requirements of 40 CFR 280, subpart H and has demonstrated acceptable financial assurance. The Certificate of Compliance shall not be issued until the financial assurance documents submitted for review have been approved.

R311-206-4. Requirements for Environmental Assurance Program participants.

(a) To meet the requirements of Subsections 19-6-411(1)(a)(ii) and 19-6-411(1)(b)(ii) the owner or operator shall submit:

(1) A letter to the Executive Secretary stating that the facility is not engaged in petroleum production, refining, or marketing, and

(2) Evidence, each fiscal year, of average annual throughput less than 10,000 gallons per month based on current inventory records.

(b) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(1)(c), the annual facility throughput rate, if reported, shall be reported to the Executive Secretary as a specific number of gallons, based on the throughput for the previous calendar year.

(c) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(1)(d), when a petroleum storage tank is initially registered with the Executive Secretary, any Petroleum Storage Tank fee for that tank for the current fiscal year shall be due when the tank is brought into use, as a requirement for receiving a Certificate of Compliance.

(d) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(6), the Executive Secretary may waive all or part of the fees required to be paid on or before May 5, 1997 under Section 19-6-411 if no fuel has been dispensed from the tank on or after July 1, 1991, and if the tank has been properly closed according to Rules R311-204 and R311-205, or in other circumstances as approved by the Executive Secretary.

(e) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(2)(a)(i), if an installation company receives its annual permit after the beginning of the fiscal year, the annual fee must be paid for the entire year.

(f) Auditing of UST facility throughput records for fiscal year 1998.

(1) Owners and operators shall retain for seven years the monthly tank throughput records of the facility for the months of July 1997 through June 1998. Tank throughput records shall include all financial and product documentation for receipts, dispositions and inventories.

(2) The executive secretary may audit or order an audit, by an independent auditor, of records which support the amount of throughput, for each tank at a participant's facility.

(A) Records shall be made available at the Department for inspection within 30 calendar days after receiving notice from the Executive Secretary.

(B) Audits may be determined by random selection or for particular reasons, including suspicion or discovery of inaccuracies in throughput reports, aggregating throughput reports, having a release, or filing a claim.

(C) Auditing tank throughput may be accomplished by any method approved by the Executive Secretary.

(D) All costs of an independent audit shall be paid by the owner or operator.

(g) Owners or operators eligible for coverage by the Fund shall demonstrate financial assurance for the difference between coverage provided by the Fund and coverage amounts required by 40 CFR 280 Subpart H. If the owner or operator chooses self insurance as the mechanism for demonstrating financial assurance for the difference, the owner or operator must document a tangible net worth of $10,000 upon request and to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary. An owner or operator may also select and document another mechanism specified in 40 CFR 280.94 to demonstrate financial assurance for the difference. The processing fee requirement referenced in Subsection R311-206-5(b) is not applicable because the administrative cost is covered by the PST fund fee. However,

the Executive Secretary may require the owner or operator to submit an independent audit to demonstrate net worth for self insurance. The owner or operator shall bear the expense for the audit. The criteria for an audit are the same as set forth in Subsection R311-206-4(f)(2).

R311-206-5. Requirements for Owners and Operators Demonstrating Financial Assurance by Other Methods.

(a) Owners and operators who elect to utilize an alternate form of financial assurance shall use one or a combination of mechanisms specified in 40 CFR 280.94. Owners and operators shall submit to the Executive Secretary the documents required by 40 CFR 280.111 to be kept and maintained for the mechanism used.

(1) Formats, calculations, letters, reporting, and record keeping shall be done in accordance with each applicable financial assurance mechanism specified in 40 CFR 280 subpart H.

(2) If the financial assurance documentation submitted to the Executive Secretary is not in accordance with 40 CFR 280 subpart H, it shall be rejected and shall be invalid.

(b) The processing fee established in Subsection 19-6-408(2)(a) for each new or changed financial assurance document submitted for approval shall be included with the financial assurance document and shall be payable to the Department. Processing fees for subsequent yearly review of a financial assurance document shall be due on July 1 annually.

(1) Pursuant to 40 CFR 280.97, if the financial assurance mechanism is an insurance policy, the insurer is liable for payment of amounts within any deductible applicable to the policy to the provider of corrective action or a damaged third party, with right of reimbursement by the insured for such payment made by the insurer. This provision does not apply with respect to that amount of any deductible for which coverage is demonstrated under another mechanism or combination of mechanisms as specified in 40 CFR 280.95-280.107. A showing of financial assurance for the deductible, if such a showing is made, shall be treated as a separate financial assurance mechanism subject to the processing fee requirement referenced in Subsection R311-206-5(b) above.

(2) If an owner or operator desires to make any material change to the financial assurance document, the change shall be approved by the Executive Secretary, and an additional processing fee shall be paid in circumstances as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(c) Evidence of a current and approved financial assurance mechanism shall be reported to the Executive Secretary as follows:

(1) For State fiscal year 1998 evidence of financial assurance for all mechanisms shall be due to the Executive Secretary by June 15, 1997.

(2) Thereafter, proof of financial assurance shall be reported to the Executive Secretary and shall include:

(A) Owners and operators using the financial test of self insurance shall submit the "Letter from Chief Financial Officer" to the Executive Secretary within the maximum 120 day period specified in 40 CFR 280.95.

(B) Owners and Operators using insurance and risk retention group coverage for financial assurance shall submit the coverage policy in its entirety, with the current Certificate of Insurance or Endorsement specified in 40 CFR 280.97(b), to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of acceptance of such policy by the insurer or risk retention group.

(i) If the insurance policy or risk retention group coverage is cancelled, the insurer or risk retention group shall provide written notice of cancellation or other termination of coverage required by 40 CFR 280.97(b)(1)2.d. and 40 CFR 280.97(b)(2)2.d. to the Executive Secretary as well as the insured.

(ii) The insurer shall have a rating of A- or greater by A.M.Best Co.

(C) Owners and operators using an irrevocable letter of credit shall submit proof of the letter of credit, standby trust fund, and formal certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of issuance from the issuing institution.

(D) Owners and operators using a fully funded trust fund for financial assurance shall submit proof of the trust fund and formal certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days after implementation of the trust fund.

(E) Owners and operators using a guarantee for financial assurance shall submit the Guarantee document, standby trust fund, and certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of issuance. The owner or operator shall also submit the guarantor's letter from chief financial officer within the 120-day period specified in 40 CFR 280.95.

(F) Owners and operators using a surety bond for financial assurance shall submit the surety bond document, standby trust fund, and certification of acknowledgement to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of issuance.

(G) Guarantees and surety bonds may be used as financial assurance mechanisms in Utah only if the requirement of 40 CFR Part 280.94(b) is met.

(H) Owners and operators using one of the local government methods specified in 40 CFR 280.104 through 107 shall submit the letter from chief financial officer and associated documents to the Executive Secretary within 120 days of the end of the owner/operator's or guarantor's fiscal year.

(d) The Executive Secretary may require reports of financial condition or any other information relative to justification of the financial assurance mechanism from the owner or operator at any time. Information requested shall be reported to the Executive Secretary within 30 calendar days after receiving the request.

(1) Owners and operators shall maintain evidence of all financial assurance mechanisms as specified in 40 CFR 280.111.

(2) Owners and operators shall keep records of all financial assurance mechanisms for a period of three years.

(3) The Executive Secretary may audit or order an audit of records supporting the financial assurance mechanism at any time.

(A) Audits may be determined by random selection or for specific reasons, including the occurrence of a release or suspected release, deficiencies in complying with regulations or orders, or the suspicion or discovery of inaccuracies.

(B) Auditing of financial assurance methods may be accomplished by any method approved by the Executive Secretary.

(e) Any and all costs of securing a selected financial assurance mechanism and generating and providing the necessary reporting evidence of an assurance mechanism to the Executive Secretary shall be the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.

(f) Processing of the alternate financial assurance mechanism documents may be accomplished utilizing any method approved by the Executive Secretary.

R311-206-6. Voluntary Admission of Eligible Exempt Underground Storage Tanks and above-ground storage tanks to the Environmental Assurance Program.

(a) Owners or operators of eligible exempt underground storage tanks specified in Subsection 19-6-415(1)(a) may voluntarily participate in the Environmental Assurance Program by:

(1) meeting the requirements of Subsection 19-6-415(1) and Subsection R311-206-3(a);

(2) properly performing release detection according to the

requirements of 40 CFR Part 280 Subpart D; and

(3) meeting the upgrade requirements in 40 CFR 280.21 or the new tank requirements in 40 CFR 280.20, as applicable.

(b) Owners or operators of above-ground storage tanks may voluntarily participate in the Environmental Assurance Program by:

(1) meeting the requirements of Subsection 19-6-415(2) and Subsection R311-206-3(a);

(2) meeting applicable requirements of the 2000 International Fire Code, Chapters 22 and 34, published by the International Code Council, Inc.;

(3) performing an annual line tightness test of all underground product piping, or documenting monthly monitoring of sensor-equipped double-walled underground product piping; and

(4) performing a tightness test of all above-ground tanks every five years, using a tightness test method capable of properly testing the tank.

R311-206-7. Revocation and Lapsing of Certificates.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall revoke a certificate of compliance or registration if he determines that the owner or operator has willfully submitted a fraudulent application or is not in compliance with any requirement pertaining to the certificate.

(b) A petroleum storage tank owner or operator who has had a certificate of compliance revoked under Section 19-6-414 or Subsection R311-206-7(a) may have the certificate reissued by the Executive Secretary after the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with Subsection 19-6-412(2), Subsection 19-6-428(3), and Section R311-206-3.

(c) A petroleum storage tank owner or operator who has had a certificate of compliance lapse under Subsection 19-6-408(5)(c) may have the certificate reissued by the Executive Secretary after the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with Subsection 19-6-412(2) and Section R311-206-3.

(d) A petroleum storage tank owner or operator who has had eligibility to receive payments for claims against the fund lapse under Section 19-6-411(3)(c)(ii) shall meet the requirements of Subsection 19-6-428(3) and pay all fees, interest, and penalties due to reinstate eligibility.

(e) Upon permanent closure of a tank which is covered by the Fund, the eligibility to make a claim against the Fund shall terminate as specified in Section R311-207-2. Permanently closed tanks are not eligible to be reissued a certificate of compliance.

(f) In accordance with Section 19-6-414, the Executive Secretary may revoke a certificate of compliance for the owner's or operator's failure to comply with 40 CFR 280, which requires release reporting, abatement, investigation, corrective action, or other measures to bring the release site under control.

R311-206-8. Proof of Certification.

(a) In accordance with Subsection 19-6-411(7), a tag or other means of identification shall be issued to each petroleum storage tank or underground storage tank which has demonstrated current compliance with Section 19-6-412 and Section R311-206-3 or Section R311-206-6. The tag or other means of identification shall be displayed for view of the person delivering or placing petroleum product into an underground storage tank for which the tag was issued.

(b) A tank shall not be issued a tag or other means of identification if the owner or operator has not satisfied the requirements of Section 19-6-412. An owner or operator shall not allow a tag to be displayed on a tank for which the Certificate of Compliance has been revoked or has lapsed, or on a tank for which the eligibility to receive payment for claims against the fund has lapsed unless the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with financial assurance requirements.

R311-206-9. Removing Participating Tanks from the Environmental Assurance Program.

(a) At any time after May 1,1997, owners and operators of petroleum storage tanks who have voluntarily elected to participate in the Environmental Assurance Program may cease participation in the program and be exempted from the requirements described in Section R311-206-4 by:

(1) permanently closing tanks as outlined in 40 CFR 280, subpart G, Rule R311-204, and Rule R311-205, or

(2) meeting the following requirements:

(i) demonstrating compliance with Section R311-206-5, and

(ii) notifying the Executive Secretary at least 60 days before the date of cessation in the program, and specifying the date of cessation.

(b) The fund will not give pro-rata refunds.

(c) For tanks being removed voluntarily from the program, the date of cessation in the program shall be the date on which coverage under the program ends. Subsequent claims for payments from the fund must be made in accordance with Section 19-6-424 and Section R311-207-2.

(d) Owners and operators who voluntarily remove participating tanks from the program shall comply with the requirements of 19-6-428(3) before any subsequent participation in the program.

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R311. Environmental Quality, Environmental Response and Remediation.
R311-212. Administration of the Petroleum Storage Tank Loan Fund.
R311-212-1. Definitions.

Definitions are found in Section R311-200.

R311-212-2. Loan Application Submittal.

(a) Application for a loan shall be made on forms incorporated in Section R311-212-10, in accordance with Subsection 19-6-405.3(7). Loan applications shall be accepted during application periods designated by the Executive Secretary.

(b) As long as loan funds are available at least one application period shall be designated each fiscal year. Additional funds available through repayment of existing loans shall be loaned according to priorities from the most recent application period.

(c) Applications must be received by the Executive Secretary by 5:00 p.m. on the last day of a given application period.

(d) Loan applications received outside the application period shall be invalid.

R311-212-3. Eligibility Review.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall determine if the applicant meets the eligibility criteria stated in Subsections 19-6-405.3(3), 19-6-405.3(4), 19-6-405.3(5) and 19-6-405.3(6).

(b) To meet the eligibility requirements of 19-6-405.3(4) the applicant must, for all facilities for which the applicant requests a loan, demonstrate current compliance with all state and federal UST laws, rules and regulations, including compliance with all requirements for remediation of facilities with leaking underground storage tanks, or must be able to achieve compliance with the loan proceeds.

(c) To meet the eligibility requirements of 19-6-405.3(4) the applicant must meet the following for all facilities owned or operated by the applicant for which the applicant does not request a loan:

(1) The applicant has demonstrated current compliance with all state and federal UST laws, rules and regulations, including compliance with all requirements for remediation of facilities with leaking underground storage tanks;

(2) All regulated underground petroleum storage tanks owned by the applicant have met the requirements of Section 19-6-412(2) and have a current certificate of compliance;

(3) The applicant has paid all underground storage tank registration fees, interest and penalties which have been assessed; and

(4) The applicant has paid all applicable petroleum storage tank fees, interest and penalties which have been assessed.

(d) To meet the requirements of Section 19-6-405.3(3), the loan request must be for the purpose of:

(1) Upgrading or replacing existing petroleum USTs to meet requirements of 40 CFR 280.21;

(2) Installing a leak detection monitoring system; or

(3) Permanently closing USTs. If an applicant requests a loan for closing USTs which will be replaced by above-ground storage tanks, the loan, if approved, will be only for closing the USTs. The security pledged by the applicant for a loan to replace USTs with above-ground storage tanks shall be subject to the limitations in R311-212-6.

(e) The Executive Secretary shall notify the applicant in writing of the status of the eligibility review.

R311-212-4. Prioritization of Loan Applications.

(a) When determined by the Executive Secretary to be necessary, all applications received during a designated application period shall be prioritized by total points assigned. Ten points shall be given for each item that applies to the applicant or the facility for which the loan is requested:

(1) The applicant has less than $1,000,000 annual gross income and fewer than five full-time employee equivalents and is not owned or operated by any person not meeting the income and employee criteria.

(2) The applicant's income is derived solely from operations at UST facilities.

(3) The applicant owns or operates no more than two facilities.

(4) The facility is located in a U.S. Census Bureau population unit containing fewer than 5,000 people.

(5) There are no more than three operating retail outlets selling motor fuel within 15 miles road distance in all directions.

(6) Loan proceeds will be used solely for replacing or upgrading USTs.

(7) All USTs at the facility are greater than 15 years old.

(b) One point shall be given for each road mile of distance from the facility to the nearest operating retail outlet selling motor fuel, to a maximum of 30 points.

(c) Applications which receive the same number of points shall be sub-prioritized according to the date postmarked or the date delivered to the Executive Secretary by any other method.

(d) Applications shall remain in priority order regardless of availability of funds until a new application period is declared. When a new application period begins, priority order of applications which have not been reviewed terminates. An applicant whose application has not been reviewed or an applicant whose application has not been approved because the applicant has not satisfied the requirements of Subsections 19-6-405.3(3) through (6), loses eligibility to apply for a loan and must submit a new application in the subsequent period to be considered for a loan in that period.

R311-212-5. Loan Application Review.

(a) The applicant shall ensure that the loan application is complete. The completed application with supporting documents shall contain all information required by the application. If the applicant does not submit a complete application within 60 days of eligibility approval, the applicant's eligibility approval shall be forfeited, and the applicant must re-apply.

(b) All costs incurred in processing the application including appraisals, title reports, or UCC-1 releases shall be the responsibility of and paid for by the applicant. The Executive Secretary may require payment of costs in advance. The Executive Secretary shall not reimburse costs which have been expended, even if the loan fails to close, regardless of the reason.

(c) The review and approval of the application shall be based on information provided by the applicant, and:

(1) review of any and all records and documents on file;

(2) verification of any and all information provided by the applicant;

(3) review of credit worthiness and security pledged; and

(4) review of a site construction work plan.

(d) The Executive Secretary shall notify the applicant in writing of the status of the application when the review is complete.

(e) The applicant must close the loan within 30 days after the Executive Secretary mails the loan documents for the applicant's signature. If the applicant fails to close the loan within this time period, the approval is forfeited and the applicant must re-apply. An exception to the 30 day period may be granted by the Executive Secretary if the closing is delayed due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

R311-212-6. Security for Loans.

(a) When an applicant applies for a loan of $15,000 or

more, the loan applicant must pledge for security personal or real property which meets or exceeds the following criteria:

(1) The loan amount may not be greater than 80 percent of the value of the applicant's equity in the security for cases where the Department obtains a first mortgage position, or

(2) The loan amount may not be greater than 60 percent of the value of the applicant's equity in the security for cases where the Department obtains a second mortgage position.

(b) The applicant shall provide acceptable documentation of the value of the property to be used as security using:

(1) a current written appraisal, performed by a State of Utah certified appraiser;

(2) a current county tax assessment notice, or

(3) other documentation acceptable to the Executive Secretary.

(c) A title report on all real property and a UCC-1 clearance on all personal property used as security shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary by a title company or appropriate professional person approved by the Executive Secretary.

(d) When the title report indicates an existing lien or encumbrance on real property to be used as security, the existing lien holders may subordinate their interest in favor of the Department. The Department shall accept no less than a second mortgage position on real property pledged for loan security.

(e) Whenever a corporation seeks a loan, its principals must guarantee the loan personally.

(f) The applicant must provide a complete financial statement with cash flow projections for debt service.

(g) Above ground storage tanks and real property on which they are located shall not be acceptable as security.

(h) Underground storage tanks and the real property on which they are located shall not be acceptable as security unless:

(1) The UST facility offered for security has not had a petroleum release which has not been properly remediated; and

(2) The applicant provides documentation to demonstrate the UST facility is currently in compliance with the loan eligibility requirements set forth in R311-212-3.

(i) If a loan is made without security, the maximum loan repayment period shall be five years.

R311-212-7. Procedure for Making Loans.

(a) Loan funds shall be obligated after all documents to secure a loan are complete, processed, and appropriately signed by the applicant and the Executive Secretary.

(b) Loan proceeds shall be disbursed to the applicant after closing documents are processed, work at the site is completed, and all paperwork and notifications have been received by the Executive Secretary. If the loan amount exceeds the allowable project costs, the Executive Secretary may credit any difference to the applicant's account rather than disbursing excess proceeds to the applicant.

(c) Loan proceeds shall not be used to pay underground storage tank registration fees, penalties, or interest assessed under Section 19-6-408 or petroleum storage tank fees, penalties, or interest assessed under Section 19-6-411.

(d) Loans shall not be made for work which is performed before the applicant's loan application is approved and the loan is closed.

R311-212-8. Servicing the Loans.

(a) The Executive Secretary shall establish a loan repayment schedule for each borrower based on the financial situation and income circumstances of the borrower and within the term of loans allowed by Subsection 19-6-405.3(6)(e). Loans shall be amortized with equal payment amounts and payments shall be of such amount to pay all interest and principal in full.

(b) The initial installment payment is due on a date established by the Executive Secretary. Subsequent installment payments are due on the first day of each month. A notice of payment and due date shall be sent for each subsequent payment. Non-receipt of the statement of account or notice of payment shall not be a defense for non-payment or late payment.

(c) The Executive Secretary shall apply loan payments received first to penalty, next to interest and then to principal.

(d) Loan payments may be made in advance or the remaining principal balance of the loan may be paid in full at any time without penalty.

(e) Notices of late payment penalty assessed with amounts of penalty and the total payment due shall be sent to the borrower.

(f) The penalty for late loan payments shall be 10 percent of the payment due. The penalty shall be assessed and payable on payments received by the Executive Secretary more than five days after the due date. A penalty shall be assessed only once on a given late payment. Payments shall be considered received the day of the U.S. Postal Service post mark date or receipted date for payments delivered to the Executive Secretary by methods other than the U.S. Postal Service. If a loan payment check is returned due to insufficient funds, a service charge in the amount allowed by law shall be added to the payment amount due.

(g) Notice of loans paid in full shall be sent after all penalties, interest and principal have been paid.

(h) Releases of the Executive Secretary's interest in security shall be prepared and sent to the borrower or filed for public notice as applicable.

R311-212-9. Recovering on Defaulted Loans.

(a) Loans may be considered in default when two consecutive payments are past due by 30 days or more, when the applicant's ability to receive payments for claims against the fund lapses, or if the certificate of compliance lapses or is revoked. Lapsing under section R311-206-7(e) shall not be considered as grounds for default for USTs which are permanently closed.

(b) The Executive Secretary may declare the full amount of the defaulted loan, penalty, and interest immediately due.

(c) The Executive Secretary need not give notice of default prior to declaring the full amount due and payable.

(d) The borrower shall be liable for attorney's fees and collection costs for defaulted loans whether incurred before or after court action.

R311-212-10. Forms.

(a) The forms dated and listed below, on file with the Department, are incorporated by reference as part of Section R311-212, and shall be used by the Executive Secretary for making loans.

(1) Loan Application version 04/02/04

(2) Balance Sheet version 04/02/04

(3) Loan Commitment Agreement version 06/15/95

(4) Corporate Authorization version 06/15/95

(5) Promissory Note version 06/15/95

(6) Extension and Modification Agreement version 06/15/95

(7) Security Agreement version 06/15/95

(8) Hypothecation Agreement 06/15/95

(9) General Pledge Agreement 06/15/95

(10) Assignment 06/15/95

(11) Assignment of Account 06/15/95

(12) Trust Deed

(i) property with underground storage tanks version 06/15/95; or

(ii) property without underground storage tanks version 06/15/95.

(b) The Executive Secretary may require or allow the use

of other forms that are consistent with these rules as necessary for the loan approval process. The Executive Secretary may change these forms for administrative purposes provided the revised forms remain consistent with the substantive provisions of the adopted forms.

R311-212-11. Rules in Effect.

(a) The rules in effect on the closing date of the loan and the forms signed by the parties shall govern the parties.

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R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.
R315-2. General Requirements - Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste.
R315-2-1. Purpose and Scope.

(a) This rule identifies those solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under R315-3 through R315-9 and R315-13 of these rules and which are subject to the notification requirements of these rules.

(b)(1) The definition of solid waste contained in this rule applies only to wastes that also are hazardous for purposes of the rules implementing Chapter 6, Title 19. For example, it does not apply to materials such as non-hazardous scrap, paper, textiles, or rubber that are not otherwise hazardous wastes and that are recycled.

(2) This rule identifies only some of the materials which are solid wastes and hazardous wastes under the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act. A material which is not defined as a solid waste in this rule, or is not a hazardous waste identified or listed in this rule, is still a solid waste and a hazardous waste for purposes of these sections if:

(i) In the case of section 19-6-109, the Board has reason to believe that the material may be a solid waste within the meaning of subsection 19-6-102(13) and a hazardous waste within the meaning of subsection 19-6-102(7) or

(ii) In the case of section 19-6-115, the material is presenting an imminent and substantial danger to human health or the environment.

R315-2-2. Definition of Solid Waste.

(a)(1) A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded by subsection R315-2-4(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under R315-2-18 and R315-2-19.

(2) A discarded material is any material which is:

(i) Abandoned, as explained in paragraph (b) of this section; or

(ii) Recycled, as explained in paragraph (c) of this section; or

(iii) Considered inherently waste-like, as explained in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) Materials are solid waste if they are abandoned by being;

(1) Disposed of; or

(2) Burned or incinerated; or

(3) Accumulated, stored, or treated, but not recycled, before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated.

(c) Materials are solid wastes if they are recycled - or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling - as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section. Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.2, 1998 ed., is adopted and incorporated by reference, except that the heading for column 3 shall read "reclamation (Section 261.2(c)(3)) (except as provided in 261.4(a)(17) for mineral processing secondary materials)."

(1) Used in a manner constituting disposal

(i) Materials noted with "*" in column 1 of Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.2, are solid wastes when they are:

(A) Applied to or placed on the land in a manner that constitutes disposal; or

(B) Used to produce products that are applied to or placed on the land or are otherwise contained in products that are applied to or placed on the land, in which cases the product itself remains a solid waste.

(ii) However, commercial chemical products listed in R315-2-11 are not solid wastes if they are applied to the land and that is their ordinary manner of use.

(2) Burning for energy recovery.

(i) Materials noted with a "*" in column 2 of Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.2 are solid wastes when they are:

(A) Burned to recover energy;

(B) Used to produce a fuel or are otherwise contained in fuels, in which cases the fuel itself remains a solid waste.

(ii) However, commercial chemical products listed in R315-2-11 are not solid wastes if they are themselves fuels.

(3) Reclaimed. Materials noted with a "*" in column 3 of Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.2 are solid wastes when reclaimed, except as provided under R315-2-4(a)(17), which shall be effective on July 1, 1999. Materials noted with a "---" in column 3 of Table 1 are not solid wastes when reclaimed.

(4) Accumulated speculatively. Materials noted with a "*" in column 4 of Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.2 are solid wastes when accumulated speculatively.

(d) Inherently waste-like materials. The following materials are solid wastes when they are recycled in any manner:

(1) Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, unless used as an ingredient to make a product at the site of generation, F022, F023, F026, and F028.

(2) Secondary materials fed to a halogen acid furnace that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste or are listed as a hazardous waste as defined in R315-2-9 through R315-2-10 and R315-2-24, except for brominated material that meets the following criteria:

(i) The material must contain a bromine concentration of at least 45%; and

(ii) The material must contain less than a total of 1% of toxic organic compounds listed in 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII; and

(iii) The material is processed continually on-site in the halogen acid furnace via direct conveyance (hard piping).

(3) The Board will use the following criteria to add wastes to that list:

(i)(A) The materials are ordinarily disposed of, burned, or incinerated; or

(B) The materials contain toxic constituents listed in R315-50-10 and these constituents are not ordinarily found in raw materials or products for which the materials substitute, or are found in raw materials or products in smaller concentrations, and are not used or reused during the recycling process; and

(ii) The material may pose a substantial hazard to human health and the environment when recycled.

(e) Materials that are not solid waste when recycled.

(1) Materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being:

(i) Used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or

(ii) Used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or

(iii) Returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material shall be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary process, the materials must be managed such that there is no placement on the land. After June 30, 1999, in cases where the materials are generated and reclaimed within the primary mineral processing industry, the conditions of the exclusion found at R315-2-4(a)(16) apply rather than this provision.

(2) The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process, described in paragraphs (e)(1)(i)-(iii) of this section:

(i) Materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to the land; or

(ii) Materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or

(iii) Materials accumulated speculatively; or

(iv) Materials listed in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section.

(f) Documentation of claims that materials are not solid

wastes or are conditionally exempt from regulation. Respondents in actions to enforce rules implementing the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act who raise a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste, or is conditionally exempt from regulation, must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, they must provide appropriate documentation, such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process, to demonstrate that the material is not a waste, or is exempt from regulation. In addition, owners or operators of facilities claiming that they actually are recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.

R315-2-3. Definition of Hazardous Waste.

(a) A solid waste as defined in section R315-2-2 is a hazardous waste if:

(1) It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under subsection R315-2-4(b); and

(2) It meets any of the following criteria:

(i) It is listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 and has not been excluded from this section under sections R315-2-16 or R315-2-17.

(ii) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in R315-2-9. However, any mixture of a waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals excluded under R315-2-4(b)(7) and any other solid waste exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste under R315-2-9 is a hazardous waste only if it exhibits a characteristic that would not have been exhibited by the excluded waste alone if such mixture had not occurred, or if it continues to exhibit any of the characteristics exhibited by the non-excluded wastes prior to mixture. Further, for the purposes of applying the Toxicity Characteristic to such mixtures, the mixture is also a hazardous waste if it exceeds the maximum concentration for any contaminant listed in table I, 40 CFR 261.24, which R315-2-9(g)(2) incorporates by reference, that would not have been exceeded by the excluded waste alone if the mixture had not occurred or if it continues to exceed the maximum concentration for any contaminant exceeded by the nonexempt waste prior to mixture.

(iii) RESERVED.

(iv) It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 and has not been excluded from paragraph (a)(2) of this section under R315-2-16 and R315-2-17, or paragraph (f) of this section; however, the following mixtures of solid wastes and hazardous wastes listed in R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 are not hazardous wastes, except by application of paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, if the generator can demonstrate that the mixture consists of wastewater the discharge of which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 or Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., including wastewater at facilities which have eliminated the discharge of wastewater, and;

(A) One or more of the following spent solvents listed in R315-2-10(e), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.31 - carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene - provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents, other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater, divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system does not exceed 1 part per million; or

(B) One or more of the following spent solvents listed in R315-2-10(e), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.31 - methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, cresols, cresylic acid, nitrobenzene, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, spent chlorofluorocarbon solvents - provided that the maximum total weekly usage of these solvents, other than the amounts that can be demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater, divided by the average weekly flow of wastewater into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system does not exceed 25 parts per million; or

(C) One of the following wastes listed in R315-2-10(f), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.32, provided that the wastes are discharged to the refinery oil recovery sewer before primary oil/water/solids separation - heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K050, crude oil storage tank sediment from petroleum refining operations, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K169, clarified slurry oil tank sediment and/or in-line filter/separation solids from petroleum refining operations, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K170, spent hydrotreating catalyst, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K171, and spent hydrorefining catalyst, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K172; or

(D) A discarded commercial chemical product, or chemical intermediate listed in R315-2-11, arising from "de minimis" losses of these materials from manufacturing operations in which these materials are used as raw materials or are produced in the manufacturing process. For purposes of this subparagraph, "de minimis" losses include those from normal material handling operations, for example, spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves or other devices used to transfer materials; minor leaks of process equipment, storage tanks or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; and rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing; or

(E) Wastewater resulting from laboratory operations containing toxic (T) wastes listed in Sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 subpart D, provided that the annualized average flow of laboratory wastewater does not exceed one percent of total wastewater flow into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment system, or provided the wastes, combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pre-treatment facility. Toxic (T) wastes used in laboratories that are demonstrated not to be discharged to wastewater are not to be included in this calculation; or

(F) One or more of the following wastes listed in R315-2-10(f), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.32 - wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K157 - Provided that the maximum weekly usage of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine, including all amounts that can not be demonstrated to be reacted in the process, destroyed through treatment, or is recovered, i.e., what is discharged or volatilized, divided by the average weekly flow of process wastewater prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 parts per million by weight; or

(G) Wastewaters derived from the treatment of one or more of the following wastes listed in R315-2-10(f), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.32 - organic waste, including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates, from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K156 - Provided, that the maximum concentration of formaldehyde, methyl chloride, methylene chloride, and triethylamine prior to any dilutions into the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment system does not exceed a total of 5 milligrams per liter.

(v) Rebuttable presumption for used oil. Used oil

containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in R315-2-10(e) and (f), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 Subpart D. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste, for example, by using an analytical method from SW-846, Third Edition, to show that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in R315-50-10, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII.

(A) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to metalworking oils/fluids containing chlorinated paraffins, if they are processed, through a tolling agreement, to reclaim metalworking oils/fluids. The presumption does apply to metalworking oils/fluids if such oils/fluids are recycled in any other manner, or disposed.

(B) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to used oils contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) removed from refrigeration units where the CFCs are destined for reclamation. The rebuttable presumption does apply to used oils contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed with used oil from sources other than refrigeration units.

(b) A solid waste which is not excluded from regulation under paragraph (a)(1) of this section becomes a hazardous waste when any of the following events occur:

(1) In the case of a waste listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11, when the waste first meets the listing description set forth in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11.

(2) In the case of the mixture of solid waste and one or more listed hazardous wastes, when a hazardous waste listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 is first added to the solid waste.

(3) In the case of any other waste, including a waste mixture, when the waste exhibits any of the characteristics identified in section R315-2-9.

(c) Unless and until it meets the criteria of paragraph (d) of this section:

(1) A hazardous waste will remain a hazardous waste.

(2)(i) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) or (f) of this section, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate, but not including precipitation run-off, is a hazardous waste. However, materials that are reclaimed from solid wastes and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.

(ii) The following solid wastes are not hazardous even though they are generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, unless they exhibit one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste:

(A) Waste pickle liquor sludge generated by lime stabilization of spent pickle liquor from the iron and steel industry, SIC Codes 331 and 332.

(B) Wastes from burning any of the materials exempted from regulations by 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(iii) and (v). R315-2-6 incorporates by reference the requirements of 40 CFR 261.6 concerning recyclable materials.

(C)(1) Nonwastewater residues, such as slag, resulting from high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) processing of K061, K062, or F006 waste, in units identified as rotary kilns, flame reactors, electric furnaces, plasma arc furnaces, slag reactors, rotary hearth furnace/electric furnace combinations or industrial furnaces (as defined in 40 CFR 260.10 (6), (7), and (13) of the definition for "Industrial Furnace" which R315-1-1(b) incorporates by reference), that are disposed in solid waste landfills regulated under R315-301 through R315-320, provided that these residues meet the generic exclusion levels identified below for all constituents, and exhibit no characteristics of hazardous waste. Testing requirements shall be incorporated in a facility's waste analysis plan or a generator's self-implementing waste analysis plan; at a minimum, composite samples of residues shall be collected and analyzed quarterly and/or when the process or operation generating the waste changes. Persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements.

TABLE

Constituent Maximum for any single composite sample - TCLP (mg/l)

Generic exclusion levels for K061 and K062 nonwastewater HTMR residues

Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Zinc	70

Generic exclusion levels for F006 nonwastewater HTMR residues

Antimony	0.10
Arsenic	0.50
Barium	7.6
Beryllium	0.010
Cadmium	0.050
Chromium (total)	0.33
Cyanide (total)(mg/kg)	1.8
Lead	0.15
Mercury	0.009
Nickel	1.0
Selenium	0.16
Silver	0.30
Thallium	0.020
Zinc	70

(2) A one-time notification and certification shall be placed in the facility's files and sent to the Executive Secretary for K061, K062 or F006 HTMR residues that meet the generic exclusion levels for all constituents and do not exhibit any characteristics that are sent to solid waste landfills regulated under R315-301 through R315-320. The notification and certification that is placed in the generators or treaters files shall be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the solid waste landfill regulated under R315-301 through R315-320 receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the Executive Secretary on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such notification and certification should be sent to the Executive Secretary by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December 31. The notification shall include the following information: The name and address of the solid waste landfill regulated under R315-301 through R315-320 receiving the waste shipments; the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) and treatability group(s) at the initial point of generation; and, the treatment standards applicable to the waste at the initial point of generation. The certification shall be signed by an authorized representative and shall state as follows: "I certify under penalty of law that the generic exclusion levels for all constituents have been met without impermissible dilution and that no characteristic of hazardous waste is exhibited. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

(D) Biological treatment sludge from the treatment of one of the following wastes listed in R315-2-10(f), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.32 - organic waste,

including heavy ends, still bottoms, light ends, spent solvents, filtrates, and decantates, from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K156, and wastewaters from the production of carbamates and carbamoyl oximes, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K157.

(E) Catalyst inert support media separated from one of the following wastes listed in R315-2-10(f), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.32, - Spent hydrotreating catalyst, EPA Hazardous Waste No. K171, and Spent hydrorefining catalyst, EPA Hazardous Waste N0. K172.

(d) Any solid waste described in paragraph (c) of this section is not a hazardous waste if it meets the following criteria:

(1) In the case of any solid waste, it does not exhibit any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in section R315-2-9. However, wastes that exhibit a characteristic at the point of generation may still be subject to the requirements of R315-13 which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.

(2) In the case of a waste which is a listed waste under sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11, contains a waste listed under sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11, or is derived from a waste listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11, it also has been excluded from paragraph (c) of this section under R315-2-16 and R315-2-17.

(e) Notwithstanding R315-2-3(a) through (d) and provided the debris as defined in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, does not exhibit a characteristic identified in R315-2-9, the following materials are not subject to regulation under R315-1, R315-2 to R315-8, R315-13, and R315-14:

(1) Hazardous debris as defined in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, that has been treated using one of the required extraction or destruction technologies specified in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268.45 Table 1; persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements; or

(2) Debris as defined in R315-13, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, that the Board, considering the extent of contamination, has determined is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste.

(f)(1) A hazardous waste that is listed in R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 solely because it exhibits one or more characteristics of ignitability as defined under R315-2-9(d), corrosivity as defined under R315-2-9(e), or reactivity as defined under R315-2-9(f) is not hazardous waste, if the waste no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in R315-2-9(a), (d), (e), (f), or (g).

(2) The exclusion described in paragraph (f)(1) of this section also pertains to

(i) Any mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste listed in R315-2-10 and R315-2-11 solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as regulated under R315-2-3(a)(2)(iv); and,

(ii) Any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous waste listed in R315-2-10 and R315-2-11 solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as regulated under R315-2-3(c)(2)(i).

(3) Wastes excluded from R315-2-3 are subject to R315-13-1, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 268, (as applicable), even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal.

(4) Any mixture of a solid waste excluded from regulation under R315-2-4(b)(7) and a hazardous waste listed in R315-2-10 and R315-2-11, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 subpart D, solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as regulated under paragraph (a)(2)(iv) of this section is not a hazardous waste, if the mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in R315-2-9(a), (d) - (g) for which the hazardous waste listed in R315-2-10 and R315-2-11, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261 subpart D, was listed.

R315-2-4. Exclusions.

(a) MATERIALS WHICH ARE NOT SOLID WASTES.

The following materials are not solid wastes for the purpose of this rule:

(1) Domestic sewage or any mixture of domestic sewage and other wastes that passes through a sewer system to a publicly-owned treatment works for treatment. "Domestic sewage" means untreated sanitary wastes that pass through a sewer system.

(2) Industrial wastewater discharges that are point source discharges subject to regulation under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. This exclusion applies only to the actual point source discharge. It does not exclude industrial wastewaters while they are being collected, stored, or treated before discharge, nor does it exclude sludges that are generated by industrial wastewater treatment.

(3) Irrigation return flows.

(4) Source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.

(5) Materials subjected to in-situ mining techniques which are not removed from the ground as part of the extraction process.

(6) Pulping liquors, black liquor that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in subsection R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 261.1(c), 40 CFR.

(7) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid, unless it is accumulated speculatively as defined in subsection R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 261.1(c), 40 CFR.

(8) Secondary materials that are reclaimed and returned to the original process or processes in which they were generated where they are reused in the production process provided:

(i) Only tank storage is involved, and the entire process through completion of reclamation is closed by being entirely connected with pipes or other comparable enclosed means of conveyance;

(ii) Reclamation does not involve controlled flame combustion (such as occurs in boilers, industrial furnaces, or incinerators);

(iii) The secondary materials are never accumulated in such tanks for over twelve months without being reclaimed; and

(iv) The reclaimed material is not used to produce a fuel, or used to produce products that are used in a manner constituting disposal.

(9)(i) Spent wood preserving solutions that have been reclaimed and are reused for their original intended purpose; and

(ii) wastewaters from the wood preserving process that have been reclaimed and are reused to treat wood.

(iii) Prior to reuse, the wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions described in R315-2-4(a)(9)(i) and (ii), so long as they meet all of the following conditions:

(A) The wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are reused onsite at water borne plants in the production process for their original intended purpose;

(B) Prior to reuse, the wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions are managed to prevent release to either land or groundwater or both;

(C) Any unit used to manage wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse can be visually or otherwise determined to prevent such releases;

(D) Any drip pad used to manage the wastewaters and/or spent wood preserving solutions prior to reuse complies with the standards in R315-7-28, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 265.440 - 445, regardless of whether the plant generates a total of less than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste; and

(E) Prior to operating pursuant to this exclusion, the plant owner or operator submits to the Executive Secretary a one-time notification stating that the plant intends to claim the exclusion, giving the date on which the plant intends to begin operating under the exclusion, and containing the following language: "I have read the applicable regulation establishing an exclusion for wood preserving wastewaters and spent wood preserving solutions and understand it requires me to comply at all times with the conditions set out in the regulation." The plant must maintain a copy of that document in its on-site records for a period of no less than 3 years from the date specified in the notice. The exclusion applies only so long as the plant meets all of the conditions. If the plant goes out of compliance with any condition, it may apply to the Executive Secretary for reinstatement. The Executive Secretary may reinstate the exclusion upon finding that the plant has returned to compliance with all conditions and that violations are not likely to recur.

(10) EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. K060, K087, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, and K148, and any wastes from the coke by-products processes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the Toxicity Characteristic (TC) specified in R315-2-9(g) when, subsequent to generation, these materials are recycled to coke ovens, to the tar recovery process as a feedstock to produce coal tar or are mixed with coal tar prior to the tar's sale or refining. This exclusion is conditioned on there being no land disposal of the wastes from the point they are generated to the point they are recycled to coke ovens or the tar recovery or refining processes, or mixed with coal tar.

(11) Nonwastewater splash condenser dross residue from the treatment of K061 in high temperature metals recovery units, provided it is shipped in drums (if shipped) and not land disposed before recovery.

(12)(i) Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials, i.e., sludges, byproducts, or spent materials, that are generated at a petroleum refinery, SIC code 2911, and are inserted into the petroleum refining process, SIC code 2911 - including distillation, catalytic cracking, fractionation, or thermal cracking units, i.e., cokers, unless the material is placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being so recycled. Materials inserted into thermal cracking units are excluded under this paragraph, provided that the coke product also does not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. Oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials may be inserted into the same petroleum refinery where they are generated, or sent directly to another petroleum refinery, and still be excluded under this provision. Except as provided in R315-2-4(a)(12)(ii), oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials generated elsewhere in the petroleum industry, i.e., from sources other than petroleum refineries, are not excluded under R315-2-4. Residuals generated from processing or recycling materials excluded under this paragraph, where such materials as generated would have otherwise met a listing under R315-2-10, R315-2-11, R315-2-24, and R315-2-26, are designated as F037 listed wastes when disposed of or intended for disposal.

(ii) Recovered oil that is recycled in the same manner and with the same conditions as described in R315-2-4(a)(12)(i). Recovered oil is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials, including wastewater, generated from normal petroleum industry practices, including refining, exploration and production, bulk storage, and transportation incident thereto (SIC codes 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 2911, 4612, 4613, 4922, 4923, 4789, 5171, and 5152.) Recovered oil does not include oil-bearing hazardous wastes listed in R315-2-10, R315-2-11, R315-2-24, and R315-2-26; however, oil recovered from such wastes may be considered recovered oil. Recovered oil does not include used oil as defined in 19-6-703(19).

(13) Excluded scrap metal, processed scrap metal, unprocessed home scrap metal, and unprocessed prompt scrap metal, being recycled.

(14) Shredded circuit boards being recycled provided that they are:

(i) Stored in containers sufficient to prevent a release to the environment prior to recovery; and

(ii) Free of mercury switches, mercury relays, and nickel-cadmium batteries and lithium batteries.

(15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.

(16) Comparable fuels or comparable syngas fuels, i.e., comparable/syngas fuels, that meet the requirements of R315-2-26, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.38.

(17) Spent materials as defined in R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.1, other than hazardous wastes listed in R315-2-10, 2-11, and 2-26 (which incorporate by reference 40 CFR 261 Subpart D), and R315-2-24, generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by benefication, provided that:

(i) The spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water or other values;

(ii) The spent material is not accumulated speculatively;

(iii) Except as provided in R315-2-4(a)(17)(iv), the spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings meeting the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of non-earthen materials providing structural support, except smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors provided the secondary material is stored on the non-earthen portion, and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be free standing, not be a surface impoundment as defined R315-1-1(b), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 260.10, and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If tanks or containers contain any particulate which may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner/operator must operate these units in a manner which controls fugitive dust. Tanks, containers, and buildings must be designed, constructed and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials.

(iv) The Executive Secretary may make a site-specific determination, after public review and comment, that only solid mineral processing spent materials may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings. Solid mineral processing spent materials do not contain any free liquid. The Executive Secretary must affirm that pads are designed, constructed and operated to prevent significant releases of the secondary material into the environment. Pads must provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers and buildings eligible for exclusion.

(A) The Executive Secretary must also consider if storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, air exposure pathways are: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the secondary material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway, and the possibility and

extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway.

(B) Pads must meet the following minimum standards: be designed of non-earthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing spent material, capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal, have run on/runoff controls, be operated in a manner which controls fugitive dust, and have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs.

(C) Before making a determination under this paragraph, the Executive Secretary must provide notice and the opportunity for comment to all persons potentially interested in the determination. This can be accomplished by placing notice of this action in major local newspapers, or broadcasting notice over local radio stations.

(v) The owner or operator provides notice to the Executive Secretary, providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled; the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes; and the annual quantities expected to be placed in land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process.

(vi) For purposes of R315-2-4(a)(7), mineral processing spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste.

(vii) R315-2-4(a)(16) becomes effective July 1, 1999.

(18) Petrochemical recovered oil from an associated organic chemical manufacturing facility, where the oil is to be inserted into the petroleum refining process, SIC code 2911, along with normal petroleum refinery process streams, provided:

(i) The oil is hazardous only because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, as defined in R315-2-9(d), and/or toxicity for benzene, R315-2-9(g), waste code D018; and

(ii) The oil generated by the organic chemical manufacturing facility is not placed on the land, or speculatively accumulated before being recycled into the petroleum refining process. An "associated organic chemical manufacturing facility" is a facility where the primary SIC code is 2869, but where operations may also include SIC codes 2821, 2822, and 2865; and is physically co-located with a petroleum refinery; and where the petroleum refinery to which the oil being recycled is returned also provides hydrocarbon feedstocks to the organic chemical manufacturing facility. "Petrochemical recovered oil" is oil that has been reclaimed from secondary materials, i.e., sludges, byproducts, or spent materials, including wastewater, from normal organic chemical manufacturing operations, as well as oil recovered from organic chemical manufacturing processes.

(19) Spent caustic solutions from petroleum refining liquid treating processes used as a feedstock to produce cresylic or napthenic acid unless the material is placed on the land, or accumulated speculatively as defined in R315-1-1(c), which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261.1(c).

(b) SOLID WASTES WHICH ARE NOT HAZARDOUS WASTES.

The following solid wastes are not hazardous wastes:

(1) Household waste, including household waste that has been collected, transported, stored, treated, disposed, recovered, such as refuse-derived fuel or reused. "Household waste" means any material, including garbage, trash and sanitary wastes in septic tanks, derived from households, including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas. A resource recovery facility managing municipal solid waste shall not be deemed to be treating, storing, disposing of or otherwise managing hazardous wastes for the purposes of regulation under this subtitle, if the facility:

(i) Receives and burns only

(A) Household waste, from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources and

(B) Solid waste from commercial of industrial sources that does not contain hazardous waste; and

(ii) The facility does not accept hazardous wastes and the owner or operator of the facility has established contractual requirements or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to assure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in the facility.

(2) Solid wastes generated by any of the following and which are returned to the soil as fertilizers:

(i) The growing and harvesting of agricultural crops.

(ii) The raising of animals, including animal manures.

(3) Mining overburden returned to the mine site.

(4) Fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, and flue gas emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, except as provided by R315-14-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266.112, for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

(5) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas or geothermal energy.

(6) The following additional solid wastes:

(i) Wastes which fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic because chromium is present or are listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 due to the presence of chromium, which do not fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic for any other constituent or are not listed due to the presence of any other constituent, and which do not fail the test for any other characteristic, if it is shown by a waste generator or by waste generators that:

(A) The chromium in the waste is exclusively, or nearly exclusively, trivalent chromium; and

(B) The waste is generated from an industrial process which uses trivalent chromium exclusively, or nearly exclusively, and the process does not generate hexavalent chromium; and

(C) The waste is typically and frequently managed in non-oxidizing environments.

(ii) Specific wastes which meet the standard in paragraphs (b)(6)(i)(A),(B), and (C) of this section, so long as they do not fail the test for the toxicity characteristic for any other constituent, and do not exhibit any other characteristic, are:

(A) Chrome blue trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(B) Chrome blue shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(C) Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue.

(D) Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair/pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(E) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearling.

(F) Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the

following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; and through-the-blue.

(G) Waste scrap leather from the leather tanning industry, the shoe manufacturing industry, and other leather product manufacturing industries.

(H) Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of TiO_2 pigment using chromium-bearing ores by the chloride process.

(7) Solid waste from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals, including coal, phosphate rock, and overburden from the mining of uranium ore, except as provided by R315-14-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266.112 for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

(i) For purposes of R315-2-4(b)(7) beneficiation of ores and minerals is restricted to the following activities; crushing; grinding; washing; dissolution; crystallization; filtration; sorting; sizing; drying; sintering; pelletizing; briquetting; calcining to remove water and/or carbon dioxide; roasting, autoclaving, and/or chlorination in preparation for leaching (except where the roasting (and/or autoclaving and/or chlorination)/leaching sequence produces a final or intermediate product that does not undergo further beneficiation or processing); gravity concentration; magnetic separation; electrostatic separation; flotation; ion exchange; solvent extraction; electrowinning; precipitation; amalgamation; and heap, dump, vat, tank, and in situ leaching.

(ii) For the purposes of R315-2-4(b)(7), solid waste from the processing of ores and minerals includes only the following wastes as generated:

(A) Slag from primary copper processing;

(B) Slag from primary lead processing;

(C) Red and brown muds from bauxite refining;

(D) Phosphogypsum from phosphoric acid production;

(E) Slag from elemental phosphorus production ;

(F) Gasifier ash from coal gasification;

(G) Process wastewater from coal gasification;

(H) Calcium sulfate wastewater treatment plant sludge from primary copper processing;

(I) Slag tailings from primary copper processing;

(J) Fluorogypsum from hydrofluoric acid production;

(K) Process wastewater from hydrofluoric acid production;

(L) Air pollution control dust/sludge from iron blast furnaces;

(M) Iron blast furnace slag;

(N) Treated residue from roasting/leaching of chrome ore;

(O) Process wastewater from primary magnesium processing by the anhydrous process;

(P) Process wastewater from phosphoric acid production;

(Q) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace air pollution control dust/sludge from carbon steel production;

(R) Basic oxygen furnace and open hearth furnace slag from carbon steel production;

(S) Chloride process waste solids from titanium tetrachloride production;

(T) Slag from primary zinc processing.

(iii) A residue derived from co-processing mineral processing secondary materials with normal beneficiation raw materials or with normal mineral processing raw materials remains excluded under R315-2-4(b) if the owner or operator:

(A) Processes at least 50 percent by weight normal beneficiation raw materials or normal mineral processing raw materials; and,

(B) Legitimately reclaims the secondary mineral processing materials.

(8) Cement kiln dust waste, except as provided by R315-14-7, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 266.112, for facilities that burn or process hazardous waste.

(9) Solid waste which consists of discarded arsenical-treated wood or wood products which fails the test for the Toxicity Characteristic for Hazardous Waste Codes D004 through D017 and which is not a hazardous waste for any other reason if the waste is generated by persons who utilize the arsenical-treated wood and wood products for these materials' intended end use.

(10) Petroleum-contaminated media and debris that fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic (TC) of R315-2-9(g), Hazardous Waste Codes D018 through D043 only, and are subject to the corrective action requirements under R311-202, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 280.

(11) Injected groundwater that is hazardous only because it exhibits the Toxicity Characteristic, Hazardous Waste Codes D018 through D043 only, in R315-2-9(e) that is reinjected through an underground injection well pursuant to free phase hydrocarbon recovery operations undertaken at petroleum refineries, petroleum marketing terminals, petroleum bulk plants, petroleum pipelines, and petroleum transportation spill sites until January 25, 1993. This extension applies to recovery operations in existence, or for which contracts have been issued, on or before March 25, 1991. For groundwater returned through infiltration galleries from such operations at petroleum refineries, marketing terminals, and bulk plants, until October 2, 1991. New operations involving injection wells, beginning after March 25, 1991, will qualify for this compliance date extension until January 25, 1993, only if:

(i) Operations are performed pursuant to a written state agreement that includes a provision to assess the groundwater and the need for further remediation once the free phase recovery is completed; and

(ii) A copy of the written agreement has been submitted to: Characteristics Section (OS-333), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460 and the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Dept. of Environmental Quality, State of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880.

(12) Used chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants from totally enclosed heat transfer equipment, including mobile air conditioning systems, mobile refrigeration, and commercial and industrial air conditioning and refrigeration systems that use chlorofluorocarbons as the heat transfer fluid in a refrigeration cycle, provided the refrigerant is reclaimed for further use.

(13) Used oil re-refining distillation bottoms that are used as feedstock to manufacture asphalt products.

(14) Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in R315-2-10(e) and (f) and R315-2-11, which incorporate by reference 40 CFR 261 Subpart D, if these oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:

(i) Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot draining;

(ii) Hot-draining and crushing;

(iii) Dismantling and hot-draining; or

(iv) Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.

(15) Leachate or gas condensate collected from landfills where certain solid wastes have been disposed, provided that:

(i) The solid wastes disposed would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for Hazardous Waste Codes K169, K170, K171, K172, K174, K175, K176, K177, and K178, if these wastes had been generated after the effective date of the listing;

(ii) The solid wastes described in paragraph R315-2-4(b)(15)(i) were disposed prior to the effective date of the listing;

(iii) The leachate or gas condensate does not exhibit any characteristic of hazardous waste nor are derived from any other listed hazardous waste;

(iv) Discharge of the leachate or gas condensate, including

leachate or gas condensate transferred from the landfill to a POTW by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe, is subject to regulation under R317-8 of the Utah Water Quality Rules.

(v) As of February 13, 2001, leachate or gas condensate derived from K169-K172 is no longer exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. After November 21, 2003, leachate or gas condensate derived from K176, K177, and K 178 will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation, e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system, provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of this paragraph after the emergency ends.

(16) The requirements as found in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(18), 2001 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(i) Substitute "EPA and the Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references made to "EPA";

(ii) Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all federal regulation references made to "state of Utah."

(c) HAZARDOUS WASTES WHICH ARE EXEMPTED FROM CERTAIN RULES.

A hazardous waste which is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit or an associated non-waste-treatment-manufacturing unit is not subject to these regulations or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing, or for storage or transportation of products or raw materials.

(d) SAMPLES

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, a sample of solid waste or a sample of water, soil, or air, which is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or compositions, is not subject to any requirements of these rules when:

(i) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing;

(ii) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing;

(iii) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing;

(iv) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing;

(v) The sample is being stored in a laboratory after testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or

(vi) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose, for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary.

(2) In order to qualify for the exemption in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector shall:

(i) Comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

(ii) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that DOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:

(A) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample:

(1) The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number;

(2) The laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number;

(3) The quantity of the sample;

(4) The date of shipment; and

(5) A description of the sample.

(B) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.

(3) This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(e) TREATABILITY STUDY SAMPLES.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this Section, a person who generates or collects samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies as defined in section R315-1-1, which incorporates by reference the definitions of 40 CFR 260.10, are not subject to any requirement of R315-2, R315-5, and R315-6, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA, nor are these samples included in the quantity determinations of R315-2-5, which incorporates by reference the requirements concerning conditionally exempt small quantity generators of 40 CFR 261.5 and R315-5-3.34, which incorporates by reference the requirements concerning waste accumulation time for generators of 40 CFR 262.34(d) when:

(i) the sample is being collected and prepared for transportation by the generator or sample collector;

(ii) the sample is being accumulated or stored by the generator or sample collector prior to transportation to a laboratory or testing facility; or

(iii) the sample is being transported to the laboratory or testing facility for the purpose of conducting a treatability study.

(2) The exemption in paragraph (e)(1) of this section is applicable to samples of hazardous waste being collected and shipped for the purpose of conducting treatability studies provided that:

(i) The generator or sample collector uses, in "treatability studies," no more than 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 1000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste other than contaminated media, 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste for each process being evaluated for each generated waste stream;

(ii) The mass of each sample shipment does not exceed 10,000 kg; the 10,000 kg quantity may be all media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, or may include 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1000 kg of hazardous waste, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste; and

(iii) the sample shall be packaged so that it will not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging during shipment and the requirements of paragraph A or B of this subparagraph are met;

(A) the transportation of each sample shipment complies with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or

(B) if the DOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample, the following information shall accompany the sample:

(1) the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the originator of the sample;

(2) the name, address, and telephone number of the facility that will perform the treatability study;

(3) the quantity of the sample;

(4) the date of shipment; and

(5) a description of the sample, including its EPA Hazardous Waste Number.

(iv) the sample is shipped to a laboratory or testing facility which is exempt under R315-2-4(f) (40 CFR 261.4(f)) or has an

appropriate RCRA permit or interim status;

(v) the generator or sample collector maintains the following records for a period ending 3 years after completion of the treatability study:

(A) copies of the shipping documents;

(B) a copy of the contract with the facility conducting the treatability study;

(C) documentation showing:

(1) the amount of waste shipped under this exemption;

(2) the name, address, and EPA identification number of the laboratory or testing facility that received the waste;

(3) the date the shipment was made; and

(4) whether or not unused samples and residues were returned to the generator.

(vi) the generator reports the information required under paragraph (e)(v)(C) of this section in its biennial report.

(3) The Executive Secretary may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for up to an additional two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation. The Executive Secretary may grant requests on a case-by-case basis for quantity limits in excess of those specified in paragraphs (e)(2) (i) and (ii) and (f)(4) of this section, for up to an additional 5000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 500 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste:

(i) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities in advance of commencing treatability studies. Factors to be considered in reviewing such requests include the nature of the technology, the type of process, e.g., batch versus continuous, size of the unit undergoing testing, particularly in relation to scale-up considerations, the time/quantity of material required to reach steady state operating conditions, or test design considerations such as mass balance calculations.

(ii) In response to requests for authorization to ship, store and conduct treatability studies on additional quantities after initiation or completion of initial treatability studies, when: There has been an equipment or mechanical failure during the conduct of a treatability study; there is a need to verify the results of a previously conducted treatability study; there is a need to study and analyze alternative techniques within a previously evaluated treatment process; or there is a need to do further evaluation of an ongoing treatability study to determine final specifications for treatment.

(iii) The additional quantities and time frames allowed in paragraph (e)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section are subject to all the provisions in paragraphs (e) (1) and (e)(2) (iii) through (vi) of this section. The generator or sample collector must apply to the Executive Secretary and provide in writing the following information:

(A) The reason why the generator or sample collector requires additional time or quantity of sample for treatability study evaluation and the additional time or quantity needed;

(B) Documentation accounting for all samples of hazardous waste from the waste stream which have been sent for or undergone treatability studies including the date each previous sample from the waste stream was shipped, the quantity of each previous shipment, the laboratory or testing facility to which it was shipped, what treatability study processes were conducted on each sample shipped, and the available results on each treatability study;

(C) A description of the technical modifications or change in specifications which will be evaluated and the expected results;

(D) If such further study is being required due to equipment or mechanical failure, the applicant must include information regarding the reason for the failure or breakdown and also include what procedures or equipment improvements have been made to protect against further breakdowns; and

(E) Such other information that the Executive Secretary considers necessary.

(f) SAMPLES UNDERGOING TREATABILITY STUDIES AT LABORATORIES AND TESTING FACILITIES.

Samples undergoing treatability studies and the laboratory or testing facility that conducts these treatability studies, to the extent these facilities are not otherwise subject to RCRA requirements, are not subject to any requirement of this rule, R315-3 through R315-8, and R315-13, or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA provided that the conditions of paragraphs (f)(1) through (11) of this Section are met. A mobile treatment unit (MTU) may qualify as a testing facility subject to paragraphs (f)(1) through (11) of this section. Where a group of MTUs are located at the same site, the limitations specified in (f)(1) through (11) of this section apply to the entire group of MTUs collectively as if the group were one MTU.

(1) No less than 45 days before conducting treatability studies, the facility notifies the Executive Secretary in writing that it intends to conduct treatability studies under this paragraph.

(2) The laboratory or testing facility conducting the treatability study has an EPA identification number.

(3) No more than a total of 10,000 kg of "as received" media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste or 250 kg of other "as received" hazardous waste is subject to initiation of treatment in all treatability studies in any single day. "As received" waste refers to the waste as received in the shipment from the generator or sample collector.

(4) The quantity of "as received" hazardous waste stored at the facility for the purpose of evaluation in treatability studies does not exceed 10,000 kg, the total of which can include 10,000 kg of media contaminated with non-acute hazardous waste, 2500 kg of media contaminated with acute hazardous waste, 1000 kg of non-acute hazardous wastes other than contaminated media, and 1 kg of acute hazardous waste. This quantity limitation does not include treatment materials, including nonhazardous solid waste, added to "as received" hazardous waste.

(5) No more than 90 days have elapsed since the treatability study for the sample was completed, or no more than one year, two years for treatability studies involving bioremediation, have elapsed since the generator or sample collector shipped the sample to the laboratory or testing facility, whichever date first occurs. Up to 500 kg of treated material from a particular waste stream from treatability studies may be archived for future evaluation up to five years from the date of initial receipt. Quantities of materials archived are counted against the total storage limit for the facility.

(6) The treatability study does not involve the placement of hazardous waste on the land or open burning of hazardous waste.

(7) The facility maintains records for three years following completion of each study that show compliance with the treatment rate limits and the storage time and quantity limits. The following specific information shall be included for each treatability study conducted:

(i) the name, address, and EPA identification number of the generator or sample collector of each waste sample;

(ii) the date the shipment was received;

(iii) the quantity of waste accepted;

(iv) the quantity of "as received" waste in storage each day;

(v) the date the treatment study was initiated and the amount of "as received" waste introduced to treatment each day;

(vi) the date the treatability study was concluded; and

(vii) the date any unused sample or residues generated

from the treatability study were returned to the generator or sample collector or, if sent to a designated facility, the name of the facility and the EPA identification number.

(8) The facility keeps, on-site, a copy of the treatability study contract and all shipping papers associated with the transport of treatability study samples to and from the facility for a period ending three years from the completion date of each treatability study.

(9) The facility prepares and submits a report to the Executive Secretary by March 15 of each year that estimates the number of studies and the amount of waste expected to be used in treatability studies during the current year, and includes the following information for the previous calendar year:

(i) the name, address, and EPA identification number of the facility conducting the treatability studies;

(ii) the types, by process, of treatability studies conducted;

(iii) the names and addresses of persons for whom studies have been conducted, including their EPA identification numbers;

(iv) the total quantity of waste in storage each day;

(v) the quantity and types of waste subjected to treatability studies;

(vi) when each treatability study was conducted; and

(vii) the final disposition of residues and unused sample from each treatability study.

(10) The facility determines whether any unused sample or residues generated by the treatability study are hazardous waste under R315-2-3 and, if so, are subject to R315-2 through R315-8, and R315-13, unless the residues and unused samples are returned to the sample originator under the exemption of paragraph (e) of this section.

(11) The facility notifies the Executive Secretary by letter when the facility is no longer planning to conduct any treatability studies at the site.

(g) DREDGED MATERIAL THAT IS NOT A HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Dredged material that is subject to the requirements of a permit that has been issued under 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) or section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413) is not a hazardous waste. For this paragraph (g), the following definitions apply:

(1) The term dredged material has the same meaning as defined in 40 CFR 232.2;

(2) The term permit means:

(i) A permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) or the Utah State Division of Water Quality;

(ii) A permit issued by the Corps under section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413); or

(iii) In the case of Corps civil works projects, the administrative equivalent of the permits referred to in paragraphs R315-2-4(g)(2)(i) and (ii), as provided for in Corps regulations.

R315-2-5. Special Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generated by Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators.

The requirements of 40 CFR 261.5, 1996 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-2-6. Requirements for Recyclable Materials.

The requirements of 40 CFR 261.6, 1998 ed., as amended by 63 FR 42110, August 6, 1998, are adopted and incorporated by reference within this rule, except for the following changes:

(a) Paragraph 40 CFR 261.6(a)(5) shall be amended to read as follows:

Hazardous waste as identified in 40 CFR 262.80(a) that is exported to or imported from designated member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (as defined in Section 262.58(a)(1)) for purpose of recovery is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR part 262, subpart H, if it is subject to either the Federal manifesting requirements of 40 CFR Part 262, to the universal waste management standards of 40 CFR Part 273, or to State requirements analogous to 40 CFR Part 273.

R315-2-7. Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers.

(a)(1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either

(i) an empty container, or

(ii) an empty inner liner removed from a container, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is not subject to regulation under R315-2 through R315-13.

(2) Any hazardous waste in either:

(i) a container that is not empty, or

(ii) an inner liner removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is subject to regulation under R315-2 through R315-13.

(b)(1) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as acute hazardous waste listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 is empty if:

(i) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating; and

(ii) No more than 2.5 centimeters, one inch, of residue remains on the bottom of the container or inner liner; or

(iii)(A) No more than three percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 110 gallons in size, or

(B) No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 110 gallons in size.

(2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric.

(3) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste listed in sections R315-2-10 or R315-2-11 is empty if:

(i) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;

(ii) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or

(iii) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container, has been removed.

R315-2-8. PCB Wastes Regulated under the Toxic Substance Control Act, 42 U.S.C. et seq.

The disposal of PCB-containing dielectric fluid and electric equipment containing such fluid authorized for use and regulated under part 761 40 CFR and that are hazardous only because they fail the test for the Toxicity Characteristic, hazardous codes D018 through D043 only, are exempt from regulation under R315-2 through R315-50 and the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA.

R315-2-9. Characteristics of Hazardous Waste.

(a) GENERAL.

(1) A solid waste, as defined in section R315-2-2, which is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under R315-2-4(b), is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the

characteristics identified in this section.

(2) A hazardous waste which is identified by a characteristic in this section, is assigned every EPA Hazardous Waste Number that is applicable as set forth in this section. This number shall be used in complying with the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA and all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements under R315-3 through R315-8, and R315-13.

(3) For purposes of this section, the Executive Secretary will consider a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in R315-50-6, or an equivalent method, to be a representative sample.

(b) CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

(1) The Board shall identify and define a characteristic of hazardous waste in this section only upon determining that:

(i) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic may:

(A) Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or

(B) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when it is improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed; and

(ii) The characteristic can be:

(A) Measured by an available standardized test method which is reasonably within the capability of generators of solid waste or private sector laboratories that are available to serve generators of solid waste; or

(B) Reasonably detected by generators of solid waste through their knowledge of their waste.

(c) CRITERIA FOR LISTING HAZARDOUS WASTE.

(1) The Board shall list a solid waste as a hazardous waste only upon determining that the solid waste meets one of the following criteria:

(i) It exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in this section.

(ii) It has been found to be fatal to humans in low doses, or, in the absence of data on human toxicity, it has been shown in studies to have an oral LD 50 toxicity, rat, of less than 50 milligrams per kilogram, an inhalation LC 50 toxicity, rat, of less than 50 milligrams per liter, or a dermal LD 50 toxicity, rabbit, of less than 200 milligrams per kilogram or is otherwise capable of causing or significantly contributing to an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness. Waste listed in accordance with these criteria will be designated Acute Hazardous Waste.

(iii) It contains any of the toxic constituents listed in R315-50-10 and, after considering the following factors, the Board concludes that the waste is capable of posing a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed:

(A) The nature of the toxicity presented by the constituent.

(B) The concentration of the constituent in the waste.

(C) The potential of the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent to migrate from the waste into the environment under the types of improper management considered in paragraph (c)(1)(iii)(G) of this section.

(D) The persistence of the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent.

(E) The potential for the constituent or any toxic degradation product of the constituent to degrade into non-harmful constituents and the rate of degradation.

(F) The degree to which the constituent or any degradation product of the constituent bioaccumulates in ecosystems.

(G) The plausible types of improper management to which the waste could be subjected.

(H) The quantities of the waste generated at individual generation sites or on a regional or national basis.

(I) The nature and severity of the human health and environmental damage that has occurred as a result of the improper management of wastes containing the constituent.

(J) Action taken by other governmental agencies or regulatory programs based on the health or environmental hazard posed by the waste or waste constituent.

(K) Other factors as may be appropriate.

Substances will be listed on R315-50-10 only if they have been shown in scientific studies to have toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects on humans or other life forms. Wastes listed in accordance with these criteria will be designated Toxic wastes.

(2) The Board may list classes or types of solid waste as hazardous waste if they have reason to believe that individual wastes, within the class or type of waste, typically or frequently are hazardous under the definition of hazardous waste found in Section 19-6-102 of the Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act.

(3) The Board will use the criteria for listing specified in this section to establish the exclusion limits referred to in 40 CFR 261.5(c). R315-2-5 incorporates by reference the requirements of 40 CFR 261.5 concerning conditionally exempt small quantity generators.

(d) CHARACTERISTIC OF IGNITABILITY

(1) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(i) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60 degrees C, 140 degrees F, as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79, or D-93-80, incorporated by reference, see section R315-1-2, or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78, incorporated by reference, see section R315-1-2, or as determined by an equivalent test method approved under the procedures set forth in section R315-2-15.

(ii) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.

(iii) It is an ignitable "compressed gas" as defined in 49 CFR 173.300(a), 1990 ed., which is adopted and incorporated by reference, and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved under section R315-2-15.

(iv) It is an "oxidizer" as defined in 49 CFR 173.151, 1990 ed., which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

(2) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

(e) CHARACTERISTIC OF CORROSIVITY

(1) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

(i) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, see R315-1-2.

(ii) It is a liquid and corrodes steel, SAE 1020, at a rate greater than 6.35 mm, 0.250 inch, per year at a test temperature of 55 degrees C, 130 degrees F, as determined by the test method specified in NACE, National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, see R315-1-2.

(2) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

(f) CHARACTERISTIC OF REACTIVITY

(1) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(i) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

(ii) It reacts violently with water.

(iii) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

(iv) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(v) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(vi) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.

(vii) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

(viii) It is a "forbidden explosive" as defined in 49 CFR 173.5 ed., or a "Class 1 explosive" as defined in 49 CFR 173.50(b)(1), (2), or (3), which are incorporated by reference.

(2) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

(g) TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC

(1) A solid waste (except manufactured gas plant waste) exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, test Method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, see R315-1-2, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.24 at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that Table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.24, which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous. Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.24, 1990 ed., is adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-2-10. Lists of Hazardous Wastes.

(a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this section or R315-2-11, unless it has been excluded from this list under section R315-2-16.

(b) The Board will indicate the basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this section and R315-2-11 by employing one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

Ignitable Waste: (I)
Corrosive Waste: (C)
Reactive Waste: (R)
Toxicity Characteristic Waste: (E)
Acute Hazardous Waste: (H)
Toxic Waste: (T)

R315-50-9, which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 261, Appendix VII, identifies the constituent which caused the Board to list the waste as a Toxicity Characteristic Waste (E) or Toxic Waste (T) in this section and R315-2-11.

(c) Each hazardous waste listed in this section and R315-2-11, is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number shall be used to comply with these rules where description and identification of a hazardous waste is required.

(d) The following hazardous wastes listed in this section are subject to the exclusion limits for acutely hazardous wastes established in R315-2-4:

EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.

(e) The listing of hazardous wastes from non-specific sources found in 40 CFR 261.31, 2000 ed., is adopted and incorporated by reference with the following additional waste:

(1) F999 - Residues from demilitarization, treatment, and testing of nerve, military, and chemical agents CX, GA, GB, GD, H, HD, HL, HN-1, HN-2, HN-3, HT, L, T, and VX. (R,T,C,H)

(f) The listing of hazardous wastes from specific sources found in 40 CFR 261.32, 2002 ed., is adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-2-11. Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof.

The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in R315-2-11" refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section, which incorporate by reference, respectively, the lists of acute hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.33. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section, that waste will be listed in Section R315-2-10, which incorporates the lists of hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.31 and 261.32, or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Section R315-2-9.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded as described in Subsection R315-2-2(a)(2)(i), when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment, when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use or when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use, or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as, or a component of a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

(a) Any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section, which incorporate by reference, respectively, the lists of acute hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.33.

(b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section, which incorporate by reference, respectively, the lists of acute hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.33.

(c) Any residue remaining in a container or in an inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section, which incorporate by reference, respectively, the lists of acute hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.33, unless the container is empty as defined in R315-2-7(b). Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused, or legitimately recycled or reclaimed; or being accumulated, stored, transported or treated prior to such use, re-use, recycling or reclamation, the Board considers the residue to be intended

for discard and thus, a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate re-use of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner who reconditions the drum but discards the residue.

(d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a discharge, into or on any land or water, of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section, which incorporate by reference, respectively, the lists of acute hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.33, or any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any off-specification chemical product and manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section, which incorporate by reference, respectively, the lists of acute hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes in 40 CFR 261.33. Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused, or legitimately recycled or reclaimed; or being accumulated, stored, transported or treated prior to such use, re-use, recycling or reclamation, the Board considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate re-use of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to the drum reconditioner who reconditions the drum but discards the residue.

(e) The listing of chemicals, found in 40 CFR 261.33(e), 1997 ed., is adopted and incorporated by reference, with the addition of the following waste:

(1) P999 Nerve, Military, and Chemical Agents (i.e., CX, GA, GB, GD, H, HD, HL, HN-1, HN-2, HN-3, HT, L, T, and VX.)

(f) The listing of chemicals, found in 40 CFR 261.33(f), 2000 ed., is adopted and incorporated by reference.

R315-2-12. Inspections.

Any duly authorized officer, employee or representative of the Department or the Board may, at any reasonable time and upon presentation of appropriate credentials and upon providing the opportunity to have a representative of the owner, operator, or agent in charge to be present, enter upon and inspect any property, premise, or place on or at which hazardous wastes are generated, transported, stored, treated or disposed of, and may have access to and the right to copy any records relating to these wastes for the purpose of ascertaining the compliance with R315-1 through R315-101. Those persons referred to in this section may also inspect any waste and obtain samples thereof, including samples from any vehicle in which wastes are being transported or samples of any containers or labels. Any person obtaining samples shall give to the owner, operator or agent a receipt describing the sample obtained and, if requested, a portion of each sample of waste equal in volume or weight to the portion retained. If any analysis is made of those samples, a copy of the results of that analysis shall be furnished promptly to the owner, operator, or agent in charge.

R315-2-13. Variances Authorized.

(a) Variances will be granted by the Board only to the extent allowed under State and Federal law.

(b) The Board may consider a variance request in accordance with the standard established in section 19-6-111.(c) The Board may, at its own instance, review any variance granted during the term for which a variance was granted.

(d) A person applying for a variance shall submit the application, in writing, to the Executive Secretary. The application shall provide the following:

(1) Citation of the statutory, regulatory, or permit requirement from which the variance is sought;

(2) For variances for which the Board promulgates or has promulgated specific rules, information meeting the requirements of those rules;

(3) Information demonstrating that application of or compliance with the requirement would cause undue or unreasonable hardship on the person applying for the variance;

(4) Proposed alternative requirements, if any;

(5) Information demonstrating that the variance will achieve the purpose and intent of the statutory, regulatory, or permit provision from which the variance is sought;

(6) Information demonstrating that any alternative requirement or requirements will adequately protect human health and the environment; and

(7) If no alternative requirement is proposed, information demonstrating that if the variance is granted, human health and the environment will be adequately protected.

(e) A person applying for a variance shall provide such additional information as the Board or the Executive Secretary requires.

(f) Nothing in R315-2-13(d) or (e) limits the authority of the Board to grant variances in accordance with the standard established in section 19-6-111. A person applying for a variance under R315-9-2 shall provide such information described under R315-2-13(d) as the Executive Secretary directs.

R315-2-14. Violations, Orders, and Hearings.

(a) Whenever the Board or its duly appointed representative, as expressly delegated by the Board, determines that any person is in violation of any applicable approved hazardous waste operation plan or the requirements of R315-1 through R315-101, the Board or its duly appointed representative may cause written notice of that violation to be served upon the alleged violators. That notice shall specify the provisions of the plan, the rules alleged to have been violated, and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The Board or its duly appointed representative may issue an order that necessary corrective action be taken within a reasonable time or may request the attorney general or the county attorney in the county in which the violation takes place to bring a civil action for injunctive relief and enforcement of R315-1 through R315-101.

(b) Any order issued pursuant to 19-6-112 and R315-2-14(a) shall become final unless, within 30 days after the order is served, the persons specified therein request a hearing. The request shall:

(1) be in writing;

(2) be addressed to the Executive Secretary;

(3) include the order number;

(4) state the facts;

(5) state the relief sought; and

(6) state the reasons the relief requested should be granted.

(c) Utah Administrative Procedures Act, 63-46b, and R315-12, shall govern the conduct of hearings before the Board.

R315-2-15. Petitions for Equivalent Testing or Analytical Methods.

(a) Any person seeking to add a testing or analytical method to R315-2, R315-7, R315-8, or R315-50, which incorporates the testing and analytical methods of 40 CFR 261, may petition for a regulatory amendment under this section and R315-2-17. To be successful, the person shall demonstrate to

the satisfaction of the Board that the proposed method is equal to or superior to the corresponding method prescribed in R315-2, R315-7, R315-8, or R315-50, in terms of its sensitivity, accuracy, and precision, i.e., reproducibility.

(b) Each petition shall include:

(1) The petitioner's name and address;

(2) A statement of the petitioner's interest in the proposed action;

(3) A description of the proposed action, including, where appropriate, suggested regulatory language;

(4) A statement of the need and justification for the proposed action, including any supporting tests, studies, or other information;

(5) A full description of the proposed method, including all procedural steps and equipment used in the method;

(6) A description of the types of wastes or waste matrices for which the proposed method may be used;

(7) Comparative results obtained from using the proposed method with those obtained from using the relevant or corresponding methods prescribed in R315-2, R315-7, R315-8, and R315-50;

(8) An assessment of any factors which may interfere with, or limit the use of, the proposed method; and

(9) A description of the quality control procedures necessary to ensure the sensitivity, accuracy, and precision of the proposed method.

(c) After receiving a petition for an equivalent method, the Board may request any additional information on the proposed method which it may reasonably require to evaluate the method.

(d) The Board will consider any petitions in accordance with rulemaking procedures outlined in Section 63-46a-12.

(e) Petitioner may, alternatively, proceed under the provisions of 40 CFR 260.21 to have an alternative analytical method approved by EPA. In the event approval is granted, the petitioner shall so notify the Board and the decision of EPA will be binding upon the Board.

R315-2-16. Petitions to Amend This Rule to Exclude a Waste Produced at a Particular Facility.

(a) The requirements of 40 CFR 260.22, 1993 ed., as amended by 58 FR 46040, August 31, 1993, regarding petitions to exclude a waste are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following amendments:

(1) Substitute "Board" for "Administrator;"

(2) Include the following paragraphs:

(i) The Board will consider any petitions in accordance with rulemaking procedures outlined in Title 63, Chapter 46a, and in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Title 63, Chapter 46b, and Rule R315-12.

(ii) Petitioner may, alternatively, proceed under the provisions of 40 CFR 260.22 to have a particular waste delisted by EPA. In the event delisting is granted, the petitioner shall so notify the Board and the decision of EPA will be binding upon the Board unless, within 30 days after such notification, the Board specifically overrules the decision of EPA. In such event, the petitioner may petition the Board directly under this section for the relief sought.

R315-2-17. Petition to Amend Rules.

(a) It is the intent of the Board to insure the compatibility and equivalency of R315-1 through R315-101 with the regulations promulgated by EPA under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

(b) Any person may petition the Board to modify or revoke any provision in R315-1 through R315-16, R315-50, R315-101, and R315-102. A petition shall be considered under the procedures outlined in 63-46a-12 and R15-2.

R315-2-18. Variances from Classification as a Solid Waste.

The variances from classification as a solid waste of 40 CFR 260.30, 1994 ed., as amended by 59 FR 47982, September 19, 1994, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following amendment:

Substitute "Board" for "Regional Administrator."

R315-2-19. Standards and Criteria for Variances from Classification as a Solid Waste.

(a) The standards and criteria for variances from classification as a solid waste found in 40 CFR 260.31, 1994 ed., as amended by 59 FR 47982, September 19, 1994, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following amendment:

(1) Substitute "Board" for "Regional Administrator."

R315-2-20. Variance to be Classified as a Boiler.

The provision for a variance to be classified as a boiler as found in 40 CFR 260.32, 1994 ed., as amended by 59 FR 47982, September 19, 1994, is adopted and incorporated by reference with the following amendment:

Substitute "Board" for "Regional Administrator."

R315-2-21. Procedures for Variances from Classification as a Solid Waste or to be Classified as a Boiler.

The procedures for variances from classification as a solid waste or boiler of 40 CFR 260.33, ed., as amended by 59 FR 47982, September 19, 1994, are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following amendment:

Substitute "Board" for "Regional Administrator."

R315-2-22. Additional Regulation of Certain Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities on a Case-by-Case Basis.

The provision regarding the regulation of certain hazardous waste recycling activities of 40 CFR 260.40, 1990 ed., is adopted and incorporated by reference with the following amendment:

Substitute "Executive Secretary" for "Regional Administrator."

R315-2-23. Procedures for Case-by-Case Regulation of Hazardous Waste Recycling Activities.

The Executive Secretary shall use the following procedures when determining whether to regulate hazardous waste recycling activities described in R315-2-6, which incorporates by reference the requirements of 40 CFR 261.6 regarding recyclable materials, under the provisions of 40 CFR 261.6 (b) and (c), rather than under the provisions of 40 CFR 266.70 concerning precious metals recovery.

(a) If a generator is accumulating the waste, the Executive Secretary will issue a notice setting forth the factual basis for the decision and stating that the person must comply with the applicable requirements of R315-5. The notice will become final within 30 days, unless the person served requests a public hearing before the Board to challenge the decision. Upon receiving such a request, the Board will hold a hearing. The Board will provide notice of the hearing to the public and allow public participation at the hearing. The Board will issue a final order after the hearing stating whether or not compliance with R315-5 is required. The order becomes effective 30 days after service of the decision unless the Board specifies a later date.

(b) If the person is accumulating the recyclable material as a storage facility, the notice will state that the person must obtain a hazardous waste operation permit in accordance with all applicable provisions of R315-3. The owner or operator of the facility must apply for a hazardous waste operation plan approval within no less than 60 days and no more than six months of notice, as specified in the notice. If the owner or operator of the facility wishes to challenge the Board's decision,

he may do so in his hazardous waste operation plan, in a public hearing held on the draft plan approval, or in comments filed on the draft hazardous waste operation plan approval, or on the notice of intent to deny the hazardous waste operation plan. The fact sheet accompanying the hazardous waste operation plan approval will specify the reasons for the Board's determination. The question of whether the Board's decision was proper will remain open for consideration during the public comment period discussed under R315-4-1.11 and in any subsequent hearing.

R315-2-24. Deletion of Certain Hazardous Waste Codes Following Equipment Cleaning and Replacement.

(a) Wastes from wood preserving processes at plants that do not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic preservatives will not meet the listing definition of F032 once the generator has met all of the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. These wastes may, however, continue to meet another hazardous waste listing description or may exhibit one or more of the hazardous waste characteristics.

(b) Generators must either clean or replace all process equipment that may have come into contact with chlorophenolic formulations or constituents thereof, including, but not limited to, treatment cylinders, sumps, tanks, piping systems, drip pads, fork lifts, and trams, in a manner that minimizes or eliminates the escape of hazardous waste or constituents, leachate, contaminated drippage, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground water, surface water, or atmosphere.

(1) Generators shall do one of the following:

(i) Prepare and follow an equipment cleaning plan and clean equipment in accordance with this section;

(ii) Prepare and follow an equipment replacement plan and replace equipment in accordance with this section; or

(iii) Document cleaning and replacement in accordance with this section, carried out after termination of use of chlorophenolic preservations.

(2) Cleaning Requirements.

(i) Prepare and sign a written equipment cleaning plan that describes:

(A) The equipment to be cleaned;

(B) How the equipment will be cleaned;

(C) The solvent to be used in cleaning;

(D) How solvent rinses will be tested; and

(E) How cleaning residues will be disposed.

(ii) Equipment must be cleaned as follows:

(A) Remove all visible residues from process equipment;

(B) Rinse process equipment with an appropriate solvent until dioxins and dibenzofurans are not detected in the final solvent rinse.

(iii) Analytical requirements.

(A) Rinses must be tested in accordance with SW-846, Method 8290.

(B) "Not detected" means at or below the lower method calibration limit (MCL) in Method 8290, Table 1.

(iv) The generator must manage all residues from the cleaning process as F032 waste.

(3) Replacement requirements.

(i) Prepare and sign a written equipment replacement plan that describes:

(A) The equipment to be replaced;

(B) How the equipment will be replaced; and

(C) How the equipment will be disposed.

(ii) The generator must manage the discarded equipment as F032 waste.

(4) Documentation requirements.

(i) Document that previous equipment cleaning and/or replacement was performed in accordance with this section and occurred after cessation of use of chlorophenolic preservatives.

(c) The generator must maintain the following records documenting the cleaning and replacement as part of the facility's operating record:

(1) The name and address of the facility;

(2) Formulations previously used and the date on which their use ceased in each process at the plant;

(3) Formulations currently used in each process at the plant;

(4) The equipment cleaning or replacement plan;

(5) The name and address of any persons who conducted the cleaning and replacement;

(6) The dates on which cleaning and replacement were accomplished;

(7) The dates of sampling and testing;

(8) A description of the sample handling and preparation techniques, including techniques used for extraction, containerization, preservation, and chain-of-custody of the samples;

(9) A description of the tests performed, the date the tests were performed, and the results of the tests;

(10) The name and model numbers of the instrument(s) used in performing the tests;

(11) QA/QC documentation; and

(12) The following statement signed by the generator or his authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that all process equipment required to be cleaned or replaced under 40 CFR 261.35 was cleaned or replaced as represented in the equipment cleaning and replacement plan and accompanying documentation. I am aware that there are significant penalties for providing false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.

R315-2-25. Requirements for Universal Waste.

The wastes listed in this section are exempt from regulation under R315-3 through R315-14 of these rules except as specified in section R315-16 of these rules and, therefore are not fully regulated as hazardous waste. The wastes listed in this section are subject to regulation under R315-16:

(a) Batteries as described in R315-16-1.2;

(b) Pesticides as described in R315-16-1.3;

(c) Mercury thermostats as described in R315-16-1.4; and

(d) Mercury lamps as described in R315-16-1.5.

R315-2-26. Comparable/Syngas Fuel Exclusion.

The requirements of 40 CFR 261.38, 2001 ed., are adopted and incorporated by reference with the following exception:

Substitute "Executive Secretary" for all references made to "Director".

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September 15, 2004 19-6-105
Notice of Continuation October 18, 2001 19-6-106

R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.
R315-317. Other Processes, Variances, and Violations.
R315-317-1. Other Processes, Methods, and Equipment.

Processes, methods, and equipment other than those specifically addressed in Rules R315-301 through 320 will be considered on an individual basis by the Executive Secretary upon submission of evidence of adequacy to meet the minimum standards of performance to protect human health and the environment as required in Section R315-303-2.

R315-317-2. Variances.

(1) Variances will be granted by the Board only to the extent allowed under State and Federal law.

(2) The Board may consider a variance application in accordance with the standard established in section 19-6-111.

(3) The Board may, at its own instance, review any variance granted during the term for which a variance was granted.

(4) A person applying for a variance shall submit the application, in writing, to the Executive Secretary. The application shall provide the following:

(a) Citation of the statutory, regulatory, or permit requirement from which the variance is sought;

(b) For variances for which the Board promulgates or has promulgated specific rules, information meeting the requirements of those rules;

(c) Information demonstrating that application of or compliance with the requirement would cause undue or unreasonable hardship on the person applying for the variance;

(d) Proposed alternative requirements, if any;

(e) Information demonstrating that the variance will achieve the purpose and intent of the statutory, regulatory, or permit provision from which the variance is sought;

(f) Information demonstrating that any alternative requirement will adequately protect human health and the environment; and

(g) If no alternative requirement is proposed, information demonstrating that if the variance is granted, human health and the environment will be adequately protected.

(5) A person applying for a variance shall provide such additional information as the Board or the Executive Secretary requires.

(6) Nothing in subsections R315-317-2(4) or (5) limits the authority of the Board to grant variances in accordance with the standard established in section 19-6-111.

R315-317-3. Violations, Orders, and Hearings.

(1) Whenever the Executive Secretary or his duly appointed representative determines that any person is in violation of any applicable approved solid waste operation plan or permit or the requirements of Rules R315-301 through 320, the Executive Secretary may cause written notice of violation to be served upon the alleged violators. The notice shall specify the provisions of the plan, permit, or rules alleged to have been violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The Executive Secretary may issue an order that necessary corrective action be taken within a reasonable time or may request the attorney general or the county attorney in the county in which the violation takes place to bring a civil action for injunctive relief and enforcement of the permit requirements or the requirements of Rules R315-301 through 320.

(2) Any order issued pursuant to Subsection R315-317-3(1) shall become final unless, within 30 days after the order is served, the person specified therein files a written request, containing the information specified in Subsection 63-46b-3(3), for agency action before the Board as provided in Section R315-12-3. Title 63, Chapter 46b and Rule R315-12 shall govern the conduct of hearings before the Board.

KEY: solid waste management, waste disposal
September 15, 2004 **19-6-105**
Notice of Continuation March 14, 2003 **19-6-108**
19-6-109
19-6-111
19-6-112

R398. Health, Community and Family Health Services, Children with Special Health Care Needs.
R398-1. Newborn Screening.
R398-1-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to facilitate early detection, prompt referral, early treatment, and prevention of mental retardation in infants with certain metabolic disorders.

(2) Authority for the Newborn Screening program and promulgation of rules to implement the program are found in Section 26-10-6.

R398-1-2. Definitions.

(1) "Abnormal test result" means a result that is outside of the normal range for a given test.

(2) "Appropriate specimen" means a blood specimen submitted on the Utah Newborn Screening Kit form which conforms with the criteria in R398-1-8.

(3) "Congenital Hypothyroidism" means a disorder in which the newborn is unable to secrete or produce thyroxine normally.

(4) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(5) "Follow up" means the tracking of all newborns with an abnormal result, inconclusive result, inadequate specimen or a QNS specimen through to a normal result or confirmed diagnosis and referral.

(6) "Galactosemia" means a recessively inherited genetic disorder in which the individual is completely or partially incapable of normal metabolism of galactose due to a deficiency of the galactose-1-phosphate uridyltransferase enzyme.

(7) "Inadequate specimen" means a specimen determined by the Newborn Screening Laboratory to be unacceptable for testing.

(8) "Inconclusive result" means a specimen that has no growth on the Gutherie inhibition test for phenylketonuria.

(9) "Institution" means a hospital, alternate birthing facility, or midwife service in Utah which provides maternity or nursery services or both.

(10) "Metabolic diseases" means those diseases due to an inborn error of metabolism, for which the Department of Health shall screen all infants.

(11) "Newborn Screening Kit" means the department's demographic form with attached Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved filter paper medical collection device.

(12) "Phenylketonuria" means a recessively inherited genetic disorder in which the individual is completely or partially incapable of normal metabolism of phenylalanine due to a deficiency of the phenylalanine hydroxylase enzyme.

(13) "Practitioner" means a person licensed by the Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing to practice medicine, naturopathy, or chiropractic or to be a nurse practitioner, as well as the licensed or unlicensed midwife who takes responsibility for delivery or the health care of a newborn.

(14) "QNS specimen" means a specimen that has been partially tested but requires more blood to complete the full testing.

(15) "Hemoglobinopathy" means a recessively inherited genetic defect of the structure of hemoglobin found in red blood cells.

R398-1-3. Implementation.

Each newborn in the state of Utah shall submit to the Newborn Screening testing, except as provided in Section R398-1-11.

R398-1-4. Responsibility for Collection of the First Specimen.

(1) If the newborn is born in an institution, the institution must collect and submit an appropriate specimen, unless transferred to another institution prior to 48 hours of age.

(2) If the newborn is born outside of an institution, the practitioner or other person primarily responsible for providing assistance to the mother at the birth must arrange for the collection and submission of an appropriate specimen.

(3) If there is no other person in attendance of the birth, the parent or legal guardian must arrange for the collection and submission of an appropriate specimen.

(4) If the newborn is transferred to another institution prior to 48 hours of age, the receiving health institution must collect and submit an appropriate specimen.

R398-1-5. Timing of Collection of First Specimen.

The first specimen shall be collected between 48 hours and five days of age. Except:

(1) If the newborn is discharged from an institution before 48 hours of age, an appropriate specimen must be collected within four hours of discharge.

(2) If the newborn is to receive a blood transfusion or dialysis, the appropriate specimen must be collected immediately before the procedure, except in emergency situations where time does not allow for collection of the specimen. If the newborn receives a blood transfusion or dialysis prior to collecting the appropriate specimen the following must be done:

(a) Repeat the collection and submission of an appropriate specimen 7-10 days after last transfusion or dialysis for phenylketonuria and congenital hypothyroidism;

(b) Repeat the collection and submission of an appropriate specimen 120 days after last transfusion or dialysis for galactosemia.

R398-1-6. Parent Education.

The person who has responsibility under Section R398-1-4 shall inform the parent or legal guardian of the required collection and submission and the disorders screened. That person shall give the second half of the Newborn Screening Kit to the parent or legal guardian with instructions on how to arrange for collection and submission of the second specimen.

R398-1-7. The Second Specimen.

A second specimen shall be collected between 7 and 28 days of age.

(1) The parent or legal guardian shall arrange for the collection and submission of the appropriate specimen through an institution, practitioner, or local health department.

(2) If the newborn's first specimen was obtained prior to 48 hours of age, the second specimen shall be collected by fourteen days of age.

(3) If the newborn is hospitalized beyond the seventh day of life, the institution shall arrange for the collection and submission of the appropriate specimen.

R398-1-8. Criteria for Appropriate Specimen.

(1) The institution or practitioner collecting the appropriate specimen must:

(a) Use only a Newborn Screening Kit purchased from the department. The fee for the kit is set by the Legislature in accordance with Section 26-1-6;

(b) Correctly store the Newborn Screening Kit;

(c) Not use the Newborn Screening Kit beyond the date of expiration;

(d) Not alter the Newborn Screening Kit in any way;

(e) Complete all information on the Newborn Screening Kit. If the infant is being adopted, the following may be omitted: infant's last name, birth mother's name, address, and telephone number. Infant must have an identifying name, and a contact person must be listed;

(f) Apply sufficient blood to the filter paper;

(g) Not contaminate the filter paper with any foreign substance;

(h) Not tear, perforate, scratch, or wrinkle the filter paper;

(i) Apply blood evenly to one side of the filter paper and be sure it soaks through to the other side;

(j) Apply blood to the filter paper in a manner that does not cause caking;

(k) Collect the blood in such a way as to not cause serum or tissue fluids to separate from the blood;

(l) Dry the specimen properly;

(m) Not remove the filter paper from the Newborn Screening Kit.

(2) Submit the completed Newborn Screening Kit to the Utah Department of Health, Newborn Screening Laboratory, 46 North Medical Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah 84113.

(a) The Newborn Screening Kit shall be placed in an envelope large enough to accommodate it without folding the kit.

(b) If mailed, the Newborn Screening Kit shall be placed in the U.S. Postal system within 24 hours of the time the appropriate specimen was collected.

(c) If hand-delivered, the Newborn Screening Kit shall be delivered within 48 hours of the time the appropriate specimen was collected.

R398-1-9. Abnormal Result.

(1) If the department finds an abnormal result, the department shall inform the practitioner noted on the screening specimen form.

(2) The department may require the practitioner to collect and submit additional specimens and conduct additional diagnostic tests.

(3) The practitioner shall collect and submit specimens within the time frame and in the manner instructed by the Department for the particular diagnostic test.

(4) As instructed by the Department or the practitioner, the parent or legal guardian of a newborn identified with an abnormal test result shall promptly take the newborn to the practitioner or the Department to have an appropriate specimen collected.

(5) A medical care provider who makes the final diagnosis shall complete a diagnostic form and return it to the department within 30 days of the notification letter from the Department.

R398-1-10. Inconclusive Result, Inadequate Specimen, or QNS Specimen.

(1) If the department finds an inconclusive result, inadequate specimen, or QNS specimen, the department shall inform the practitioner noted on the screening specimen form.

(2) The practitioner shall submit an appropriate specimen in accordance with Section R398-1-8. The specimen shall be collected and submitted within two days of notice, and the form shall be labeled for testing as directed by the department.

(3) The parent or legal guardian of a newborn identified with an inconclusive result, inadequate specimen or QNS specimen shall promptly take the newborn to the practitioner to have an appropriate specimen collected.

R398-1-11. Testing Refusal.

A parent or legal guardian may refuse to allow the required testing for religious reasons only. The practitioner or institution shall file in the newborn's record documentation of refusal, reason, education of family about the disorders, and signed waiver by both parents or legal guardian. The practitioner or institution shall submit a copy of the refusal to the Utah Department of Health, Family Health Services, Newborn Screening Program, P.O. Box 144660, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4660.

R398-1-12. Access to Medical Records.

The department shall have access to the medical records of a newborn in order to identify practitioner, reason appropriate specimen was not collected, or to collect missing demographic information.

R398-1-13. Noncompliance by Parent or Legal Guardian.

If the practitioner or institution has information that leads it to believe that the parent or legal guardian is not complying with this rule, the practitioner or institution shall report such noncompliance as medical neglect to the department.

R398-1-14. Test Changes.

The department, after consulting with the Genetic Advisory Committee, may make additions or changes to the Newborn Screening battery of tests.

KEY: health care, newborn screening
August 7, 2001 26-1-6
Notice of Continuation September 22, 2004 26-10-6

R398. Health, Community and Family Health Services, Children with Special Health Care Needs.
R398-5. Birth Defects Reporting.
R398-5-1. Purpose and Authority.

This rule establishes reporting requirements for birth defects for births in Utah and for birth-defect related test results. Sections 26-1-30(2)(c), (d), (e), (g), (p), (t), 26-10-1(2), and 26-10-2 authorize this rule.

R398-5-2. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

(1) "Birthing center" means a birthing center licensed under Title 26, Chapter 21.

(2) "Birth defect" means a congenital anomaly listed in the ICD-9-CM (International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification, established by the United States Center for Health Statistics) with a diagnostic code from 740.0 to 759.9 or in the ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, established by the World Health Organization) with a diagnostic code from Q00-Q99.

(3) "Hospital" means general acute hospital, children's specialty hospital, remote-rural hospital licensed under Title 26, Chapter 21.

R398-5-3. Reporting by Hospitals and Birthing Centers.

Each hospital or birth center that admits a patient and detects a birth defect as a result of any outcome of pregnancy, or admits a child under 24 months of age with a birth defect shall report or cause to report to the department within 40 days of discharge the following:

(1) child's name;
(2) child's date of birth;
(3) mother's name;
(4) mother's date of birth;
(5) delivery hospital;
(6) birth defects diagnoses;
(7) mother's state of residency at delivery;
(8) child's sex; and
(9) mother's zip code.

R398-5-4. Reporting by Laboratories.

Each laboratory operating in the state that identifies a human chromosomal or genetic abnormality or other evidence of a birth defect shall report the following on a calendar quarterly basis to the department within 40 days of the end of the preceding calendar quarter:

(1) if live born, child's name and date of birth;
(2) mother's name;
(3) mother's date of birth;
(4) date the sample is accepted by the laboratory;
(5) test conducted;
(6) test result; and
(7) mother's state of residency at delivery.

R398-5-5. Record Abstraction.

Hospitals and birthing centers required to report pursuant to this rule as well as community health care providers who participate voluntarily shall allow personnel from the department or its contractors to abstract information from the mother's and child's files on their demographic characteristics, family history of birth defects, prenatal information and outcomes of that and other pregnancies by that mother.

R398-5-6. Liability.

As provided in Title 26, Chapter 25, persons who report, either voluntarily or as required by this rule, information covered by this rule may not be held liable for reporting the information to the Department of Health.

R398-5-7. Penalties.

Pursuant to Section 26-23-6, any person that willfully violates any provision of this rule may be assessed an administrative civil money penalty not to exceed $1,000 upon an administrative finding of a first violation and up to $3,000 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.

KEY: birth defects, birth defect reporting
September 17, 2002 26-1-30(2)(c), (d), (e), (g), (p), (t)
Notice of Continuation September 22, 2004 26-10-1(2)
26-10-2
26-25-1

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-90. Diabetes Self-Management Training.
R414-90-1. Introduction and Authority.

Diabetes self-management training is an educational program that teaches individuals how to successfully manage and control diabetes. Diabetes self-management training is a component of the Utah Medicaid State Plan and is authorized by 42 CFR 440.130, October 2003 ed., and Utah Code Section 26-18-3.

R414-90-2. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Diabetes self-management training is available to Traditional Medicaid clients, Non-Traditional Medicaid clients, and Primary Care Network (PCN) clients who are diabetic and receive a physician referral for services.

R414-90-3. Program Access Requirements.

(1) Diabetes self-management training is limited to services approved by a physician, under a comprehensive plan that is essential to ensure successful diabetes self management by the individual patient.

(2) Qualified providers for the diabetes self-management training program include registered nurses, registered pharmacists and certified dieticians licensed by the state. These providers are required to be certified or recognized by the American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE) or the Utah Department of Health as diabetes educators.

(3) Diabetes self-management training services provided by a home health agency, may only be provided by a licensed health care provider who is certified by an American Diabetes Association program or recognized by the Utah Department of Health.

(4) Home Health Agency participation in diabetes self-management training is limited to providing services to the patient who is receiving other skilled services in the home based on physician order and plan of care, when the home is the most appropriate site for the care provided.

R414-90-4. Service Coverage.

(1) Patient assessment for the diabetes self-management program includes a review of medical history, risk factors, health status, resource utilization, knowledge and skill level, and cultural barriers to effective diabetes self-management.

(2) Diabetes self-management training is limited to a maximum of 10 hours of outpatient services.

(3) Diabetes self-management training is limited to training presented by a certified program that meets all of the standards of the National Diabetes Advisory Board. The program must also be recognized by the American Association of Diabetes Educators or be certified by the Utah Department of Health.

(4) Diabetes self-management training includes group sessions, but must allow for direct, face to face interaction between the educator and the patient.

(5) Diabetes self-management training must be sufficient in length to meet the goals of the basic comprehensive plan of care. Individual sessions must be sufficient in number and designed to meet the individual's cultural and learning needs.

(6) A maximum of 10 sessions per year may be approved by a physician and through prior authorization.

(7) Repeating any or all of a diabetes self-management program is limited to new conditions or a change in the health status of the client that warrants the need for new training.

(8) The following services are also covered:

(a) annual eye examination that includes dilation;

(b) annual physical;

(c) glycosylated hemoglobin laboratory test with foot examination;

(d) blood sugar review; and

(e) blood pressure reading every 3 to 4 months.

(9) Diabetes self-management training does not cover charges for facility use.

R414-90-5. Reimbursement.

Medicaid payments for approved diabetes self-management training are based on the established Medicaid fee schedule, unless a lower amount is billed. The fee schedule was established after internal and external consultation with diabetes experts. Adjustments to the schedule are made in accordance with appropriations and to produce efficient and effective services.

KEY: Medicaid
September 16, 2004 **26-1-5**
26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-140. Choice of Health Care Delivery Program.
R414-140-1. Introduction and Authority.

This rule outlines the Choice of Health Care Delivery Program that operates under a freedom-of-choice waiver program authorized under 42 USC 1396n(b). This program provides access to quality and cost-effective health care. This rule is required by Utah Code Subsection 26-18-3(2)(a).

R414-140-2. Definitions.

The definitions in R414-1 apply to this rule. In addition:

(1) The "Choice of Health Care Delivery Program" (CHCDP) is a freedom-of-choice waiver program that allows the Department to require certain groups of Medicaid clients living in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties to select a health plan that provides services in accordance with the program's waiver. The waiver limits freedom of choice in choosing a health care provider.

(2) An "Enrollee" in the CHCDP is a Medicaid client who lives in an urban county and is enrolled in a health plan.

(3) A "Health Plan" in the CHCDP is a federally defined prepaid inpatient health plan, a federally defined primary care case management system or a federally defined managed care organization under contract with the Utah Department of Health to provide health care services to enrollees.

(4) A "Managed Care Organization" (MCO) is an entity that has a comprehensive risk contract with the Department to make the services it provides to its Medicaid enrollees as accessible (in terms of timeliness, amount, duration, and scope) as those services are to other Medicaid clients within the area served by the entity. The CHCDP requires MCOs to provide or arrange for services described in the CHCDP.

(5) "Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan" (PIHP) is an entity that contracts with the Department under a non-risk arrangement to provide services described in the CHCDP to Medicaid enrollees.

(6) "Primary Care Case Management" (PCCM) is a system under which a physician or other provider contracts with the State to furnish case management services and to provide access to services described in the CHCDP.

(7) "Section 1931" is the section of the Social Security Act that raises the income limits for Medicaid eligibility.

(8) "Urban county" means a county with a population greater than 175,000.

(9) "1115 Demonstration for the Primary Care Network of Utah" is a statewide demonstration waiver that expands Medicaid coverage to adults ages 19 and older who would not otherwise qualify for Medicaid. The two groups of individuals covered under the 1115 Demonstration are Primary Care Network individuals and Non-Traditional Medicaid individuals. Primary Care Network individuals are those who meet certain income requirements who would not otherwise qualify for Medicaid. Non-Traditional Medicaid individuals are those who are ages 19 and older and are not elderly, disabled or pregnant.

R414-140-3. Requirement to Select a Health Plan.

(1) The following Medicaid clients living in urban counties are required to select a health plan:

(a) Section 1931 children under the age of 19;
(b) pregnant women;
(c) blind or disabled children and adults;
(d) aged populations;
(e) foster care children; and
(f) Non-Traditional Medicaid enrollees covered under the 1115 Demonstration for the Primary Care Network of Utah.

R414-140-4. Restrictions on Changes in Enrollment.

(1) The Department must give Medicaid clients a choice of at least two health plans. Each new applicant for Medicaid in the urban counties is offered an orientation about Medicaid and the Choice of Health Care Delivery Program. A health program representative employed by the Department conducts the orientation and also enrolls Medicaid clients in a health plan. During the orientation the clients are presented with health plan options.

(2) The Department restricts the disenrollment rights of enrollees who are required to enroll with a health plan in accordance with the regulations at 42 CFR 438.56. Disenrollment rights are restricted for a period of up to 12 months with the following exceptions:

(a) during the first three months of the enrollee's initial enrollment with a health plan, the enrollee may select a different health plan without cause;

(i) if the enrollee moves out of the health plan's service area;

(ii) if the enrollee requests to select a different health plan for good cause and the Department approves the request; or

(iii) if the enrollee chooses a different health plan during the Department's annual disenrollment period.

R414-140-5. Service Coverage.

(1) Health plans shall provide all medically necessary services covered under the State Medicaid Plan except:

(a) dental services;
(b) chiropractic services;
(c) long term care services in skilled nursing facilities longer than 30 days with the exception of clients enrolled in the Medicaid Long Term Care Managed Care Program;
(d) psychological services;
(e) services covered under the Prepaid Mental Health Plan;
(f) substance abuse treatment services; and
(g) transportation services;

(2) Medicaid enrollees who are covered under the Non-Traditional Medicaid Plan are limited to the scope of services as defined in the 1115 Demonstration for the Primary Care Network of Utah.

R414-140-6. Qualified Providers.

The Department selects managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans or primary care case management systems through an open cooperative procurement process in which any qualifying MCO, PIHP or PCCM system may request to contract with the Department to provide services covered under the CHCDP.

R414-140-7. Reimbursement Methodology.

The PIHPs are paid under a non-risk arrangement as described in 42 CFR 447.362. The Department's payments to the health plans may not exceed what the Department would have paid on a fee-for-service basis for services furnished to health plan enrollees plus the net savings of administrative costs the Department achieves by contracting with the health plans instead of purchasing the services on a fee-for-service basis. The PCCM providers are paid under a fee-for-service arrangement. In addition, a fee is paid to cover the provision of case management services.

KEY: Medicaid
September 16, 2004 **26-1-5**
26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-504. Nursing Facility Payments.
R414-504-1. Introduction.

(1) This rule adopts a case mix or severity based payment system, commonly referred to as RUGS (Resource Utilization Group System). This system reimburses facilities based on the case mix index of the facility.

(2) This rule is authorized by Utah Code sections 26-1-5 and 26-18-3.

R414-504-2. Definitions.

The definitions in R414-1-2 and R414-501-2 apply to this rule. In addition:

(1) "Behaviorally complex resident" means a long-term care resident with a severe, medically based behavior disorder, including traumatic brain injury, dementia, Alzheimer's, Huntington's Chorea, which causes diminished capacity for judgment, retention of information or decision-making skills, or a resident, who meets the Medicaid criteria for nursing facility level of care and who has a medically-based mental health disorder or diagnosis and has a high level resource use in the nursing facility not currently recognized in the case mix.

(2) "Case Mix Index" means a score assigned to each facility based on the average of the Medicaid patients' RUGS scores for that facility.

(3) "Facility Case Mix Rate" means the rate the Department issues to a facility for a specified period of time. This rate utilizes the case mix index for a provider, labor wage index application and other case mix related costs.

(4) "FCP" means the Facility Cost Profile cost report filed by the provider on an annual basis.

(5) "Minimum Data Set" (MDS) means a set of screening, clinical and functional status elements, including common definitions and coding categories, that form the foundation of the comprehensive assessment for all residents of long term care facilities certified to participate in Medicaid.

(6) "Nursing Costs" means the most current costs from the annual FCP report reported on lines 070-012 Nursing Admin Salaries and Wages; 070-013 Nursing Admin Tax and Benefits; 070-040 Nursing Direct Care Salaries and Wages; 070-041 Nursing Direct Care Tax and Benefits, and 070-050 Purchased Nursing Services.

(7) "Nursing facility" or "facility" means a Medicaid-participating NF, SNF, or a combination thereof, as defined in 42 USC 1396r (a) (1988), 42 CFR 440.150 and 442.12 (1993), and UCA 26-21-2(15).

(8) "Patient day" means the care of one patient during a day of service, excluding the day of discharge.

(9) "Property costs" means the most current property costs from the annual FCP report reported on lines 230 (Rent and Leases Expense), 240 (Real Estate and Personal Property Taxes), 250 (Depreciation - Building and Improvement), 260 (Depreciation - Transportation Equipment), 270 (Depreciation - Equipment), 280 (Interest - Mortgage, Personal Property Furniture and Equipment - Small Items), 300 (Property Insurance). Under a fair rental value (FRV) system, a facility is reimbursed on the basis of the estimated current value of its capital assets in lieu of direct reimbursement for depreciation, amortization, interest, and rent/lease expenses. The FRV system establishes a nursing facility's bed value based on the age of the facility and total square footage.

(10) "RUGS" means the 34 RUG identification system based on the Resource Utilization Group System established by Medicare to measure and ultimately pay for the labor, fixed costs and other resources necessary to provide care to Medicaid patients. Each "RUG" is assigned a weight based on an assessment of its relative value as measured by resource utilization.

(11) "RUGS score" means a total number based on the individual RUGS derived from a resident's physical, mental and clinical condition, which projects the amount of relative resources needed to provide care to the resident. RUGS is calculated from the information obtained through the submission of the MDS data.

(12) "Sole community provider" means a facility that is not an urban provider and is not within 30 paved road miles of another existing facility and is the only facility:

(a) within a city, if the facility is located within the incorporated boundaries of a city; or

(b) within the unincorporated area of the county if it is located in an unincorporated area.

(13) "Urban provider" means a facility located in a county of more than 90,000 population.

R414-504-3. Principles of Facility Case Mix Rates and Other Payments.

The following principles apply to the payment of freestanding and provider based nursing facilities for services rendered to nursing care level I, II, and III Medicaid patients, as defined in R414-502. This rule does not affect the system for reimbursement for intensive skilled Medicaid patients.

(1) Approximately 59% of total payments in aggregate to nursing facilities for nursing care level I, II and III Medicaid patients are based on a prospective facility case mix rate. In addition, these facilities shall be paid a flat basic operating expense payment equal to approximately 29% of the total payments. The balance of the total payments will be paid in aggregate to facilities as required by R414-504-3 based on other authorized factors, including property and behaviorally complex residents, in the proportion that the facility qualifies for the factor.

(2) Pending federal approval of the Medicaid rate adjustment, the request to allow the implementation of the Utah Nursing Care Facility Assessment Act, and consequent rules, the case mix rate in effect on July 2, 2004, as well as other components of the total rate will be the same as those in effect on June 30, 2004.

(3) Upon federal approval of the nursing care facility rate adjustment and the assessment pursuant to R414-504-3(2), rate components will be adjusted retroactively to July 2, 2004, to reflect the additional funding made available. The adjusted rate will be further adjusted retroactive to September 15, 2004 to include the application of a Fair Rental Value reimbursement system for property as addressed in R414-504-3(7).

(4) The Department calculates each nursing facility's case mix index quarterly based upon the previous 3-month moving average case mix history. The newly calculated case mix index is applied to the case mix rate one month after the end of the quarter.

(5) A facility may apply for a special add-on rate for behaviorally complex residents by filing a written request with the Division of Health Care Financing. The Department may approve an add-on rate if an assessment of the acuity and needs of the patient demonstrates that the facility is not adequately reimbursed by the RUGS score for that patient. The rate is added on for the specific resident's payment and is not subsumed as part of the facility case mix rate. The Resident Assessment Section will make the determination as to qualification for any additional payment. The Division of Health Care Financing shall determine the amount of any add-on.

(6) Property costs are paid separately from the RUGS rate.

(7) Each facility's reimbursement interim rate effective July 2, 2004, includes a property payment of $11.19 per patient day.

(a) A facility with property costs greater than $11.19 per patient day as reported on the most recent FCP may receive a

property differential payment, as follows:

(i) For facilities with the most recent FCP-reported occupancy greater than 75%, the property differential is the FCP-reported property cost divided by the sum of the number of Medicaid patient days and non-Medicaid patient days from which the $11.19 base is subtracted. This can be algebraically stated as: (FCP-reported property cost / (total number of Medicaid patient days + non-Medicaid patient days)) - $11.19 = property differential.

(ii) For facilities with an FCP-reported occupancy less than 75%, the property differential is the FCP-reported property cost divided by the number of licensed beds times 365 times .75 from which the $11.19 base is subtracted. This can be algebraically stated as: (FCP-reported property cost / (total number of licensed beds x 365 x .75)) - $11.19 = property differential.

(b) Regardless of the result produced under subsection (b), the property differential payment shall not exceed $8.81 per patient day.

(8) Upon federal approval, property costs will be calculated and reimbursed as a component of the facility rate based on an FRV System, effective September 15, 2004.

(a) Under this FRV system, the Department reimburses a facility based on the estimated current value of its capital assets in lieu of direct reimbursement for depreciation, amortization, interest, and rent or lease expenses. The FRV system establishes a nursing facility's bed value based on the age of the facility and total square footage.

(i) The initial age of each nursing facility used in the FRV calculation is determined as of September 15, 2004, using each facility's year of construction.

(ii) The age of each facility is adjusted each July 1 to make the facility one year older.

(iii) The age is reduced for replacements, major renovations, or additions placed into service since the facility was built, provided there is sufficient documentation to support the historical changes.

(A) If a facility adds new beds, these new beds are averaged into the age of the original beds to arrive at the facility's age.

(B) If a facility completed a major renovation (defined as a project with capitalized cost equal to or greater than $500 per bed) or replacement project, the cost of the project is represented by an equivalent number of new beds

(I) The renovation or replacement project must have been completed during a 24-month period and reported on the FCP (due March 31st) for the calendar year prior to a July 1 rate year and be related to the reasonable functioning of the nursing facility. Renovations unrelated to either the direct or indirect functioning of the nursing facility shall not be used to adjust the facility's age.

(II) The equivalent number of new beds is determined by dividing the cost of the project by the accumulated depreciation per bed of the facility's existing beds immediately before the project.

(III) The equivalent number of new beds is then subtracted from the total actual beds. The result is multiplied by the difference in the year of the completion of the project and the age of the facility, which age is based on the initial construction year or the last reconstruction or renovation project. The product is then divided by the actual number of beds to arrive at the number of years to reduce the age of the facility.

(b) A nursing facility's fair rental value per diem is calculated as follows:

As used in this subsection (b), "capital index" is the percent change in the nursing home "Per bed or person, total cost" row and "3/4" column as found in the two most recent annual R.S. Means Building Construction Cost Data as adjusted by the weighted average total city cost index for Salt Lake City, Utah.

(i) The buildings and fixtures value per licensed bed is $50,000, which is based upon a standard facility size of at least 450 square feet determined using the R.S. Means Building Construction Cost Data adjusted by the weighted average total city cost index for Salt Lake City, Utah. To this $50,000 is added 10% ($5,000) for land and 10% ($5,000) for movable equipment. Each nursing facility's total licensed beds are multiplied by this amount to arrive at the "total bed value." The total bed value is trended forward by multiplying it by the capital index and adding it to the total bed value to arrive at the "newly calculated total bed value." The newly calculated total bed value is depreciated, except for the portion related to land, at 1.50 percent per year according to the weighted age of the facility. The maximum age of a nursing facility shall be 35 years. Therefore, nursing facilities shall not be depreciated to an amount less than 47.50 percent or 100 percent minus (1.50 percent times 35) of the newly calculated bed value. There shall be no recapture of depreciation.

(ii) A nursing facility's annual FRV is calculated by multiplying the facility's newly calculated bed value times a rental factor. The rental factor is the sum of the 20-year Treasury Bond Rate as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin using the average for the calendar year preceding the rate year and a risk value of 3 percent. Regardless of the result produced in this subsection (ii), the rental factor shall not be less than 9 percent or more than 12 percent.

(iii) the facility's annual FRV is divided by the greater of:

(A) the facility's annualized actual resident days during the cost reporting period; and

(B) 75 percent of the annualized operational bed capacity of the facility.

(iv) The FRV per diem determined under this fair rental value system shall be no lower than $8 per patient day.

(v) The FRVper diem determined under this fair rental value system shall be phased-in using a hold-harmless method over a one-year period,as follows:

(A) Nursing facility property rates are calculated under the fair rental value system and compared to rates in effect on July 2, 2004.

(B) If the fair rental value system property rate is less than the nursing facility's July 2, 2004 rate, the nursing facility's rate is adjusted to additionally pay the nursing facility the difference between the September 15, 2004 rate and the July 2, 2004 rate, but not to exceed $5 per patient day; and

(C) the hold harmless method expires on June 30, 2005.

(c) A pass-through component of the rate is applied and is calculated as follows:

(i) As used in this subsection (c), "property tax and property insurance index" is the percent change in the combined property tax and property insurance costs reported by the facility on its two most recent FCPs.

(ii) For a newly constructed facility that has not made two FCP reports, the property tax and property insurance index is the average percent change in the combined property tax and property insurance costs reported by all facilities on their two most recent FCPs.

(iii) The property tax and property insurance pass-through is trended forward by multiplying it by the property tax and property insurance index and adding it to the combined property tax and property insurance costs as reported on the most recent FCP to arrive at the pass-through amount.

(iv) The nursing facility's per diem property tax and property insurance cost is determined by dividing the facility's pass-through amount by the facility's actual total patient days.

(9) Newly constructed facilities' case mix component of the rate shall be paid at the average rate. This average rate shall remain in place for a new facility for six months, whereupon the provider's case mix index and property payment is established. At this point, the Department shall issue a new case mix

adjusted rate. The property payment to the facility is controlled by R414-504-3(6). Prior to implementation of a fair rental value system, a newly constructed facility's property payment may not exceed $20.00 per patient day.

(10) An existing facility acquired by a new owner will continue at the same case mix index and property cost payment established for the facility under the previous ownership for the remainder of the quarter. Prior to implementation of a fair rental value system, the new owners property payment may not exceed $20.00 per patient day.

(11) A sole community provider that is financially distressed may apply for a payment adjustment above the case mix index established rate. The maximum increase will be the lesser of the facility's reasonable costs (as defined in CMS publication 15-1, Section 2102.2), or 7.5% above the average of the most recent FCP Medicaid daily rate for all Medicaid residents in all freestanding nursing facilities in the state. The maximum duration of this adjustment is 12 months.

(a) The application shall propose what the adjustment should be and include a financial review prepared by the facility documenting:

(i) the facility's income and expenses for the past 12 months; and

(ii) steps taken by the facility to reduce costs and increase occupancy.

(b) Financial support from the local municipality and county governing bodies for the continued operation of the facility in the community is a necessary prerequisite to an acceptable application. The Department, the facility and the local governing bodies may negotiate the amount of the financial commitment from the governing bodies, but in no case may the local commitment be less than 50% of the state share required to fund the proposed adjustment. Any continuation of the adjustment beyond 6 months requires a local commitment of 100% of the state share for the rate increase above the base rate. The applicant shall submit letters of commitment from the applicable municipality or county, or both, committing to make an intergovernmental transfer for the amount of the local commitment.

(c) The Department may conduct its own independent financial review of the facility prior to making a decision whether to approve a different payment rate.

(d) If the Department determines that the facility is in imminent peril of closing, it may make an interim rate adjustment for up to 90 days.

(e) The Department's determination shall be based on maintaining access to services on and maintaining economy and efficiency in the Medicaid program.

(f) If the facility desires an adjustment for more than 90 days, it must demonstrate that:

(i) the facility has taken all reasonable steps to reduce costs, increase revenue and increase occupancy;

(ii) despite those reasonable steps the facility is currently losing money and forecast to continue losing money; and

(iii) the amount of the approved adjustment will allow the facility to meet expenses and continue to support the needs of the community it serves, without unduly enriching any party.

(g) If the Department approves an interim or other adjustment, it shall notify the facility when the adjustment is scheduled to take effect and how much contribution is required from the local governing bodies. Payment of the adjustment is contingent on the facility obtaining a fully executed binding agreement with local governing bodies to pay the contribution to the Department.

(h) The Department may withhold or deny payment of the interim or other adjustment if the facility fails to obtain the required agreement prior to the scheduled effective date of the adjustment.

(12) A provider may challenge the rate set pursuant to this rule using the appeal in R410-14. A provider must exhaust administrative remedies before challenging rates in any other forum.

(13) In developing payment rates, the Department may adjust urban and non-urban rates to reflect differences in urban and non-urban labor costs. The urban labor costs reimbursement cannot exceed 106% of the non-urban labor costs. Labor costs are as reported on the most recent FCP but do not include FCP-reported management, consulting, director, and home office fees.

R414-504-4. Quality Improvement Incentive.

Upon federal approval of the Nursing Care Facilities State Plan Amendment, funds in the amount of $500,000 shall be set aside annually to reimburse facilities that have a quality improvement plan and have no violations that are at an "immediate jeopardy" level, as determined by the Department, at the most recent re-certification survey and during the incentive period. The Department shall distribute incentive payments to qualifying facilities based on the proportionate share of the total Medicaid patient days in qualifying facilities. If a facility appeals the determination of a survey violation, the incentive payment will be withheld pending the final administrative appeal. On appeal, if violations are found not to have occurred at a severity level of "immediate jeopardy" or higher, the incentive payment will be paid to the facility. If the survey findings are upheld, the remaining incentive payments will be distributed to all qualifying facilities.

KEY: Medicaid
September 15, 2004 **26-1-5**
26-18-3

R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-11. General Provisions.
R426-11-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule establishes uniform definitions for all R426 rules. It also provides administration standards applicable to all R426 rules.

R426-11-2. General Definitions.

The definitions in Title 26, Chapter 8a are adopted and incorporated by reference into this rule, in addition:

(1) "Air Ambulance" means any privately or publicly owned air vehicle specifically designed, constructed, or modified, which is intended to be used for and is maintained or equipped with the intent to be used for, maintained or operated for the transportation of individuals who are sick, injured, or otherwise incapacitated or helpless.

(2) "Air medical personnel" means the pilot and patient care personnel who are involved in an air medical transport.

(3) "Air Medical Service" means any publicly or privately owned organization that is licensed or applies for licensure under R426-2.

(4) "Air Medical Service Medical Director" means a physician knowledgeable of potential medical complications which may arise because of air medical transport, and is responsible for overseeing and assuring that the appropriate air ambulance, medical personnel, and equipment are provided for patients transported by the air ambulance service.

(5) "Air Medical Transport Service" means the transportation and care of patients by air ambulance.

(6) "CAMTS" is the acronym for the Commission on Accreditation of Medical Transport Systems, which is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the quality of air medical services.

(7) "Categorization" means the process of identifying and developing a stratified profile of Utah hospital trauma critical care capabilities in relation to the standards defined under R426-5-7.

(8) "Certify," "Certification," and "Certified" mean the official Department recognition that an individual has completed a specific level of training and has the minimum skills required to provide emergency medical care at the level for which he is certified.

(9) "Committee" or "EMS Committee" means the State Emergency Medical Services Committee created by Section 26-1-7.

(10) "Competitive grant" means a grant awarded through the Emergency Medical Services Grants Program on a competitive basis for a share of available funds.

(11) "Continuing Medical Education" means Department-approved training relating specifically to the appropriate level of certification designed to maintain or enhance an individual's emergency medical skills.

(12) "Course Coordinator" means an individual who has completed a Department course coordinator course and is certified by the Department as capable to conduct Department-authorized EMS courses.

(13) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(14) "Emergency Medical Dispatcher" or "EMD" means an individual who has completed an EMD training program, approved by the Bureau, who is certified by the Department as qualified to render services enumerated in this rule.

(15) "Emergency Medical Dispatch Center" means an agency designated by the Department for the routine acceptance of calls for emergency medical assistance from the public, utilizing a selective medical dispatch system to dispatch licensed ambulance, and paramedic services.

(16) "EMS" means emergency medical services.

(17) "Field EMS Personnel" means a certified individual or individuals who are on-scene providing direct care to a patient.

(18) Grants Review Subcommittee means a subcommittee appointed by the EMS Committee to review, evaluate, prioritize and make grant funding recommendations to the EMS Committee.

(19) "Inclusive Trauma System means the coordinated component of the State emergency medical services (EMS) system composed of all general acute hospitals licensed under Title 26, Chapter 21, trauma centers, and prehospital providers which have established communication linkages and triage protocols to provide for the effective management, transport and care of all injured patients from initial injury to complete rehabilitation.

(19) "Individual" means a human being.

(20) "EMS Instructor" means an individual who has completed a Department EMS instructor course and is certified by the Department as capable to teach EMS personnel.

(21) "Level of Care" means the capabilities and commitment to the care of the trauma patient available within a specified facility.

(22) "Matching Funds" means that portion of funds, in cash, contributed by the grantee to total project expenditures.

(23) "Medical Control" means a person who provides medical supervision to an EMS provider as either:

(a) on-line medical control which refers to physician medical direction of prehospital personnel during a medical emergency; and

(b) off-line medical control which refers to physician oversight of local EMS services and personnel to assure their medical accountability.

(24) "Medical Director" means a physician certified by the Department to provide off-line medical control.

(25) "Net Income" - The sum of net service revenue, plus other operating revenue and subsidies of any type, less operating expenses, interest expense, and income.

(26) "Paramedic Rescue Service" means the provision of rescue, extrication and patient care by paramedic personnel, without actual transporting capabilities.

(27) "Paramedic Rescue Unit" means a vehicle which is properly equipped, maintained and used to transport paramedics to the scene of emergencies to perform paramedic rescue services.

(28) "Paramedic Tactical Rescue Service" means the retrieval and field treatment of injured peace officers or victims of traumatic confrontations by paramedics who are trained in combat medical response.

(29) "Paramedic Tactical Rescue Unit" means a vehicle which is properly equipped, maintained and used to transport paramedics to the scene of traumatic confrontations to provide paramedic tactical rescue services.

(30) "Patient" means an individual who, as the result of illness or injury, meets any of the criteria in Section 26-8a-305.

(31) "Per Capita grants" mean block grants determined by prorating available funds on a per capita basis as delineated in 26-8a-207, as part of the Emergency Medical Services Grants Program.

(32) "Permit" means the document issued by the Department that authorizes a vehicle to be used in providing emergency medical services.

(33) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, group of individuals acting together for a common purpose, agency or organization of any kind, public or private.

(34) "Physician" means a medical doctor licensed to practice medicine in Utah.

(35) "Pilot" means any individual licensed under Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 135.

(36) "Primary emergency medical services" means a for-

profit organization that is the only licensed or designated service in a geographical area.

(37) "Quick Response Unit" means an organization that provides emergency medical services to supplement local ambulance services or provide unique services such as search and rescue and ski patrol.

(38) "Resource Hospital" means a facility designated by the EMS Committee to provide on-line medical control for the provision of prehospital emergency care.

(39) "Selective Medical Dispatch System" means a department-approved reference system used by a local dispatch agency to dispatch aid to medical emergencies which includes:

(a) systemized caller interrogation questions;

(b) systemized pre-arrival instructions; and

(c) protocols matching the dispatcher's evaluation of injury or illness severity with vehicle response mode and configuration.

(40) "Specialized Life Support Air Medical Service" means a level of care which requires equipment or speciality patient care by one or more medical personnel in addition to the regularly scheduled air medical team.

(41) "Training Officer" means an individual who has completed a department Training Officer Course and is certified by the Department to be responsible for an EMS provider organization's continuing medical education, recertification records, and testing.

R426-11-3. Quality Assurance Reviews.

(1) The Department may conduct quality assurance reviews of licensed and designated organizations and training programs on an annual basis or more frequently as necessary to enforce this rule;

(2) The Department shall conduct a quality assurance review prior to issuing a new license or designation.

(3) The Department may conduct quality assurance reviews on all personnel, vehicles, facilities, communications, equipment, documents, records, methods, procedures, materials and all other attributes or characteristics of the organization, which may include audits, surveys, and other activities as necessary for the enforcement of the Emergency Medical Services System Act and the rules promulgated pursuant to it.

(a) The Department shall record its findings and provide the organization with a copy.

(b) The organization must correct all deficiencies within 30 days of receipt of the Department's findings.

(c) The organization shall immediately notify the Department on a Department-approved form when the deficiencies have been corrected.

R426-11-4. Critical Incident Stress Management.

(1) The Department may establish a critical incident stress management (CISM) team to meet its public health responsibilities under Utah Code Section 26-8a-206.

(2) The CISM team may conduct stress debriefings and defusings upon request for persons who have been exposed to one or more stressful incidents in the course of providing emergency services.

(3) Individuals who serve on the CISM team must complete initial and ongoing training.

(4) While serving as a CISM team member, the individual is acting on behalf of the Department. All records collected by the CISM team are Department records. CISM team members shall maintain all information in strict confidence as provided in Utah Code Title 26, Chapter 3.

(5) The Department may reimburse a CISM team member for mileage expenses incurred in performing his or her duties in accordance with state finance mileage reimbursement policy.

KEY: emergency medical services

August 22, 2003 **26-8a**
Notice of Continuation October 1, 2004

R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-12. Emergency Medical Services Training and Certification Standards.
R426-12-100. Authority and Purpose.

This Rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a to provide uniform minimum standards to be met by those providing emergency medical services in the State of Utah; and for the training, certification, and recertification of individuals who provide emergency medical service and for those providing instructions and training to prehospital emergency medical care providers.

R426-12-101. Written and Practical Test Requirements.

(1) The Department shall:

(a) develop written and practical tests for each certification; and

(b) establish the passing score for certification and recertification written and practical tests.

(2) The Department may administer the tests or delegate the administration of any test to another entity.

(3) The Department may release only to the individual who took the test and to persons who have a signed release from the individual who took the test:

(a) whether the individual passed or failed a written or practical test; and

(b) the subject areas where items were missed on a written or practical test.

R426-12-102. Emergency Medical Care During Clinical Training.

A student enrolled in a Department approved training program may, under the direct supervision of the course coordinator, an instructor in the course, or a preceptor for the course, perform activities delineated within the training curriculum that otherwise require the certification to perform those activities.

R426-12-200. Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) Requirements and Scope of Practice.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMT-B an individual who meets the initial certification requirements in R426-12-201.

(2) The Committee adopts the 1994 United States Department of Transportation's "EMT-Basic Training Program: National Standard Curriculum" (EMT-B Curriculum) except for Module 8, Advanced Airway, Appendix C, D, J. and K, as the standard for EMT-B training and competency in the state, which is incorporated by reference.

(3) An EMT-B may perform the skills as described in the EMT-B Curriculum, as adopted in this section.

R426-12-201. EMT-B Initial Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an EMT-B for a four year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMT-B must:

(a) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(b) successfully complete a Department-approved EMT-B course;

(c) be able to perform the functions listed in the EMT-B Curriculum as verified by personal attestation and successful accomplishment during the course of all cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills and objectives listed in the adopted EMT-B Curriculum;

(d) achieve a favorable recommendation from the course coordinator and course medical director stating technical competence during field and clinical training and successful completion of all training requirements for EMT-B certification;

(e) be 18 years of age or older;

(f) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(g) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(h) submit to the Department a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within one year prior to completing the EMT-B course; and

(i) within 90 days after completing the EMT-B course, successfully complete the Department written and practical EMT-B examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary.

(3) The Department may extend the time limit in Subsection (2)(i) for an individual who demonstrates that the inability to meet the requirements within the 90 days was due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

R426-12-202. EMT-B Certification Challenges.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMT-B, a registered nurse licensed in Utah, a physician assistant licensed in Utah, or a physician licensed in Utah who:

(a) is able to demonstrate knowledge, proficiency and competency to perform all the functions listed in the EMT-B Curriculum as verified by personal attestation and successful demonstration to a currently certified course coordinator and an off-line medical director of all cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills and objectives listed in the EMT-B Curriculum;

(b) has a knowledge of:

(i) medical control protocols;

(ii) state and local protocols;

(iii) the role and responsibilities of an EMT-B;

(c) maintains and submits documentation of having completed within the prior two years, a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater; and

(d) is 18 years of age or older.

(2) To become certified, the applicant must:

(a) submit three letters of recommendation from health care providers attesting to the applicant's patient care skills and abilities;

(b) submit a favorable recommendation from a currently certified course coordinator attesting to competency of all knowledge and skills contained within the EMT-B Curriculum.

(c) submit an application, including social security number, signature, and documentation of compliance with this section, and all required fees;

(d) within 90 days after submitting the challenge application, successfully complete the Department written and practical EMT-B examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary;

(e) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation; and

(f) submit a statement from a physician, confirming the

applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within one year prior to submitting the application.

R426-12-203. EMT-B Reciprocity.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMT-B an individual certified outside of the State of Utah if the applicant can demonstrate the applicant's out-of-state training and experience requirements are equivalent or greater to what is required in Utah.

(2) An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on out-of-state training and experience must submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department and within one year of submitting the application must:

(a) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(b) submit a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within the prior year;

(c) successfully complete the Department written and practical EMT-B examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary;

(d) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years, a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(e) submit a current certification from one of the states of the United States or its possessions, or current registration and the name of the training institution if registered with the National Registry of EMTs; and

(f) provide documentation of completion of 25 hours of continuing medical education (CME) within the prior year.

R426-12-204. EMT-B Recertification Requirements.

(1) The Department may recertify an EMT-B for a four year period or for a shorter period as modified by the Department to standardize recertification cycles.

(2) An individual seeking recertification must:

(a) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(b) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(c) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years, a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(d) successfully complete the Department applicable written and practical recertification examinations, or reexaminations if necessary, within one year prior to expiration of the certification to be renewed;

(e) submit a statement from the applicant's EMS provider organization or a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination; and

(f) provide documentation of completion of 100 hours of Department-approved CME meeting the requirements of subsections (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7).

(3) The EMT-B must complete the CME throughout each of the prior four years.

(4) The EMT-B must take at least 25 elective hours and the following 75 required CME hours by subject:

(a) Well being of the EMT - 2 hours;

(b) Infection Control - 2 hours;

(c) Airway - 4 hours;

(d) Patient Assessment - 10 hours;

(e) Communications and Documentation - 4 hours;

(f) Pharmacology and Patient Assisted Medications - 8 hours;

(g) Medical Emergencies: Cardiac and Automatic External Defibrillation - 6 hours;

(h) Medical Emergencies - 7 hours;

(i) Trauma (must include simulated bleeding, shock, soft tissue, burns, kinetics, musculoskeletal, head and spine, eyes, face, chest, splinting and bandaging; -12 hours;

(j) Pediatric Patients - 8 hours;

(k) Obstetrics and Gynecology - 4 hours;

(l) Operations (must include lifting and moving, ambulance operations, extrication, triage - 4 hours; and

(m) HAZMAT awareness - 4 hours.

(5) An EMT-B may complete CME hours through the methodologies listed in this subsection. All CME must be related to the required skills and knowledge of an EMT. Instructors need not be EMS instructors, but must be knowledgeable in the field of instruction. Limitations and special requirements are listed with each methodology.

(a) Workshops and seminars related to the required skills and knowledge of an EMT and approved for CME credit by the Department or the Continuing Education Coordinating Board for EMS (CECBEMS).

(b) Local medical training meetings.

(c) Demonstration or practice sessions.

(d) Medical training meetings where a guest speaker presents material related to emergency medical care.

(e) Actual hours the EMT-B is involved in community emergency exercise and disaster drills. Up to 20 hours are creditable during a recertification period for participation in exercises and drills.

(f) Teaching the general public (schools, scouts, clubs, or church groups) on any topic within the scope of the EMT-B practice. Up to 15 hours are creditable during a certification period for teaching classes.

(g) Viewing audiovisuals (films, videotapes, etc.) which illustrate and review proper emergency care procedures. The EMT-B must view the audiovisual material in the presence of a training officer. Up to 10 hours are creditable during a certification period using audiovisuals.

(h) Completing college courses in topics such as biology, chemistry, anatomy and physiology. Other college courses relating to the scope and practice of an EMT-B may be creditable, but only with the approval of the Department. If in doubt, the EMT-B should contact the Department. Up to 10 hours are creditable during a certification period for college courses.

(i) Up to 16 hours of CPR training are creditable during a certification period.

(j) Computer and internet-based training that illustrates, drills, provides interactive use, or demonstrates proper emergency care procedures. The training must be approved by the Continuing Education Coordinating Board of Emergency Medical Services or the Department. Up to 25 hours are creditable during a certification period using computer and internet-based training.

(k) Completing tests related to the EMT-B scope of practice in EMS-related journals or publications. Up to 5 hours are creditable during a certification period for completing tests from journals and publications.

(6) The EMT-B must complete the following skills at least

two times as part of the CME training listed in subsections (4) and (5):

(a) bandaging of the arm, elbow, shoulder, neck, top of head, cheek, protruding eye, ear, and open chest wound;

(b) splinting using hare traction or sager splint (choice based upon availability of equipment);

(c) splinting of at least one upper and lower extremity;

(d) cervical and spinal immobilization using c-collar, long board, head stabilization equipment (utilize available equipment) and straps;

(e) patient assisted medications: nitroglycerin, pre-loaded epinephrine, inhaler, glucose, activated chorcoal, and aspirin;

(f) pediatric immobilization: in a car seat and backboard;

(g) insertion of nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal airways; and

(h) defibrillation of a simulated patient in cardiac arrest using an AED.

(7) An EMT-B who is affiliated with an EMS organization should have the training officer from the EMS organization submit a letter verifying the EMT-B's completion of the recertification requirements. An EMT-B who is not affiliated with an agency must submit verification of all recertification requirements directly to the Department.

(8) Each EMT-B is individually responsible to complete and submit the required recertification material to the Department. Each EMT-B should submit all recertification materials to the Department at one time and no later than 30 days prior to the EMT-B's current certification expiration date. If the Department receives incomplete or late recertification materials, the Department may not be able to process the recertification before the certification expires. The Department processes recertification material in the order received. An EMS provider or an entity that provides CME may compile and submit recertification materials on behalf of an EMT-B; however, the EMT-B remains responsible for a timely and complete submission.

(9) The Department may shorten recertification periods. An EMT-B whose recertification period is shortened must meet the CME requirements in each of the required and elective subdivisions on a prorated basis by the expiration of the shortened period.

R426-12-205. EMT-B Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose EMT-B certification has expired for less than one year may, within one year after expiration, complete all recertification requirements and pay a late recertification fee to become certified.

(2) An individual whose certification has expired for more than one year must take an EMT-B course and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-12-206. EMT-B Testing Failures.

(1) An individual who fails any part of the EMT-B certification written or practical examination may retake the EMT-B examination once without further course work.

(a) If the individual fails on the re-examination, he must take a complete EMT-B training course to be eligible for further examination.

(b) The individual may retake the course as many times as he desires, but may only take the examinations twice for each completed course.

(2) If an EMT-B fails the written or practical recertification examination after two attempts, he may, within 30 days following mailing of written notification of this second failure, submit a written request to take the test a third time.

(3) Within 30 days of receipt of the request, the Department shall convene a review panel consisting of:

(a) the training officer of the individual's EMS provider organization or a certified EMS training officer or certified EMS instructor who would take responsibility for a remediation plan; and

(b) one or more representatives from the Department.

(4) The review panel shall allow the individual to appear and provide information.

(5) The Department shall determine whether a program of re-education and reexamination would likely result in successful completion of the examinations and shall recommend a course of action to the Department.

(6) The Department shall consider the review panel's recommendation and provide one opportunity for reexamination if it determines that re-education and reexamination within that time would likely result in successful completion of the examinations.

(7) If the Department does not allow the third examination, the EMT-B may file a request for agency action within 30 days of issuance of the Department's determination.

R426-12-300. EMT-B-IV Requirements and Scope of Practice.

(1) The Department may certify an EMT-B as an EMT-Basic with IV capabilities (EMT-B-IV) who:

(a) meets the requirements of this section;

(b) meets the initial certification requirements in R426-12-301; and

(c) has 12 months of field experience as a certified EMT-B, six months of which the Department may waive upon a written request from the off-line medical director showing that there is a shortage of EMT-B-IVs to serve the area.

(2) The Committee adopts as the standard for EMT-B-IV training and competency in the state the following affective, cognitive, and psychomotor objectives for IV therapy, from the 1999 United States Department of Transportation's "Emergency Medical Technician-Intermediate Training Program: National Standard Curriculum" (EMT-I Curriculum): 1-1, 1-2, 1-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-2, 6-3, 7-1, which is incorporated by reference, with the exception of the following objectives : 1-1.18-24, 1-1.27, 1-1.54, 1-2.10-12, 1-2.19-30, 1-2.35, 1-2.37-41, 1-2.43, 1-2.50-51, 1-2.55-59, 1-4.5-6, 1-4.9, 1-4.15-21, 1-4.25, 1-4.35-39, 3-5.29, 3-6.5, 6-3.1, 6-3.13-15, 6-3.19-48, 6-3.55-83, 6-3.87-106, 6-3.122-124, 6-3.126, 6-3.128-140, 7-1.13-15, 7-1.17-18, 7-1.20, and 7-1.26 a,b,c,e,f,g,i, and j.

(3) In addition to the skills that an EMT-B may perform, an EMT-B-IV may perform the adopted skills described in section R426-12-300(2).

R426-12-301. EMT-B-IV Initial Certification.

(1) The expiration for the IV certification shall correlate with the expiration date for the EMT-B certification. If the EMT-B expiration date is less than one year after the date of the IV certification, the individual need not re-take the IV test. Thereafter, recertification requirements must be completed every four years in conjunction with recertification as an EMT-B.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMT-B-IV must:

(a) successfully complete a Department-approved EMT-B-IV course;

(b) be able to perform the functions listed in the objectives of the EMT-I Curriculum adopted in R426-12-300(2) as verified by personal attestation and successful accomplishment during the course of all cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills and objectives in the adopted EMT-I Curriculum;

(c) achieve a favorable recommendation from the course coordinator and course medical director stating technical competence during field and clinical training and successful completion of all training requirements for EMT-B-IV certification;

(d) be currently certified as an EMT-Basic;

(e) within 90 days after completing the EMT-B-IV course, successfully complete the Department written and practical EMT-B-IV examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary; and

(f) demonstrate clinical proficiency by successfully gaining venous access on at least eight live patients during the EMT-IV course or within 90 days after the completion of the course.

(3) The Department may extend the time limit in Subsection (2)(e) for an individual who demonstrates that the inability to meet the requirements within the 90 days was due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

R426-12-302. EMT-B-IV Reciprocity.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMT-B-IV an individual certified outside of the State of Utah if the applicant can demonstrate the applicant's out-of-state training and experience requirements are equivalent or greater to what is required in Utah.

(2) An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on out-of-state training and experience must submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department and within one year of submitting the application must:

(a) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(b) submit a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within the prior year;

(c) successfully complete the Department written and practical EMT-B-IV examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary;

(d) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years, a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(e) submit a current certification from one of the states of the United States or its possessions, or current registration and the name of the training institution if registered with the National Registry of EMTs; and

(f) provide documentation of completion of 25 hours of continuing medical education within the prior year.

R426-12-303. EMT-B-IV Recertification Requirements.

(1) The Department may recertify an EMT-B-IV for a four year period or for a shorter period as modified by the Department to standardize recertification cycles.

(2) An individual seeking recertification must:

(a) complete all EMT-B recertification requirements;

(b) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(c) submit a letter from the off-line medical director recommending the individual for recertification and verifying the individual's demonstrated proficiency in the following EMT-B-IV skills:

(i) initiating and terminating intravenous infusion;

(ii) successful completion of the Department's pediatric vascular access skills station; and

(iii) insertion and removal of intraosseous needles; and

(d) successfully complete the Department's IV written recertification examination, or reexamination if necessary, within one year prior to expiration of the IV certification.

(e) In addition to meeting the CME requirements in R426-12-204, submit verification of eight of the 25 elective hours of CME in topics in advanced EMT-IV subjects, such as IV fluid challenges, acid base balance, pathophysiology of shock. If in doubt that a particular CME is IV related the EMT-IV should contact the Department.

R426-12-304. EMT-B-IV Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose EMT-B-IV certification has expired for less than one year, may, within one year after expiration, complete all recertification requirements and pay a late recertification fee to become certified.

(2) An individual whose EMT-B-IV certification has expired for more than one year must retake the IV training and reapply as if there were no prior IV certification.

R426-12-305. EMT-B-IV Testing Failures.

(1) An individual who fails any part of the EMT-B-IV certification written or practical examination may retake the EMT-B-IV examination once without further course work.

(a) If the individual fails on the re-examination, he must take a complete EMT-B-IV training course to be eligible for further examination.

(b) The individual may retake the course as many times as he desires, but may only take the examinations twice for each completed course.

(2) If an EMT-B-IV fails the written or practical recertification examination after two attempts, he may, within 30 days following mailing of written notification of this second failure, submit a written request to take the test a third time.

(3) Within 30 days of receipt of the request, the Department shall convene a review panel consisting of:

(a) The training officer of the individual's EMS provider organization or a certified EMS training officer or certified EMS instructor who would take responsibility for a remediation plan; and

(b) one or more representatives from the Department.

(4) The review panel shall allow the individual to appear and provide information.

(5) The hearing officer shall determine whether a program of re-education and reexamination would likely result in successful completion of the examinations and shall recommend a course of action to the Department.

(6) The Department shall consider the review panel's recommendation and provide one opportunity for reexamination if it determines that re-education and reexamination within that time would likely result in successful completion of the examinations.

(7) If the Department does not allow the third examination, the EMT-B-IV may file a request for agency action within 30 days of issuance of the Department's determination.

R426-12-400. EMT-I Requirements and Scope of Practice.

(1) The Department may certify an individual as an EMT-Intermediate (EMT-I) who:

(a) meets the initial certification requirements in R426-12-401;

(b) is currently certified as an EMT-B or EMT-B-IV; and

(c) has 12 months of field experience as a certified EMT-B or EMT-B-IV; however, the 12 month period may be reduced to six months with special authorization from the Department based upon a written request from the off-line medical director that there is a shortage of EMT-Is to serve the area.

(2) The Committee adopts the 1999 United States Department of Transportation's "EMT-I Curriculum" as the standard for EMT-I training and competency in the state, which is incorporated by reference.

(3) An EMT-I may perform the skills described in the EMT-I Curriculum.

R426-12-401. EMT-I Initial Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an EMT-I for a four year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMT-I must:

(a) successfully complete a Department-approved EMT-I course;

(b) be able to perform the functions listed in the objectives of the EMT-I Curriculum adopted in R426-12-400 as verified by personal attestation and successful accomplishment during the course of all cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills and objectives listed in the adopted EMT-I Curriculum;

(c) achieve a favorable recommendation from the course coordinator and course medical director stating technical competence during field and clinical training and successful completion of all training requirements for EMT-I certification;

(d) be 18 years of age or older;

(e) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(f) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(g) submit to the Department a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within one year prior to completing the EMT-I course;

(h) within 90 days after completing the EMT-I course, successfully complete the Department EMT-I examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary; and

(i) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(3) The Department may extend the time limit in Subsection (2)(h) for an individual who demonstrates that the inability to meet the requirements within the 90 days was due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

R426-12-402. EMT-I Reciprocity.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMT-I an individual certified outside of the State of Utah if the applicant can demonstrate the applicant's out-of-state training and experience requirements are equivalent or greater to what is required in Utah.

(2) An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on out-of-state training and experience must submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department and within one year of submitting the application must:

(a) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(b) submit a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within the prior year;

(c) successfully complete the Department written and practical EMT-I examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary;

(d) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(e) submit a current certification from one of the states of the United States or its possessions, or current registration and the name of the training institution if registered with the National Registry of EMTs; and

(f) provide documentation of completion of 25 hours of continuing medical education within the prior year.

R426-12-403. EMT-I Recertification Requirements.

(1) The Department may recertify an individual as an EMT-I for a four year period or for a shorter period as modified by the Department to standardize recertification cycles.

(2) An individual seeking recertification must:

(a) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(b) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(c) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years, a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(d) successfully complete the Department applicable written and practical recertification examinations, or reexaminations if necessary, within one year prior to expiration of the certification to be renewed;

(e) submit a statement from the applicant's EMS provider organization or a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination

(f) submit a letter from the off-line medical director recommending the individual for recertification and verifying the individual's demonstrated proficiency in the following EMT-I skills:

(i) initiating and terminating intravenous infusion;

(ii) completion of pediatric vascular access skills station;

(iii) insertion and removal of intraosseous needle;

(iv) insertion and removal of endotracheal tube;

(v) administration of medications via intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intravenous routes; and

(vi) EKG rhythm recognition.; and

(g) provide documentation of completion of 100 hours of Department-approved CME meeting the requirements of subsections (3), (4), (6), (7) and (8).

(3) The EMT-I must complete the CME throughout each of the prior four years.

(4) The EMT-I must take at least 25 elective hours and the following 75 required CME hours by subject:

(a) Foundations of EMT-Intermediate - 4 hours;

(b) Pharmacology - 5;

(c) Venous Access and Medication Administration - 5 hours;

(d) Airway - 8 hours;

(e) Techniques of Physical Examination - 4 hours;

(f) Patient Assessment - 2 hours;

(g) Clinical Decision Making - 4 hours

(h) Trauma Systems and Mechanism of Injury - 3 hours;

(i) Hemorrhage and Shock - 4 hours;

(j) Burns - 3 hours;

(k) Thoracic Trauma - 3 hours;

(l) Respiratory - 2 hours;

(m) Cardiac - 6 hours;

(n) Diabetic - 2 hours;
(o) Allergic Reactions - 2 hours;
(p) Poisoning - 2 hours;
(q) Environmental Emergencies - 2 hours;
(r) Gynecology - 2 hours;
(s) Obstetrics - 2 hours;
(t) Neonatal resuscitation - 4 hours; and
(u) Pediatrics - 6 hours.

(5) The Department strongly suggests that the 25 elective hours be in the following topics:
(a) Anatomy and Physiology;
(b) Assessment Based Management;
(c) Behavioral Emergencies;
(d) Communication;
(e) Documentation;
(f) Geriatics;
(g) HAZMAT;
(h) History Taking;
(i) Mass Casualty Incident;
(j) Medical Incident Command;
(k) Neurological Emergencies;
(l) Non-Traumatic Abdominal Emergencies; and
(m) Trauma Practical Lab.

(6) An EMT-I may complete CME hours through the methodologies listed in this subsection. All CME must be related to the required skills and knowledge of an EMT. Instructors need not be EMS instructors, but must be knowledgeable in the field of instruction. Limitations and special requirements are listed with each methodology.

(a) Workshops and seminars related to the required skills and knowledge of an EMT and approved for CME credit by the Department or the CECBEMS.

(b) Local medical training meetings.

(c) Demonstration or practice sessions.

(d) Medical training meetings where a guest speaker presents material related to emergency medical care.

(e) Actual hours the EMT-I is involved in community emergency exercise and disaster drills. Up to 20 hours are creditable during a recertification period for participation in exercises and drills.

(f) Teaching the general public (schools, scouts, clubs, or church groups) on any topic within the scope of the EMT-I practice. Up to 15 hours are creditable during a certification period for teaching classes.

(g) Viewing audiovisuals (films, videotapes, etc.) which illustrate and review proper emergency care procedures. The EMT-I must view the audiovisual material in the presence of a training officer. Up to 10 hours are creditable during a certification period using audiovisuals.

(h) Completing college courses in topics such as biology, chemistry, anatomy and physiology. Other college courses relating to the scope and practice of an EMT-I may be creditable, but only with the approval of the Department. If in doubt, the EMT-I should contact the Department. Up to 10 hours are creditable during a certification period for college courses.

(i) Up to 16 hours of CPR training are creditable during a certification period.

(j) Computer and internet-based training that illustrates, drills, provides interactive use, or demonstrates proper emergency care procedures. The training must be approved by the Continuing Education Coordinating Board of Emergency Medical Services or the Department. Up to 25 hours are creditable during a certification period using computer and internet-based training.

(k) Completing tests related to the EMT-I scope of practice in EMS-related journals or publications. Up to 5 hours are creditable during a certification period for completing tests from journals and publications.

(7) The EMT-I must complete the following skills at least two times as part of the CME training listed in subsections (4) and (6):

(a) bandaging of the arm, elbow, shoulder, neck, top of head, cheek, protruding eye, ear, and open chest wound;

(b) splinting using hare traction or sager splint (choice based upon availability of equipment);

(c) splinting of at least one upper and lower extremity;

(d) cervical and spinal immobilization using c-collar, long board, head stabilization equipment (utilize available equipment) and straps;

(e) patient assisted medications: nitroglycerin, pre-loaded epinephrine, inhaler, glucose, activated chorcoal, and aspirin;

(f) pediatric immobilization: in a car seat and backboard;

(g) insertion of nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal airways; and

(h) defibrillation of a simulated patient in cardiac arrest using an AED.

(8) An EMT-I who is affiliated with an EMS organization should have the training officer from the EMS organization submit a letter verifying the EMT-I's completion of the recertification requirements. An EMT-I who is not affiliated with an agency must submit verification of all recertification requirements directly to the Department.

(9) Each EMT-I is individually responsible to complete and submit the required recertification material to the Department. Each EMT-I should submit all recertification materials to the Department at one time and no later than 30 days prior to the EMT-I's current certification expiration date. If the Department receives incomplete or late recertification materials, the Department may not be able to process the recertification before the certification expires. The Department processes recertification material in the order received. An EMS provider or an entity that provides CME may compile and submit recertification materials on behalf of an EMT-I; however, the EMT-I remains responsible for a timely and complete submission.

(10) The Department may shorten recertification periods. An EMT-I whose recertification period is shortened must meet the CME requirements in each of the required and elective subdivisions on a prorated basis by the expiration of the shortened period.

R426-12-404. EMT-I Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose EMT-I certification has expired for less than one year, may, within one year after expiration, complete all recertification requirements and pay a late recertification fee to become certified.

(2) An individual whose certification has expired for more than one year must take the EMT-B and EMT-I courses and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-12-405. EMT-I Testing Failures.

(1) An individual who fails any part of the EMT-I certification written or practical examination may retake the EMT-I examination once without further course work.

(a) If the individual fails on the re-examination, he must take a complete EMT-I training course to be eligible for further examination.

(b) The individual may retake the course as many times as he desires, but may only take the examinations twice for each completed course.

(2) If an EMT-I fails the written or practical recertification examination after two attempts, he may, within 30 days following mailing of written notification of this second failure, submit a written request to take the test a third time.

(3) Within 30 days of receipt of the request, the Department shall convene a review panel consisting of:

(a) The training officer of the individual's EMS provider

organization or a certified EMS training officer or certified EMS instructor who would take responsibility for a remediation plan; and

(b) one or more representatives from the Department.

(4) The review panel shall allow the individual to appear and provide information.

(5) The Department shall determine whether a program of re-education and reexamination would likely result in successful completion of the examinations and shall recommend a course of action to the Department.

(6) The Department shall consider the review panel's recommendation and provide one opportunity for reexamination if it determines that re-education and reexamination within that time would likely result in successful completion of the examinations.

(7) If the Department does not allow the third examination, the EMT-I may file a request for agency action within 30 days of issuance of the Department's determination.

R426-12-500. Paramedic Requirements and Scope of Practice.

(1) The Department may certify an individual as a paramedic who:

(a) meets the initial certification requirements in R426-12-501;

(b) has 12 months of field experience as a certified EMT-B, EMT-B-IV, or EMT-I; however, the 12 month period may be reduced to six months with special authorization from the Department based upon a written request from the off-line medical director that there is a shortage of paramedics to serve the area.

(2) The Committee adopts the 1998 United States Department of Transportation's "EMT-Paramedic Training Program: National Standard Curriculum" (Paramedic Curriculum) as the standard for paramedic training and competency in the state, which is incorporated by reference.

(3) A paramedic may perform the skills described in the Paramedic Curriculum.

R426-12-501. Paramedic Initial Certification.

(1) The Department may certify a paramedic for a four year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified must:

(a) successfully complete a Department-approved paramedic course;

(b) be able to perform the functions listed in the Paramedic Curriculum as verified by personal attestation and successful accomplishment during the course of all cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills and objectives listed in the adopted paramedic Curriculum;

(c) achieve a favorable recommendation from the course coordinator and course medical director stating technical competence during field and clinical training and successful completion of all training requirements for paramedic certification;

(d) be 18 years of age or older;

(e) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(f) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(g) submit verification of completion of a Department-approved course in adult and pediatric advanced cardiac life support and maintain current status as set by the entity sponsoring the course;

(h) submit to the Department a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within one year prior to completing the paramedic course; and

(i) within 90 days after completing the paramedic course, successfully complete the Department written and practical paramedic examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary.

(3) The Department may extend the time limit in Subsection (2)(i) for an individual who demonstrates that the inability to meet the requirements within the 90 days was due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

R426-12-502. Paramedic Reciprocity.

(1) The Department may certify as a paramedic an individual certified outside of the State of Utah if the applicant can demonstrate the applicant's out-of-state training and experience requirements are equivalent or greater to what is required in Utah.

(2) An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on out-of-state training and experience must submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department and within one year of submitting the application must:

(a) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(b) submit a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination conducted within the prior year;

(c) successfully complete the Department written and practical paramedic examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary;

(d) maintain and submit verification of current Department-approved course completion in Adult and Pediatric Advanced Cardiac Life Support;

(e) submit a current certification from one of the states of the United States or its possessions, or current registration and the name of the training institution if registered with the National Registry of EMTs; and

(f) provide documentation of completion of 25 hours of continuing medical education within the prior year.

R426-12-503. Paramedic Recertification Requirements.

(1) The Department may recertify a paramedic for a four year period or for a shorter period as modified by the Department to standardize recertification cycles.

(2) An individual recertifying before June 30, 2003, shall be tested from the 1984 curriculum. An individual recertifying after June 30, 2003, will test to the 1998 curriculum.

(3) An individual seeking recertification must:

(a) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(b) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(c) successfully complete the applicable Department recertification examinations, or reexaminations if necessary, within one year prior to expiration of the certification to be renewed;

(d) submit a statement from the applicant's EMS provider organization or a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination;

(e) maintain and submit verification of current Department-approved course completion in Adult and Pediatric Advanced Cardiac Life Support; and

(f) submit an evaluation of clinical competency and a recommendation for recertification from an off-line medical director.

(g) provide documentation of completion of 100 hours of Department-approved CME meeting the requirements of subsections (4), (5), (7), and (8).

(4) The Paramedic must complete the CME throughout each of the prior four years.

(5) The Paramedic must take at least 20 elective hours and the following 80 required CME hours by subject:

(a) EMS system roles and responsibilities - 2 hours;
(b) Well being of the paramedic - 2 hours;
(c) Pathophysiology - 1 hour;
(d) Medical legal - 1 hour;
(e) Pharmacology - 1 hour;
(f) Venous access and medication administration - 1 hour;
(g) Airway management and ventilation - 5 hours;
(h) Patient assessment - 3 hours;
(i) Communication - 1 hour;
(j) Documentation - 1 hour;
(k) Trauma Systems and Mechanism of injury - 1 hour;
(l) Hemorrhage and shock - 2 hours;
(m) Burns - 3 hours;
(n) Head and facial - 3 hours;
(o) Spinal trauma - 1 hour;
(p) Thoracic trauma - 2 hours;
(q) Abdominal trauma - 2 hours;
(r) Pulmonary - 1 hour;
(s) Cardiology - 9 hours;
(t) Neurology - 4 hours;
(u) Endocrinology - 3 hours;
(v) Allergies and anaphylaxis - 1 hour;
(w) Gastroenterology - 4 hours;
(x) Toxicology - 2 hours;
(y) Environmental emergencies - 4 hours;
(z) Infectious and communicable diseases - 3 hours;
(aa) Behavioral/psychiatric disorders - 1 hour;
(bb) Obstetrics and gynecology - 2 hours;
(cc) Neonatology - 3 hours;
(dd) Pediatrics - 5 hours;
(ee) Geriatrics - 2 hours;
(ff) Assessment based management - 1 hour;
(gg) Medical incident command - 2 hours;
(hh) Hazardous materials incidents - 1 hour;

(6) The Department strongly suggests that the 25 elective hours be in the following topics:

(a) Ethics, Illness and injury prevention;
(b) Therapeutic communications;
(c) Life span development;
(d) Clinical decision making;
(e) Soft tissue trauma;
(f) Renal/urology;
(g) Hematology;
(h) Abuse and assault;
(i) Patients with special challenges;
(j) Acute intervention for chronic care patients;
(k) Ambulance operations;
(l) Rescue awareness and operations; and
(m) Crime scene awareness.

(7) A Paramedic may complete CME hours through the methodologies listed in this subsection. All CME must be related to the required skills and knowledge of a paramedic. Instructors need not be EMS instructors, but must be knowledgeable in the field of instruction. Limitations and special requirements are listed with each methodology.

(a) Workshops and seminars related to the required skills and knowledge of a paramedic and approved for CME credit by the Department or the CECBEMS.

(b) Local medical training meetings.

(c) Demonstration or practice sessions.

(d) Medical training meetings where a guest speaker presents material related to emergency medical care.

(e) Actual hours the Paramedic is involved in community emergency exercise and disaster drills. Up to 20 hours are creditable during a recertification period for participation in exercises and drills.

(f) Teaching the general public (schools, scouts, clubs, or church groups) on any topic within the scope of the Paramedic practice. Up to 15 hours are creditable during a certification period for teaching classes.

(g) Viewing audiovisuals (films, videotapes, etc.) which illustrate and review proper emergency care procedures. The Paramedic must view the audiovisual material in the presence of a training officer. Up to 10 hours are creditable during a certification period using audiovisuals.

(h) Completing college courses in topics such as biology, chemistry, anatomy and physiology. Other college courses relating to the scope and practice of a paramedic may be creditable, but only with the approval of the Department. If in doubt, the Paramedic should contact the Department. Up to 10 hours are creditable during a certification period for college courses.

(i) Up to 16 hours of CPR training are creditable during a certification period.

(j) Computer and internet-based training that illustrates, drills, provides interactive use, or demonstrates proper emergency care procedures. The training must be approved by the Continuing Education Coordinating Board of Emergency Medical Services or the Department. Up to 25 hours are creditable during a certification period using computer and internet-based training.

(k) Completing tests related to the Paramedic scope of practice in EMS-related journals or publications. Up to 5 hours are creditable during a certification period for completing tests from journals and publications.

(8) A Paramedic who is affiliated with an EMS organization should have the training officer from the EMS organization submit a letter verifying the Paramedic's completion of the recertification requirements. A Paramedic who is not affiliated with an agency must submit verification of all recertification requirements directly to the Department.

(9) Each Paramedic is individually responsible to complete and submit the required recertification material to the Department. Each paramedic should submit all recertification materials to the Department at one time and no later than 30 days prior to the Paramedic's current certification expiration date. If the Department receives incomplete or late recertification materials, the Department may not be able to process the recertification before the certification expires. The Department processes recertification material in the order received. An EMS provider or an entity that provides CME may compile and submit recertification materials on behalf of a Paramedic; however, the Paramedic remains responsible for a timely and complete submission.

(10) The department may shorten recertification periods. A paramedic whose recertification period is shortened must meet the CME requirements in each of the required and elective subdivisions on a prorated basis by the expiration of the shortened period.

R426-12-504. Paramedic Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose paramedic certification has lapsed

for less than one year, and who wishes to become recertified as a paramedic must complete all recertification requirements and pay a recertification late fee.

(2) An individual whose paramedic certification has expired for more than one year, and who wishes to become recertified as a paramedic may:

(a) submit a completed application, including social security number and signature to the Department;

(b) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(c) submit to the Department evidence of having completed 100 hours of Department-approved continuing medical education within the prior four years.

(d) submit a statement from a physician, confirming the applicant's results of a TB examination;

(e) submit verification of current completion of a Department-approved course in adult and pediatric advanced life support;

(f) submit a letter of recommendation including results of an oral examination, from a certified off-line medical director, verifying proficiency in paramedic skills;

(g) successfully complete the applicable Department written and practical examinations.

(h) pay all applicable fees.

R426-12-505. Paramedic Testing Failures.

(1) If an individual fails the written or practical certification or recertification examination after two attempts, he may, within 30 days following mailing of written notification of this second failure, submit a written request to take the test a third time.

(2) Within thirty days of receipt of the request, the Department shall convene a review panel consisting of:

(a) the chairman of the Paramedic Advisory Sub-Committee;

(b) the off-line medical director for the individual's EMS provider organization or a certified EMS training officer or certified EMS instructor who would take responsibility for a remediation plan;

(c) one or more representatives from the Department; and

(d) a representative from the entity that provided training, but if the training was not provided in-state, then a representative of an in-state paramedic training program.

(3) The review panel shall allow the individual to appear and provide information.

(4) The panel shall review whether a program of re-education and reexamination would likely result in successful completion of the examinations and shall recommend a course of action to the Department.

(5) The Department shall consider the review panel's recommendation and provide one opportunity for reexamination if it determines that re-education and reexamination within that time would likely result in successful completion of the examinations.

R426-12-600. Emergency Medical Dispatcher (EMD).

(1) The Department may certify as an EMD an individual who meets the initial certification requirements in R426-12-601.

(2) The Committee adopts the 1995 United States Department of Transportation's "EMD Training Program: National Standard Curriculum" (EMD Curriculum) as the standard for EMD training and competency in the state, which is incorporated by reference.

R426-12-601. EMD Initial Certification.

(1) The Department may certify EMD for a four year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMD must:

(a) successfully complete a Department-approved EMD course;

(b) be able to perform the functions listed in the EMD Curriculum as verified by personal attestation and successful accomplishment of all skills listed in the adopted EMD Curriculum;

(c) achieve a favorable recommendation from the course coordinator and course medical director stating technical competence and successful completion of all training requirements for EMD certification;

(d) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(e) be 18 years of age or older;

(f) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(g) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation; and

(h) within 90 days after completing the EMD course, successfully complete the Department written and practical EMD examinations, or reexaminations, if necessary.

(3) The Department may extend the time limit in Subsection (2)(h) for an individual who demonstrates that the inability to meet the requirements within the 90 days was due to circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

R426-12-602. EMD Reciprocity.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMD an individual certified outside of the State of Utah if the applicant can demonstrate the applicant's out-of-state training and experience requirements are equivalent or greater to what is required in Utah.

(2) An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on out-of-state training and experience must submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department and within one year of submitting the application must:

(a) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(b) successfully complete the Department written EMD examination, or reexamination, if necessary;

(c) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(d) submit a current certification from one of the states of the United States or its possessions or the National Academy of EMDs; and

(e) provide documentation of completion of 12 hours of continuing medical education within the prior year.

(3) The Department may certify as an EMD an individual certified by the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch (NAEMD).

(4) An individual seeking reciprocity for certification in Utah based on NAEMD certification must submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department and within one year of submitting the application must:

(a) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(b) as part of meeting the the EMD's continuing medical education requirements, take a minimum of a two-hour course in critical incident stress management (CISM);

(c) if the individual's NAEMD certification is based on a course offered in Utah, successfully pass a class that follows the CISM section of the Department-established EMD curriculum;

(d) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years:

(i) a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater; and

(ii) a course in CISM; and

(e) submit documentation of current NAEMD certification.

R426-12-603. EMD Recertification.

(1) The Department may recertify an EMD for a four year period or for a shorter period as modified by the Department to standardize recertification cycles.

(2) An individual seeking recertification must:

(a) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(b) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(c) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater;

(d) successfully complete the applicable Department recertification examinations, or reexaminations if necessary, within one year prior to expiration of the certification to be renewed.

(e) provide documentation of completion of 48 hours of Department-approved CME meeting the requirements of subsections (3), (4), and (5).

(3) The EMD must complete the CME throughout each of the prior four years.

(4) The EMD must take at least 8 elective hours and the following 40 required CME hours by subject:

(a) Roles and Responsibilities - 5 hours;

(b) Obtaining Ionformation from callers - 7 hours;

(c) Resource allocation - 4 hours;

(d) Providing emergency care instruction - 2 hours;

(e) Legal and Liability Issues - 5 hours;

(f) Critical Incident Stress Management - 5 hours;

(g) Basic Emergency Medical Concepts - 5 hours; and

(h) Chief complaint types - 7 hours.

(5) An EMD may complete CME hours through the methodologies listed in this subsection. All CME must be related to the required skills and knowledge of an EMD. Instructors need not be EMS instructors, but must be knowledgeable in the field of instruction. Limitations and special requirements are listed with each methodology.

(a) Workshops and seminars related to the required skills and knowledge of an EMD and approved for CME credit by the Department or the CECBEMS.

(b) Local medical training meetings.

(c) Demonstration or practice sessions.

(d) Medical training meetings where a guest speaker presents material related to emergency medical care.

(e) Actual hours the EMD is involved in community emergency exercise and disaster drills. Up to 8 hours are creditable during a recertification period for participation in exercises and drills.

(f) Teaching the general public (schools, scouts, clubs, or church groups) on any topic within the scope of the EMD practice.

(g) Viewing audiovisuals (films, videotapes, etc.) which illustrate and review proper emergency care procedures. The EMD must view the audiovisual material in the presence of a training officer. Up to 10 hours are creditable during a certification period using audiovisuals.

(h) Completing college courses relating to the scope and practice of an EMD may be creditable, but only with the approval of the Department. Up to 8 hours are creditable during a certification period for college courses.

(i) Telephone scenarios of practical training and role playing.

(j) Riding with paramedic or ambulance units to understand the EMS system as a whole. Up to 6 hours are creditable during a certification period for ride-alongs.

(k) Computer and internet-based training that illustrates, drills, provides interactive use, or demonstrates proper emergency care procedures. The training must be approved by the Continuing Education Coordinating Board of Emergency Medical Services or the Department. Up to 12 hours are creditable during a certification period using computer and internet-based training.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (2), (3), (4), and (5), an EMD who has been certified or recertified by the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch (NAEMD) may be recertified by the Department upon the following conditions:

(a) the EMD must, as part of meeting the the EMD's continuing medical education requirements, take a minimum of a two-hour course in critical incident stress management (CISM);

(b) an individual who takes a NAEMD course offered in Utah must successfully pass a class that follows the CISM section of the Department-established EMD curriculum;

(c) the individual must:

(i) submit the applicable fees and a completed application, including social security number and signature, to the Department;

(ii) submit to a background investigation, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation;

(iii) maintain and submit documentation of having completed within the prior two years a CPR course offered by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association or a course that the applicant can demonstrate to the Department to be equivalent or greater; and

(iv) submit documentation of current NAEMD certification.

(7) Each EMD is individually responsible to complete and submit the required recertification material to the Department. Each EMD should submit all recertification materials to the Department at one time and no later than 30 days prior to the EMD's current certification expiration date. If the Department receives incomplete or late recertification materials, the Department may not be able to process the recertification before the certification expires. The Department processes recertification material in the order received. An EMS provider or an entity that provides CME may compile and submit recertification materials on behalf of an EMD; however, the EMD remains responsible for a timely and complete submission.

R426-12-604. EMD Lapsed Certification.

(1) An individual whose EMD certification has expired for less than one year may complete all recertification requirements and pay a late recertification fee to become recertified.

(2) An individual whose certification has expired for more than one year must take an EMD course and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-12-605. EMD Testing Failures.

(1) An individual who fails any part of the EMD certification written or practical examination may retake the EMD examination once without further course work.

(a) If the individual fails on the re-examination, he must take a complete EMD training course to be eligible for further examination.

(b) The individual may retake the course as many times as he desires, but may only take the examinations twice for each completed course.

(2) If an EMD fails the written or practical recertification examination after two attempts, he may, within 30 days following notification in writing of this second failure, submit a written request to take the test a third time.

(3) Within 30 days of receipt of the request, the Department shall convene a review panel consisting of:

(a) The training officer of the individual's EMS provider organization or a certified training officer who would take responsibility for a remediation plan; and

(b) one or more representatives from the Department.

(4) The review panel shall allow the individual to appear and provide information regarding a remediation plan.

(5) The hearing panel shall review whether a program of re-education and reexamination within 30 days would likely result in successful completion of the examinations and shall recommend a course of action to the Department.

(6) The Department shall consider the review panel's recommendation and provide one opportunity for reexamination within 30 days of its decision if it determines that re-education and reexamination within that time would likely result in successful completion of the examinations.

(7) If the Department does not allow the third examination, the EMD may file a request for agency action within 30 days of issuance of the Department's determination.

R426-12-700. Emergency Medical Services Instructor Requirements.

(1) The Department may certify as an EMS Instructor an individual who:

(a) meets the initial certification requirements in R426-12-701; and

(b) has been certified in Utah EMS as an EMT-Basic, EMT-IV, EMT-Intermediate, Paramedic, or Dispatcher for 12 months.

(2) The Committee adopts the 1995 United States Department of Transportation's "EMS Instructor Training Program: National Standard Curriculum" (EMS Instructor Curriculum) as the standard for EMS Instructor training and competency in the state, which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

(3) An EMS instructor may only teach up to the certification level to which the instructor is certified. An EMS instructor who is only certified as an EMD may only teach EMD courses.

(4) An EMS instructor must abide by the terms of the "EMS Instructor Contract," teach according to the contract, and comply with the teaching standards and procedures in the EMS Instructor Manual or EMD Instructor Manual as incorporated into the respective "EMS Instructor Contract" or "EMD Instructor Contract."

(5) An EMS instructor must maintain the EMS certification for the level that the instructor is certified to teach.

(6) The Department may waive a particular instructor certification requirement if the applicant can demonstrate that the applicant's training and experience requirements are equivalent or greater to what are required in Utah.

R426-12-701. EMS Instructor Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an individual who is an EMT-B, EMT-B-IV, EMT-I, paramedic, or EMD as an EMS Instructor for a two year period.

(2) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMS Instructor must:

(a) submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(b) submit three letters of recommendation regarding EMS skills and teaching abilities;

(c) submit documentation of 15 hours of teaching experience;

(d) successfully complete all required examinations; and

(e) submit biennially a completed and signed "EMS Instructor Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide by the standards and procedures in the then current EMS Instructor Manual or EMD Instructor Manual.

(3) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMS Instructor to teach EMT-B, EMT-B-IV, EMT-I, or paramedic courses must also:

(a) provide documentation of 30 hours of patient care within the prior year;

(b) submit verification that the individiual is recognized as a CPR instructor by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association; and

(c) successfully complete the Department-sponsored initial EMS instructor training course.

(4) An individual who wishes to become certified as an EMS Instructor to teach EMD courses must also successfully complete the Department-sponsored initial EMS instructor training course.

(5) The Department may waive portions of the initial EMS instructor training courses for previously completed Department-approved instructor programs.

R426-12-702. EMS Instructor Recertification.

An EMS instructor who wishes to recertify as an instructor must:

(1) maintain current EMS certification;

(2) attend the required Department-approved recertification training;

(3) submit verification of 30 hours of EMS teaching experience in the prior two years;

(4) if teaching an EMT-B, EMT-B-IV, EMT-I, or paramedic course, submit verification that the instructor is currently recognized as a CPR instructor by the National Safety Council, the American Red Cross, or the American Heart Association;

(5) submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(6) successfully complete any Department-required examination; and

(7) submit biennially a completed and signed "EMS Instructor Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide by the standards and procedures in the current EMS Instructor Manual.

R426-12-703. EMS Instructor Lapsed Certification.

(1) An EMS instructor whose instructor certification has expired for less than two years may again become certified by completing the recertification requirements in R426-12-702.

(2) An EMS instructor whose instructor certification has expired for more than two years must complete all initial instructor certification requirements and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-12-800. Emergency Medical Services Training Officer Requirements.

(1) The Department may certify an individual as a training officer for a one year period.

(2) A training officer must abide by the terms of the "Training Officer Contract" and comply with the standards and procedures in the Training Officer Manual as incorporated into the "Training Officer Contract."

R426-12-801. Emergency Medical Services Training Officer Certification.

(1) An individual who wishes to be certified as a training officer must:

(a) be currently certified as an EMS instructor;

(b) successfully complete the Department's course for new training officers;

(c) successfully complete any Department examinations;

(d) submit an application and pay all applicable fees; and

(e) submit annually a completed and signed "Training Officer Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide by the standards and procedures in the then current Training Officer Manual.

(2) A training officer must maintain EMS instructor certification to retain training officer certification.

R426-12-802. Emergency Medical Services Training Officer Recertification.

A training officer who wishes to recertify as a training officer must:

(1) attend a training officer seminar every year;

(2) maintain current EMS instructor certification;

(3) submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(4) successfully complete any Department-examination requirements; and

(5) submit annually a completed and signed new "Training Officer Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide to the standards and procedures in the then current training officer manual.

R426-12-803. Emergency Medical Services Training Officer Lapsed Certification.

A training officer whose training officer certification has expired must complete all initial training officer certification requirements and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-12-900. Course Coordinator Certification.

(1) The Department may certify an individual as a course coordinator for a one year period.

(2) A course coordinator must abide by the terms of the "Course Coordinator Contract" and comply standards and procedures in the Course Coordinator Manual as incorporated into the "Course Coordinator Contract."

R426-12-901. Course Coordinator Certification.

An individual who wishes to certify as a course coordinator must:

(1) be certified as an EMS instructor for one year;

(2) be an instructor of record for at least one Department-approved course;

(3) have taught a minimum of 15 hours in a Department-approved course;

(4) have co-coordinated one Department-approved course with a certified course coordinator;

(5) submit a written evaluation and recommendation from the course coordinator in the co-coordinated course;

(6) complete certification requirements prior to application to the Department's course for new course coordinators;

(7) submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(8) complete the Department's course for new course coordinators;

(9) successfully complete all examination requirements;

(10) sign and submit annually the "Course Coordinator Contract" to the Department agreeing to abide to the standards and procedures in the then current Course Coordinator Manual; and

(11) maintain EMS instructor certification.

R426-12-902. Course Coordinator Recertification.

A course coordinator who wishes to recertify as a course coordinator must:

(1) maintain current EMS instructor certification;

(2) coordinate or co-coordinate at least one Department-approved course every two years;

(3) attend a course coordinator seminar every year;

(4) submit an application and pay all applicable fees;

(5) successfully complete all examination requirements; and

(6) sign and submit annually a Course Coordinator Contract to the Department agreeing to abide to the policies and procedures in the then current Course Coordinator Manual.

R426-12-903. Emergency Medical Services Course Coordinator Lapsed Certification.

A course coordinator whose course coordinator certification has expired must complete all initial course coordinator certification requirements and reapply as if there were no prior certification.

R426-12-1000. Paramedic Training Institutions Standards Compliance.

(1) A person must be authorized by the Department to provide training leading to the certification of a paramedic.

(2) To become authorized and maintain authorization to provide paramedic training, a person must:

(a) enter into the Department's standard paramedic training contract; and

(b) adhere to the terms of the contract, including the requirement to provide training in compliance with the Course Coordinator Manual and the Utah Paramedic Training Program Accreditation Standards Manual.

R426-12-1100. Course Approvals.

A course coordinator offering EMS training to individuals to become certified must obtain Department approval prior to initiating an EMS training course. The Department shall approve a course if:

(1) the applicant submits the course application and fees no earlier than 90 days and no later than 30 days prior to commencing the course;

(2) the applicant has sufficient equipment available for the training or if the equipment is available for rental from the Department;

(3) the Department finds that the course meets all the

Department rules and contracts governing training;

(4) the course coordinators and instructors hold current respective course coordinator and EMS instructor certifications; and

(5) the Department has the capacity to offer the applicable examinations in a timely manner after the conclusion of the course.

R426-12-1200. Off-line Medical Director Requirements.

(1) The Department may certify an off-line medical director for a four year period.

(2) An off-line medical director must be:

(a) a physician actively engaged in the provision of emergency medical care;

(b) familiar with the Utah EMS Systems Act, Title 26, Chapter 8a, and applicable state rules; and

(c) familiar with medical equipment and medications required under "R426 Equipment, Drugs and Supplies List."

R426-12-1201. Off-line Medical Director Certification.

(1) An individual who wishes to certify as an off-line medical director must:

(a) have completed an American College of Emergency Physicians or National Association of Emergency Medical Services Physicians medical director training course or the Department's medical director training course within twelve months of becoming a medical director;

(b) submit an application and;

(c) pay all applicable fees.

(2) An individual who wishes to recertify as an off-line medical director must:

(a) retake the medical director training course every four years;

(b) submit an application; and

(c) pay all applicable fees.

R426-12-1300. Refusal, Suspension or Revocation of Certification.

(1) The Department shall exclude from EMS certification an individual who may pose an unacceptable risk to public health and safety, as indicated by his criminal history. The Department shall conduct a background check on each individual who seeks to certify or recertify as an EMS personnel, including an FBI background investigation if not a Utah resident for the past consecutive five years; however a Utah resident whose reason for being out of state was due to being a foreign exchange student or serving a religious mission, in the military, as a Peace Corps volunteer, or the like need not submit to the FBI background investigation.

(a) An individual convicted of certain crimes presents an unreasonable risk and the Department shall deny all applications for certification or recertification from individuals convicted of the following crimes:

(i) Sexual misconduct if the victim's failure to affirmatively consent is an element of the crime, such as forcible rape.

(ii) Sexual or physical abuse of children, the elderly or infirm, such as sexual misconduct with a child, making or distributing child pornography or using a child in a sexual display, incest involving a child, assault on an elderly or infirm person.

(iii) Abuse, neglect, theft from, or financial exploitation of a person entrusted to the care or protection of the applicant, if the victim is an out-of-hospital patient or a patient or resident of a health care facility.

(iv) Crimes of violence against persons, such as aggravated assault, murder or attempted murder, manslaughter except involuntary manslaughter, kidnaping, robbery of any degree; or arson; or attempts to commit such crimes.

(b) Except in extraordinary circumstances, established by clear and convincing evidence that certification or recertification will not jeopardize public health and safety, the Department shall deny applicants for certification or recertification in the following categories:

(i) Persons who are convicted of any crime not listed in (a) and who are currently incarcerated, on work release, on probation or on parole.

(ii) Conviction of crimes in the following categories, unless at least three years have passed since the conviction or at least three years have passed since release from custodial confinement, whichever occurs later:

(A) Crimes of violence against persons, such as assault

(B) Crimes defined as domestic violence under Section 77-36-1;

(C) Crimes involving controlled substances or synthetics, or counterfeit drugs, including unlawful possession or distribution, or intent to distribute unlawfully, Schedule I through V drugs as defined by the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act; and

(D) Crimes against property, such as grand larceny, burglary, embezzlement or insurance fraud.

(c) The Department may deny certification or recertification to individuals convicted of crimes, including DUIs, but not including minor traffic violations chargeable as infractions after consideration of the following factors:

(i) The seriousness of the crime.

(ii) Whether the crime relates directly to the skills of prehospital care service and the delivery of patient care.

(iii) Amount of time that has elapsed since the crime was committed.

(iv) Whether the crime involved violence to or abuse of another person.

(v) Whether the crime involved a minor or a person of diminished capacity as a victim.

(vi) Whether the applicant's actions and conduct since the crime occurred are consistent with the holding of a position of public trust.

(vii) Total number of arrests and convictions.

(viii) Whether the applicant was truthful regarding the crime on his/her application.

(2) Certified EMS personnel must notify the Department of any arrest, charge, or conviction within 30 days of the arrest, charge or conviction.

(3) The Department may require EMS personnel to submit to a background examination or a drug test upon Department request.

(4) The Department may refuse to issue a certification or recertification, or suspend or revoke a certification, or place a certification on probation, for any of the following causes:

(a) any of the reasons for exclusion listed in Subsection (1);

(b) a violation of Subsection (2);

(c) a refusal to submit to a background examination pursuant to Subsection (3);

(d) habitual or excessive use or addiction to narcotics or dangerous drugs;

(e) refusal to submit to a drug test administered by the individual's EMS provider organization or the Department;

(f) habitual abuse of alcoholic beverages or being under the influence of alcoholic beverages while on call or on duty as an EMS personnel or while driving any Department-permitted vehicle;

(g) failure to comply with the training, certification, or recertification requirements for the certification;

(h) failure to comply with a contractual agreement as an EMS instructor, a training officer, or a course coordinator;

(i) fraud or deceit in applying for or obtaining a certification;

(j) fraud, deceit, incompetence, patient abuse, theft, or dishonesty in the performance of duties and practice as a certified individual;

(k) unauthorized use or removal of narcotics, drugs, supplies or equipment from any emergency vehicle or health care facility;

(l) performing procedures or skills beyond the level of certification or agency licensure ;

(m) violation of laws pertaining to medical practice, drugs, or controlled substances;

(n) conviction of a felony, misdemeanor, or a crime involving moral turpitude, excluding minor traffic violations chargeable as infractions;

(o) mental incompetence as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(p) demonstrated inability and failure to perform adequate patient care;

(q) inability to provide emergency medical services with reasonable skill and safety because of illness, drunkenness, use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material, or as a result of any other mental or physical condition, when the individual's condition demonstrates a clear and unjustifiable threat or potential threat to oneself, coworkers, or the public health, safety, or welfare that cannot be reasonably mitigated; and

(r) misrepresentation of an individual' s level of certification;

(s) failure to display state-approved emblem with level of certification during an EMS response, and

(t) other or good cause, including conduct which is unethical, immoral, or dishonorable to the extent that the conduct reflects negatively on the EMS profession or might cause the public to lose confidence in the EMS system.

(5)(a) The Department may suspend an individual for a felony or misdemeanor arrest or charge pending the resolution of the charge if the nature of the charge is one that, if true, the Department could revoke the certification under subsection (1); and

(b) The Department may order EMS personnel not to practice when an active criminal or administrative investigation is being conducted.

R426-12-1400. Penalties.

As required by Subsection 63-46a-3(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-13. Emergency Medical Services Provider Designations.
R426-13-100. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a. It establishes standards for the designation of emergency medical service providers.

R426-13-200. Designation Types.

(1)(a) An entity that provides pre-hospital emergency medical care, but that does not provide ambulance transport or paramedic service, may obtain a designation from the Department as a quick response unit.

(b) An entity that accepts calls for 911 EMS assistance from the public, and dispatches emergency medical vehicles and field EMS personnel may obtain a designation from the Department as an emergency medical dispatch center.

(2) A hospital that provides on-line medical control for prehospital emergency care must first obtain a designation from the Department as a resource hospital.

R426-13-300. Service Levels.

A quick response unit may only operate and perform the skills at the service level at which it is designated. The Department may issue designations for the following types of service at the given levels:

(a) quick response unit;
(i) Basic; and
(ii) Intermediate.
(b) emergency medical dispatch center; and
(c) resource hospital.

R426-13-400. Quick Response Unit Minimum Designation Requirements.

A quick response unit must meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Have sufficient vehicles, equipment, and supplies that meet the requirements of this rule and as may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under its designation;

(2) Have locations for stationing its vehicles;

(3) Have a current dispatch agreement with a public safety answering point that answers and responds to 911 or E911 calls, or with a local single access public safety answering point that answers and responds to requests for emergency assistance;

(4) Have a Department-certified training officer;

(5) Have a current plan of operations, which shall include:

(a) the number, training, and certification of personnel;

(b) operational procedures; and

(c) a description of how the designee proposes to interface with other EMS agencies;

(6) Have sufficient trained and certified staff that meet the requirements of R426-15 Licensed and Designated provider Operations;

(7) Have a current agreement with a Department-certified off-line medical director;

(8) Have current treatment protocols approved by the agencies off-line medical director for the designated service level;

(9) Provide the Department with a copy of its certificate of insurance; and

(10) Not be disqualified for any of the following reasons:

(a) violation of Subsection 26-8a-504; or

(b) a history of disciplinary action relating to an EMS license, permit, designation or certification in this or any other state.

R426-13-500. Emergency Medical Dispatch Center Minium Designation Requirements.

An emergency medical dispatch center must:

(1) Have in effect a selective medical dispatch system approved by the off-line medical directors and the Department, which includes:

(a) systemized caller interrogation questions;

(b) systemized pre-arrival instructions; and

(c) protocols matching the dispatcher's evaluation of injury or illness severity with vehicle response mode and configuration;

(2) Have a current updated plan of operations, which shall include:

(a) the number, training, and certification of EMD personnel;

(b) operational procedures; and

(c) a description of how the designee proposes to communicate with EMS agencies;

(3) Have a certified off-line medical director; and

(4) Have an ongoing medical call review quality assurance program.

R426-13-600. Quick Response Unit and Emergency Medical Dispatch Center Application.

An entity desiring a designation or a renewal of its designation as a quick response unit or an emergency medical dispatch center shall submit the applicable fees and an application on Department-approved forms to the Department. As part of the application, the applicant shall submit documentation that it meets the minimum requirements for the designation listed in this rule and the following:

(1) Identifying information about the entity and its principals;

(2) The name of the person or governmental entity financially and otherwise responsible for the service provided by the designee and documentation from that entity accepting the responsibility;

(3) Identifying information about the entity that will provide the service and its principals;

(4) If the applicant is not a governmental entity, a statement of type of entity and certified copies of the documents creating the entity;

(5) A description of the geographical area that it will serve;

(6) Documentation of the on-going medical call review and quality assurance program;

(7) Documentation of any modifications to the medical dispatch protocols; and

(8) Other information that the Department determines necessary for the processing of the application and the oversight of the designated entity.

R426-13-700. Resource Hospital Minimum Requirements.

A resource hospital must meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Be licensed in Utah or another state as a general acute hospital or be a Veteran's Administration hospital operating in Utah;

(2) Have protocols for providing on-line medical direction to pre-hospital emergency medical care providers;

(3) Have the ability to communicate with other EMS providers operating in the area; and

(4) Be willing and able to provide on-line medical direction to quick response units, ambulance services and paramedic services operating within the state;

R426-13-800. Resource Hospital Application.

A hospital desiring to be designated as a resource hospital shall submit the applicable fees and an application on Department-approved forms to the Department. As part of the application, the applicant shall provide:

(1) The name of the hospital to be designated;
(2) The hospital's address;
(3) The name and phone number of the individual who supervises the hospital's responsibilities as a designated resource hospital; and
(4) Other information that the Department determines necessary for the processing of the application and the oversight of the designated entity.

R426-13-900. Criteria for Denial of Designation.
(1) The Department may deny an application for a designation for any of the following reasons:
(a) failure to meet requirements as specified in the rules governing the service;
(b) failure to meet vehicle, equipment, or staffing requirements;
(c) failure to meet requirements for renewal or upgrade;
(d) conduct during the performance of duties relating to its responsibilities as an EMS provider that is contrary to accepted standards of conduct for EMS personnel described in Sections 26-8a-502 and 26-8a-504;
(e) failure to meet agreements covering training standards or testing standards;
(f) a history of disciplinary action relating to a license, permit, designation, or certification in this or any other state;
(g) a history of criminal activity by the licensee or its principals while licensed or designated as an EMS provider or while operating as an EMS service with permitted vehicles;
(h) falsifying or misrepresenting any information required for licensure or designation or by the application for either;
(i) failure to pay the required designation or permitting fees or failure to pay outstanding balances owed to the Department;
(j) failure to submit records and other data to the Department as required by statute or rule;
(k) misuse of grant funds received under Section 26-8a-207; and
(l) violation of OSHA or other federal standards that it is required to meet in the provision of the EMS service.
(2) An applicant who has been denied a designation may request a Department review by filing a written request for reconsideration within thirty calendar days of the issuance of the Department's denial.

R426-13-1000. Application Review and Award.
(1) If the Department finds that an application for designation is complete and that the applicant meets all requirements, it may approve the designation.
(2) Issuance of a designation by the Department is contingent upon the applicant's demonstration of compliance with all applicable rules and a successful Department quality assurance review.
(3) A designation may be issued for up to a four-year period. The Department may alter the length of the designation to standardize renewal cycles.

R426-13-1100. Change in Service Level.
(1) A quick response unit EMT-Basic may apply to provide a higher level of service at the EMT-Intermediate service level by:
(a) submitting the applicable fees; and
(b) submitting an application on Department-approved forms to the Department.
(2) As part of the application, the applicant shall provide:
(a) a copy of the new treatment protocols for the higher level of service approved by the off-line medical director;
(b) an updated plan of operations demonstrating the applicant's ability to provide the higher level of service; and
(c) a written assessment of the performance of the applicant's field performance by the applicant's off-line medical director.
(3) If the Department finds that the applicant has demonstrated the ability to provide the upgraded service, it shall issue a new designation reflecting the higher level of service.

R426-13-1300. Penalties.
As required by Subsection 63-46a-3(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-14. Ambulance Service and Paramedic Service Licensure.
R426-14-100. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a. It establishes standards for the licensure of ambulance and paramedic services.

R426-14-101. Requirement for Licensure.

A person or entity that provides or represents that it provides ambulance or paramedic services must first be licensed by the Department.

R426-14-200. Licensure Types.

The Department issues licenses for a type of service at a certain service level.

(1) The Department may issue ambulance licenses for the following types of service at the given levels:

(a) Basic;

(b) Intermediate;

(c) Intermediate Advanced; and

(d) Paramedic.

(2) The Department may issue ground ambulance inter-facility transfer licenses for the following types of service at the given levels:

(a) Basic;

(b) Intermediate;

(c) Intermediate Advanced; and

(d) Paramedic.

(3) The Department may issue paramedic, non-transport licenses for the following types of service at the given response configurations:

(a) Paramedic Rescue; and

(b) Paramedic Tactical Rescue.

R426-14-201. Scope of Operations.

(1) A licensee may only provide service to its specific licensed geographic service area and is responsible to provide service to its entire specific geographic service area. It may provide emergency medical services for its category of licensure that corresponds to the certification levels in R426-12 Emergency Medical Services Training and Certification Standards.

(2) A licensee may not subcontract. A subcontract is present if a licensee engages a person that is not licensed to provide emergency medical services to all or part of its specific geographic service area. A subcontract is not present if multiple licensees allocate responsibility to provide ambulance services between them within a specific geographic service area for which they are licensed to provide ambulance service.

(3) A ground ambulance inter-facility transfer licensee may only transport patients from a hospital, nursing facility, emergency patient receiving facility, mental health facility, or other medical facility when arranged by the transferring physician for the particular patient.

R426-14-300. Minimum Licensure Requirements.

(1) A licensee must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) have sufficient ambulances, emergency response vehicles, equipment, and supplies that meet the requirements of this rule and as may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under its license or proposed license without relying upon aid agreements with other licensees;

(b) have locations or staging areas for stationing its vehicles;

(c) have a current written dispatch agreement with a public safety answering point that answers and responds to 911 or E911 calls, or with a local single access public safety answering point that answers and responds to requests for emergency assistance;

(d) have current written aid agreements with other licensees to give assistance in times of unusual demand;

(e) have a Department certified EMS training officer;

(f) have a current plan of operations, which shall include:

(i) a business plan demonstrating its:

(A) ability to provide the service; and

(B) financial viability.

(ii) the number, training, and certification of personnel;

(iii) operational procedures; and

(iv) a description of the how the licensee or applicant proposes to interface with other EMS agencies;

(g) have sufficient trained and certified staff that meet the requirements of R426-15 Licensed and Designated Provider Operations;

(h) have a current written agreement with a Department-certified off-line medical director;

(i) have current treatment protocols approved by the agency's off-line medical director for the existing service level or new treatment protocols if seeking approval under 26-8a-405;

(j) be able to pay its debts as they become due;

(k) provide the Department with a copy of its certificate of insurance or if seeking application approval under 26-8a-405, provide proof of the ability to obtain insurance to respond to damages due to operation of a vehicle in the manner and minimum amounts specified in R426-15-204. All licensees shall:

(i) obtain insurance from an insurance carrier authorized to write liability coverage in Utah or through a self-insurance program;

(ii) report any coverage change to the Department within 60 days after the change; and

(iii) direct the insurance carrier or self-insurance program to notify the Department of all changes in insurance coverage.

(l) not be disqualified for any of the following reasons:

(i) violation of Subsection 26-8a-504; or

(ii) disciplinary action relating to an EMS license, permit, designation, or certification in this or any other state that adversely affect its service under its license.

(2) A paramedic tactical rescue must be a public safety agency or have a letter of recommendation form a county or city law enforcement agency within the paramedic tactical rescue's geographic service area.

R426-14-301. Application, Department Review, and Issuance.

(1) An applicant desiring to be licensed or to renew its license shall submit the applicable fees and an application on Department-approved forms to the Department. As part of the application, the applicant shall submit documentation that it meets the requirements listed in R426-14-300 and the following:

(a) a detailed description and detailed map of the exclusive geographical area that it will serve;

(i) if the requested geographical service area is for less than all ground ambulance or paramedic services, the applicant shall include a written description and detailed map showing how the areas not included will receive ground ambulance or paramedic services;

(ii) if an applicant is responding to a public bid as described in 26-8a-405.2 the applicant shall include detailed maps and descriptions of all geographical areas served in accordance with 26-8a-405.2 (2).

(b) for an applicant for a new service, documentation showing that the applicant meets all local zoning and business licensing standards within the exclusive geographical service area that it will serve;

(c) a written description of how the applicant will communicate with dispatch centers, law enforcement agencies, on-line medical control, and patient transport destinations;

(d) for renewal applications, a written assessment of field performance from the applicant's off-line medical director; and

(e) other information that the Department determines necessary for the processing of the application and the oversight of the licensed entity.

(2) A ground ambulance or paramedic service holding a license under 26-8a-404, including any political subdivision that is part of a special district or unified fire authority holding such a license, may respond to a request for proposal if it complies with 26-8a-405(2).

(3) If, upon Department review, the application is complete and meets all the requirements, the Department shall:

(a) for a new license application, issue a notice of approved application as required by 26-8a-405 and 406;

(b) issue a renewal license to an applicant in accordance with 26-8a-413(1) and (2);

(c) issue a license to an applicant selected by a political subdivision in accordance with 26-8a-405.1(3);

(d) issue a four-year renewal license to a license selected by a political subdivision if the political subdivision certifies to the Department that the licensee has met all of the specifications of the original bid and requirements of 26-8a-413(1) through (3); or

(e) issue a second four-year renewal license to a licensee selected by a political subdivision if:

(i) the political subdivision certifies to the Department that the licensee has met all of the specifications of the original bid and requirements of 26-8a-413(1) through (3); and

(ii) if the Department or the political subdivision has not received, prior to the expiration date, written notice from an approved applicant desiring to submit a bid for ambulance or paramedic services.

(4) Award of a new license or a renewal license is contingent upon the applicant's demonstration of compliance with all applicable statutes and rules and a successful Department quality assurance review.

(5) A license may be issued for up to a four-year period. The Department may alter the length of the license to standardize renewal cycles.

R426-14-302. Selection of a Provider by Public Bid.

(1) A political subdivision that desires to select a provider through a public bid process as provided in 26-8a-405.1, shall submit its draft request for proposal to the Department in accordance with 26-8a-405.2(2), together with a cover letter listing all contact information. The proposal shall include all the criteria listed in 26-8a-405.1 and 405.2.

(2) The Department shall, within 14 business days of receipt of a request for proposal from a political subdivision, review the request according to 26-8a-405.2(2) and:

(a) approve the proposal by sending a letter of approval to the political subdivision;

(b) require the political subdivision to alter the request for proposal to meet statutory and rule requirements; or

(c) deny the proposal by sending a letter detailing the reasons for the denial and process for appeal.

R426-14-303. Application Denial.

(1) The Department may deny an application for a license or a renewal of a license without reviewing whether a license must be granted or renewed to meet public convenience and necessity for any of the following reasons:

(a) failure to meet substantial requirements as specified in the rules governing the service;

(b) failure to meet vehicle, equipment, staffing, or insurance requirements;

(c) failure to meet agreements covering training standards or testing standards;

(d) substantial violation of Subsection 26-8a-504(1);

(e) a history of disciplinary action relating to a license, permit, designation, or certification in this or any other state;

(f) a history of serious or substantial public complaints;

(g) a history of criminal activity by the licensee or its principals while licensed or designated as an EMS provider or while operating as an EMS service with permitted vehicles;

(h) falsification or misrepresentation of any information in the application or related documents;

(i) failure to pay the required licensing or permitting fees or other fees or failure to pay outstanding balances owed to the Department;

(j) financial insolvency;

(k) failure to submit records and other data to the Department as required by R426-8;

(l) a history of inappropriate billing practices, such as:

(i) charging a rate that exceeds the maximum rate allowed by rule;

(ii) charging for items or services for which a charge is not allowed by statute or rule; or

(iii) Medicare or Medicaid fraud.

(m) misuse of grant funds received under Section 26-8a-207; and

(n) violation of OSHA or other federal standards that it is required to meet in the provision of the EMS service.

(2) An applicant that has been denied a license may appeal by filing a written appeal within thirty calendar days of the issuance of the Department's denial.

R426-14-400. Change in Service Level.

(1) A ground ambulance service licensee may apply to provide a higher level of non-911 ambulance or paramedic service. The applicant shall submit:

(a) the applicable fees; and

(b) an application on Department-approved forms to the Department.

(c) a copy of the new treatment protocols for the higher level of service approved by the off-line medical director;

(d) an updated plan of operations demonstrating the applicant's ability to provide the higher level of service; and

(e) a written assessment of the performance of the applicant's field performance by the applicant's off-line medical director.

(2) If the Department determines that the applicant has demonstrated the ability to provide the higher level of service, it shall issue a revised license reflecting the higher level of service without making a separate finding of public convenience and necessity.

R426-14-401. Change of Owner.

A license and the vehicle permits terminate if the holder of a licensed service transfers ownership of the service to another party. As outlined in 26-8a-415, the new owner must submit, within ten business days of acquisition, applications and fees for a new license and vehicle permits.

R426-14-500. Aid Agreements.

(1) A ground ambulance service must have in place aid agreements with other ground ambulance services to call upon them for assistance during times of unusual demand.

(2) Aid agreements shall be in writing, signed by both parties, and detail the:

(a) purpose of the agreement;

(b) type of assistance required;

(c) circumstances under which the assistance would be given; and

(d) duration of the agreement.

(3) The parties shall provide a copy of the aid agreement to the emergency medical dispatch centers that dispatch the licensees.

(4) A ground ambulance licensee must provide all ambulance service, including standby services, for any special event that requires ground ambulance service within its geographic service area. If the ground ambulance licensee is unable or unwilling to provide the special event coverage, the licensee may arrange with a ground ambulance licensee through the use of aid agreements to provide all ground ambulance service for the special event.

R426-14-600. Penalties.

As required by Subsection 63-46a-3(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-15. Licensed and Designated Provider Operations.
R426-15-100. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a. It establishes standards for the operation of EMS providers licensed or designated under the provisions of the Emergency Medical Services System Act.

R426-15-200. Staffing.

(1) EMT ground ambulances, while providing ambulance services, shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) two attendants, each of whom is a certified EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, EMT-Intermediate Advanced, or Paramedic.

(b) a driver, 18 years of age or older, who is the holder of a valid driver's license. If the driver is also an EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, EMT-Intermediate Advanced, or Paramedic, the driver qualifies as one of the two required attendants.

(c) EMT ground ambulance services authorized by the Department to provide Intermediate or Intermediate Advanced services shall assure that at least one EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Intermediate Advanced responds on each call along with another certified EMT.

(d) if on-line medical control determines the condition of the patient to be "serious or potentially critical," at least one paramedic shall accompany the patient on board the ambulance to the hospital, if a Paramedic rescue is on scene.

(e) if on-line medical control determines the condition of the patient to be "critical," the ambulance driver and two Paramedics shall accompany the patient on board the ambulance to the hospital, if Paramedics are on scene.

(2) Quick response units, while providing services, shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) one attendant, who is an EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, EMT-Intermediate Advanced, or Paramedic.

(b) quick response units authorized by the Department to provide Intermediate services shall assure that at least one EMT-Intermediate, EMT Intermediate Advanced or Paramedic responds on each call.

(3) Paramedic ground ambulance or rescue services shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) staffing at the scene of an accident or medical emergency shall be no less than two persons, each of whom is a Paramedic;

(b) a paramedic ground ambulance service while providing paramedic ambulance services, shall have two attendants, each of whom is a Paramedic;

(c) a driver, 18 years of age or older, who is the holder of a valid driver's license. If the driver is also a Paramedic, the driver qualifies as one of the two required attendants; and

(d) if a paramedic ground ambulance has been requested by a transferring physician for inter-facility movement of a patient, the staffing shall be as follows:

(i) if the physician describes the condition of the patient as "serious or potentially critical," minimum staffing shall be one Paramedic, and one EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, or EMT Intermediate Advanced;

(ii) if the physician describes the condition of the patient as "critical," minimum staffing shall be an ambulance driver and two Paramedics.

(4) Paramedic inter-facility transfer services shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) if the physician describes the condition of the patient as "serious or potentially critical," minimum staffing shall be one Paramedic, and one EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, or EMT-Intermediate Advanced;

(b) if the physician describes the condition of the patient as "critical," minimum staffing shall be two Paramedics and an ambulance driver.

(5) Each licensee shall maintain a personnel file for each certified individual. The personnel file must include records documenting the individual's qualifications, training, certification, immunizations, and continuing medical education.

(6) An EMT or Paramedic may only perform to the service level of the licensed or designated service, regardless of the certification level of the EMT or Paramedic.

R426-15-201. Vehicle Permit.

(1) EMS provider organizations that operate vehicles that Section 26-8a-304 requires to have a permit must annually obtain a permit and display a permit decal for each of its vehicles used in providing the service.

(2) The Department shall issue annual permits for vehicles used by licensees only if the new or replacement ambulance meets the:

(a) Federal General Services Administration Specification for ground ambulances as of the date of manufacture; and

(b) equipment and vehicle supply requirements.

(3) The Department may give consideration for a variance from the requirements of Subsection (2) to communities with limited populations or unique problems for purchase and use of ambulance vehicles.

(4) The permittee shall display the permit decal showing the expiration date and number issued by the Department on a publicly visible place on the vehicle.

(5) Permits and decals are not transferrable to other vehicles.

R426-15-202. Permitted Vehicle Operations.

(1) Ambulance licensees shall notify the Department of the permanent location or where the vehicles will be staged if using staging areas. The licensee shall notify the Department in writing whenever it changes the permanent location for each vehicle.

(2) Vehicles shall be maintained on a premises suitable to make it available for immediate use, in good mechanical repair, properly equipped, and in a sanitary condition.

(3) Each ambulance shall be maintained in a clean condition with the interior being thoroughly cleaned after each use in accordance with OSHA standards.

(4) Each ambulance shall be equipped with adult and child safety restraints and to the point practicable all occupants must be restrained.

R426-15-203. Vehicle Supply Requirements.

(1) In accordance with the licensure or designation type and level, the permittee shall carry on each permitted vehicle the minimum quantities of supplies, medications, and equipment as described in this subsection. Optional items are marked with an asterisk.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR BASIC QUICK RESPONSE

2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric

2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination

2 Heavy duty shears

2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent

12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"

8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent

2 Rolls of tape

4 Cervical collars, one adult, one child, one infant, plus one other size

2 Triangular bandages

2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent

2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
2 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, one adult and one pediatric
1 Nasal cannula, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation
REQUIRED DRUGS
650mg Aspirin
2 Epinepherine auto-injectors, one standard and one junior
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR AN INTERMEDIATE QUICK RESPONSE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, one adult, one child, one infant, plus one other size
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
2 O2 masks, non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather, one adult and one pediatric
1 Nasal cannula, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs*
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent*
7 Endotracheal tubes, one each: cuffed 8, 7.5, 7, 6, uncuffed 5, 4, 3*
2 Stylets, one adult and one pediatric*
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube*
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation device*
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french*
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric *
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation
IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or Iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g and 24g
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
5 Extension tubings
4 Syringes, one 30 or 60cc, one 10cc, one 5cc, and one 3cc
1 Sharps container
1 Safety razor
1 Vacutainer holder
4 Vacutainer tubes
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 25gm Activated Charcoal
1 2.5mg premixed Albuterol Sulfate or equivalent
1 25gm preload 20mg/cc Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have 1 D50)
1 1cc (1mg/1cc) Epinephrine 1:1,000
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
2 Naloxone HCL 2mg each or equivalent
1 bottle or 0.4mg Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
650mg Aspirin
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR A BASIC AMBULANCE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Pillows, with vinyl cover or single use disposable pillows
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Fire extinguisher, with current inspection sticker, of the dry chemical type with a rating of 2A10BC or halogen extinguisher of minimum weight 2.5 - 10 pounds
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long (Wood must be coated or sealed)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Urinals, one male, one female, or two universal
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
2 Blankets
2 Sheets
6 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, one adult, one child, one infant, plus one other size
2 Triangular bandages

2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
1 Obstetrical kit, sterile
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
2 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Car seat, approved by Federal Safety standard
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Full body substance isolation protection, or one for each crew member
1 Thermometer or equivalent
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent
2 Biohazard bags
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
1 Permanent large capacity oxygen delivery system
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation
REQUIRED DRUGS
1 500cc Irrigation solution
650mg Aspirin
2 Epinepherine auto-injectors, one standard and one junior
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR AN INTERMEDIATE AMBULANCE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Pillows, with vinyl cover or single use disposable pillows
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Fire extinguisher, with current inspection sticker, of the dry chemical type with a rating of 2A10BC or halogen extinguisher of minimum weight 2.5 - 10 pounds
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long (Wood must be coated or sealed)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Urinals, one male, one female, or two universal
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
2 Blankets
2 Sheets
6 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, three adult and one pediatric or equivalent
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
1 Obstetrical kit, sterile
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
2 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Car seat, approved by Federal Safety standard
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Full body substance isolation protection or one for each crew member
1 Thermometer or equivalent
2 Biohazard bags
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
1 Permanent large capacity oxygen delivery system
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs *
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent*
7 Endotracheal tubes, one each: cuffed 8, 7.5, 7, 6, uncuffed 5, 4, 3*
2 Stylets, one adult and one pediatric*
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube*
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation device*
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french*
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric *
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation
IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or Iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g and 24g
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
5 Extension tubings
4 Syringes, one 30 or 60cc, one 10cc, one 5cc, and one 3cc
1 Three-way stopcock

1 Sharps container
1 Safety razor
1 Vacutainer holder
4 Vacutainer tubes
2 Intraosseous needles, two each, 15 or 16, and 18 guage*
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 25gm Activated Charcoal
2 2.5mg premixed Albuterol Sulfate or equivalent
2 Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have 1 D50)
4 1cc (1mg/1cc) Epinephrine 1:1,000
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
2 100 mg preload Lidocaine
2 10mg Morphine Sulfate
2 Naloxone HCL 2mg each or equivalent
1 bottle or 0.4mg Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
1 2gm Lidocaine IV Drip
1 500cc Irrigation solution
650mg Aspirin
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR AN INTERMEDIATE ADVANCED AMBULANCE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Pillows, with vinyl cover or single use disposable pillows
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Fire extinguisher, with current inspection sticker, of the dry chemical type with a rating of 2A10BC or halogen extinguisher of minimum weight 2.5 - 10 pounds
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long (Wood must be coated or sealed)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Urinals, one male, one female, or two universal
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
2 Blankets
2 Sheets
6 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, three adult and one pediatric or equivalent
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
1 Obstetrical kit, sterile
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
4 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Car seat, approved by Federal Safety standard
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Full body substance isolation protection or one for each crew member
1 Thermometer or equivalent
2 Biohazard bags
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
2 Magill forceps, one adult and one child
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
1 Oxygen saturation monitor
1 Permanent large capacity oxygen delivery system
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent
7 Endotracheal tubes, one each: cuffed 8, 7.5, 7, 6, uncuffed 5, 4, 3
2 Stylets, one adult and one pediatric.
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation device
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric
DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable cardiac monitor/defibrillator/pacer with adult and pediatric capabilities
2 Sets Electrodes or equivalent
2 Sets Combination type defibrillator pads or equivalent
2 Combination type TCP Pads or equivalent
IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or Iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g and 24g
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
5 Extension tubings
4 Syringes, one 30 or 60cc, one 10cc, one 5cc, and one 3cc
1 Three-way stopcock
1 Sharps container
1 Safety razor
1 Vacutainer holder
4 Vacutainer tubes
2 Intraosseous needles, two each, 15 or 16, and 18 guage
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 25gm Activated Charcoal
3 6mg Adenosine
2 2.5mg premixed Albuterol Sulfate or equivalent
2 Atropine Sulfate 1mg
2 Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have 1 D50)
2 10mg vials
Diazepam
1 Epinephrine 1:1,000 15mg or equivalent
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
2 Furosemide 40mg each
2 100 mg preload Lidocaine
2 10mg Morphine Sulfate
2 Naloxone HCL 2mg each or equivalent
1 Bottle or 0.4mg Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
1 2gm Lidocaine IV Drip

1 500cc Irrigation solution
650mg Aspirin
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR PARAMEDIC SERVICES
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
1 Thermometer or equivalent
1 Glucose measuring device
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long. Wooden boards must be coated or sealed
1 Full body pediatric immobilization device. (Paramedic transfer units excluded)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Blankets
2 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x 9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4" x 4".
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x 5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, three adult and one pediatric or equivalent
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
2 Pairs Sterile gloves
1 Obstetrical kits, sterile
4 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
1 Oxygen saturation monitor
1 Baby syringe, bulb type separate from the OB kit
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent
18 Endotracheal tubes, two each, uncuffed 3, 4 and 5, cuffed 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation devices
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french
3 Oropharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngel airways, one adult, one child, and one infant size
2 Magill forceps, one child and one adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
2 Stylettes, one pediatric and one adult
2 Tongue blades
1 Meconium aspirator
1 Cricothyroidotomy kit or equivalent
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable cardiac monitor/defibrillator/pacer with adult and pediatric capabilities
2 Sets Electrodes or equivalent
2 Sets Combination type defibrillator pads or equivalent
2 Sets Electrode wire sets or equivalent. (One only for paramedic transfer service)
2 Combination type TCP Pads or equivalent
IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g, 24g
4 Intraosseous needles, two each, 15 or 16 gauge and two 18 guage
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
2 IV tubings with blood administration sets
5 Extension tubings
6 Syringes with luer lock, two each 3cc, 10cc, 60cc
1 Cath tipped syringe, 30cc or 60cc
2 Three-way stopcocks
1 Sharps container
1 Vacutainer holder
2 Vacutainer multiple sample luer adapters
4 Vacutainer tubes
SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Biohazard bags
2 Full body substance isolation protection or one for each crew member
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
2 Protective headware
2 Pair leather gloves
2 Reflective safety vests or equivalent
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 Bottles Activated Charcoal 25gm each
2 Albuterol Sulfate 2.5mg pre-mixed or equivalent
2 Atropine Sulfate 1mg
650mg Aspirin
2 Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have 1 D50)
2 Diazepam 10mg each
2 Diphenhydramine 50mg each
2 Dopamine HCL 400mg each
1 Epinephrine 1:1,000 15mg or equivalent
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
2 Furosemide 40mg each
2 Lidocaine 100mg each
1 Lidocaine IV drip 2g
2 Meperidine 100mg each
2 Morphine Sulfate 10mg each
4 Naloxone HCL 2mg each or equivalent
1 Bottle Nitroglycerine 0.4mg or equivalent tablets or spray
2 Oxytocin 20units each
2 Promethazine HCL 25mg each
1 Sodium Bicarbonate 10mEq
2 Sodium Bicarbonate 50mEg each
1 Irrigation solution, 500cc
4 Ammonia capsules
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
1 Normal Saline for injection/inhalation (nebulizer and

saline locks)

(2) If a licensed or designated agency desires to carry different equipment, supplies, or medication from the vehicle supply requirements, it must submit a written request from the off-line medical director to the Department requesting the variance. The request shall include:

(a) a detailed training outline;

(b) protocols;

(c) proficiency testing;

(d) support documentation;

(e) local EMS Council or committee comments; and

(f) a detailed letter of justification.

(3) All equipment, except disposable items, shall be so designed, constructed, and of such materials that under normal conditions and operations, it is durable and capable of withstanding repeated cleaning. The permittee:

(a) shall clean the equipment after each use in accordance with OSHA standards;

(b) shall sanitize or sterilize equipment prior to reuse;

(c) may not reuse equipment intended for single use;

(d) shall clean and change linens after each use; and

(e) shall store or secure all equipment in a readily accessible and protected manner and in a manner to prevent its movement during a crash.

(4) The permittee shall have all equipment tested, maintained, and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's standards.

(a) the permittee shall document all equipment inspections, testing, maintenance, and calibrations. Testing or calibration conducted by an outside service shall be documented and available for Department review.

(b) a permittee required to carry any of the following equipment shall perform monthly inspections to ensure its ability to function correctly:

(i) defibrillator, manual or automatic;

(ii) autovent;

(iii) infusion pump;

(iv) glucometer;

(v) flow restricted, oxygen-powered ventilation devices;

(vi) suction equipment;

(vii) electronic Doppler device;

(viii) automatic blood pressure/pulse measuring device;

(ix) pulse oximeter.

(c) for all pieces of required equipment that require consumables for the operation of the equipment; power supplies; electrical cables, pneumatic power lines, hydraulic power lines, or related connectors, the permittee shall perform monthly inspections to ensure their correct function.

(5) A licensee shall:

(a) store all medications according to the manufacturers' recommendations for temperature control and packaging requirements; and

(b) return to the supplier for replacement any medication known or suspected to have been subjected to temperatures outside the recommended range.

R426-15-204. Insurance.

(1) An ambulance licensee shall obtain insurance to respond to damages due to operation of the vehicle, in the manner and minimum amounts specified below:

(a) liability insurance in the amount of $300,000 for each individual claim and $500,000 for total claims for personal injury from any one occurrence.

(b) liability insurance in the amount of $100,000 for property damage from any one occurrence.

(2) The ambulance licensee shall obtain the insurance from an insurance company authorized to write liability coverage in Utah or through a self-insurance program. The ambulance licensee shall provide the Department with a copy of its certificate of insurance demonstrating compliance with this section.

(3) The ambulance licensee shall report any coverage change and reportable vehicle accident occurring during the provision of emergency medical services to the Department within 60 days after the change or reportable vehicle accident. The ambulance licensee must direct the insurance carrier or self-insurance program to notify the Department of all changes in insurance coverage.

R426-15-205. Communications.

All permitted vehicles shall be equipped to allow field EMS personnel to be able to:

(1) Communicate with hospital emergency departments, dispatch centers, EMS providers, and law enforcement services; and

(2) Communicate on radio frequencies assigned to the Department for EMS use by the Federal Communications Commission.

R426-15-300. Emergency Medical Dispatch Center.

An emergency medical dispatch center must annually provide organizational information to the Department including:

(1) The number of EMD certified personnel;

(2) Name of the dispatch supervisor;

(3) Name of the agency's off-line medical director; and

(4) Updated address and contact information.

R426-15-400. Resource Hospital.

(1) A resource hospital must provide on-line medical control for all prehospital EMS providers who request assistance for patient care, 24 hours-a-day, seven days a week. A resource hospital must:

(a) create and abide by written prehospital emergency patient care protocols for use in providing on-line medical control for prehospital EMS providers;

(b) train new staff on the protocols before the new staff is permitted to provide on-line medical control; and annually review with physician and nursing staff

(c) annually provide in-service training on the protocols to all physicians and nurses who provide on-line medical control; and

(d) make the protocols immediately available to staff for reference.

(2) The on-line medical control shall be by direct voice communication with a physician or a registered nurse or physician's assistant licensed in Utah who is in voice contact with a physician.

(3) A resource hospital must establish and actively implement a quality improvement process.

(a) the hospital must designate a medical control committee.

(b) the committee must meet at least quarterly to review and evaluate prehospital emergency runs, continuing medical education needs, and EMS system administration problems.

(i) committee members must include an emergency physician representative, hospital nurse representative, hospital administration representative, and ambulance and emergency services representatives.

(ii) the hospital must keep minutes of the medical control committee's meetings and make them available for Department review.

(c) the hospital must appoint a quality review coordinator for the prehospital quality improvement process.

(d) the hospital must cooperate with the prehospital EMS providers' off-line medical directors in the quality review process, including granting access to hospital medical records of patients served by the particular prehospital EMS provider.

(e) the hospital must assist the Department in evaluating

EMS system effectiveness by submitting to the Department, in an electronic format specified by the Department, quarterly data specified by the Department.

R426-15-401. Medical Control.

(1) All licensees, designated dispatch centers, and quick response units must enter into a written agreement with a physician to serve as its off-line medical director to supervise the medical care or instructions provided by the field EMS personnel and dispatchers. The physician must be familiar with:

(a) the design and operation of the local prehospital EMS system; and

(b) local dispatch and communication systems and procedures.

(2) The off-line medical director shall develop and implement patient care standards which include written standing orders and triage, treatment, and transport protocols or pre-arrival instructions to be given by designated emergency medical dispatch centers.

(3) The off-line medical director shall ensure the qualification of field EMS personnel involved in patient care and dispatch through the provision of ongoing continuing medical education programs and appropriate review and evaluation;

(4) The off-line medical director shall:

(a) develop and implement an effective quality improvement program, including medical audit, review, and critique of patient care;

(b) annually review triage, treatment, and transport protocols and update them as necessary;

(c) suspend from patient care, pending Department review, a field EMS personnel or dispatcher who does not comply with local medical triage, treatment and transport protocols, pre-arrival instruction protocols, or who violates any of the EMS rules, or who the medical director determines is providing emergency medical serivce in a careless or unsafe manner. The medical director must notify the Department within one business day of the suspension.

(d) attend meetings of the local EMS Council, if one exists, to participate in the coordination and operations of local EMS providers.

R426-15-402. Scene and Patient Management.

(1) Upon arrival at the scene of an injury or illness, the field EMS personnel shall secure radio or telephonic contact with on-line medical control as quickly as possible.

(2) If radio or telephonic contact cannot be obtained, the field EMS personnel shall so indicate on the EMS report form and follow local written protocol;

(3) If there is a physician at the scene who wishes to assist or provide on-scene medical direction to the field EMS personnel, the field EMS personnel must follow his instructions, but only until communications are established with on-line medical control. If the proposed treatment from the on-scene physician differs from existing EMS triage, treatment, and transport protocols and is contradictory to quality patient care, the field EMS personnel may revert to existing EMS triage, treatment, and transport protocols for the continued management of the patient.

(a) if the physician at the scene wishes to continue directing the field EMS personnel's activities, the field EMS personnel shall so notify on-line medical control;

(b) the on-line medical control may:

(i) allow the on-scene physician to assume or continue medical control;

(ii) assume medical control, but allowing the physician at the scene to assist; or

(iii) assume medical control with no participation by the on-scene physician.

(c) if on-line medical control allows the on-scene physician to assume or continue medical control, the field EMS personnel shall repeat the on-scene physician's orders to the on-line medical control for evaluation and recording. If, in the judgment of the on-line medical control who is monitoring and evaluating the at-scene medical control, the care is inappropriate to the nature of the medical emergency, the on-line medical control may reassume medical control of the field EMS personnel at the scene.

(5) A paramedic tactical rescue may only function at the invitation of the local or state public safety authority. When called upon for assistance, it must immediately notify the local ground ambulance licensee to coordinate patient transportation.

R426-15-500. Pilot Projects.

(1) A person who proposes to undertake a research or study project which requires waiver of any rule must have a project director who is a physician licensed to practice medicine in Utah, and must submit a written proposal to the Department for presentation to the EMS Committee for recommendation.

(2) The proposal shall include the following:

(a) a project description that describes the:

(i) need for project;

(ii) project goal;

(iii) specific objectives;

(iv) approval by the agency off-line medical director;

(v) methodology for the project implementation;

(vi) geographical area involved by the proposed project;

(vii) specific rule or portion of rule to be waived;

(viii) proposed waiver language; and

(ix) evaluation methodology.

(b) a list of the EMS providers and hospitals participating in the project;

(c) a signed statement of endorsement from the participating hospital medical directors and administrators, the director of each participating paramedic and ambulance licensee, other project participants, and other parties who may be significantly affected.

(d) if the pilot project requires the use of additional skills, a description of the skills to be utilized by the field EMS personnel and provision for training and supervising the field EMS personnel who are to utilize these skills, including the names of the field EMS personnel.

(e) the name and signature of the project director attesting to his support and approval of the project proposal.

(3) If the pilot project involves human subjects research, the applicant must also obtain Department Institutional Review Board approval.

(4) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may require the applicant to meet additional conditions as it considers necessary or helpful to the success of the project, integrity of the EMS system, and safety to the public.

(5) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may initially grant project approval for one year. The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may grant approval for continuation beyond the initial year based on the achievement and satisfactory progress as evidenced in written progress reports to be submitted to the Department at least 90 days prior to the end of the approved period. A pilot project may not exceed three years;

(6) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may only waive a rule if:

(a) the applicant has met the requirements of this section;

(b) the waiver is not inconsistent with statutory requirements;

(c) there is not already another pilot project being conducted on the same subject; and

(d) it finds that the pilot project has the potential to improve pre-hospital medical care.

(7) Approval of a project allows the field EMS personnel listed in the proposal to exercise the specified skills of the participants in the project. The project director shall submit the names of field EMS personnel not initially approved to the Department.

(8) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may rescind approval for the project at any time if:

(a) those implementing the project fail to follow the protocols and conditions outlined for the project;

(b) it determines that the waiver is detrimental to public health; or

(c) it determines that the project's risks outweigh the benefits that have been achieved.

(9) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, shall allow the EMS provider involved in the study to appear before the Department or Committee, as appropriate, to explain and express its views before determining to rescind the waiver for the project.

(10) At least six months prior to the planned completion of the project, the medical director shall submit to the Department a report with the preliminary findings of the project and any recommendations for change in the project requirements;

R426-15-600. Confidentiality of Patient Information.

Licensees, designees, and EMS certified individuals shall not disclose patient information except as necessary for patient care or as allowed by statute or rule.

R426-15-700. Penalties.

As required by Subsection 63-46a-3(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-16. Emergency Medical Services Maximum Ambulance Transportation Rates and Charges.
R426-16-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to provide for the establishment of maximum ambulance transportation and rates to be charged by licensed ambulance services in the State of Utah.

R426-16-2. Maximum Ambulance Transportation Rates and Charges.

(1) Licensed services operating under R426-3 shall not charge more than the maximum rates described is this rule. In addition, the net income of licensed services, including subsidies of any type, shall not exceed the net income limit set by this rule.

(a) The net income limit shall be the greater of eight percent of gross revenue or 14 percent return on average assets.

(b) Licensed Services may change rates at their discretion after notifying the Department, provided that the rates do not exceed the maximums specified in this rule.

(2) The initial regulated rates established in this rule shall be adjusted annually on July 1, based on an annual review of the most recent 12 month percentage change in price levels from the following sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Data, the National Consumer Pricing Index (CPI), the State of Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget economic report; the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted CPI for Urban Consumers transportation and medical care categories, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers transportation and medical categories. The adjustment shall be made effective and published by order of the Department prior to June 1 of each year and become effective July 1, of each year. As of the beginning of fiscal year 2000, all licensed services will collect financial data as delineated by the department to be submitted as detailed under R426-8-2(10). This data shall then be used as the basis for the annual rate adjustment beginning July 1, 2001.

(3) Base Rates

(a) Basic ambulance - $235.68 per transport.

(b) Intermediate ambulance - $279.88 per transport.

(c) Paramedic Ambulance Transfer Service inter-facility transports, and Paramedic Ambulance transports that provide basic life support - $353.54 per transport.

(d) Paramedic ambulance transports that, under physician medical direction, provide basic or intermediate ambulance transports that have paramedics on-board to continue advanced life support initiated by a paramedic rescue service - Basic ambulance service - $424.24 per transport, Intermediate ambulance service - $468.44 per transport. Any ambulance service that interfaces with a paramedic rescue service must have an interlocal or equivalent agreement in place, dealing with reimbursing the paramedic agency for services provided up to the maximum of $147.31 per transport.

(4) $10.32 per mile or fraction thereof. In all cases mileage shall be computed from the point of pickup to the point of delivery.

(5) Surcharges -

(a) A surcharge of $23.38 per transport may be assessed for emergency responses.

(b) A surcharge of $23.38 per transport may be assessed for ambulance service between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.

(c) Where the ambulance is required to travel for ten miles or more on unpaved roads, a surcharge of $19.48 per transport may be assessed.

(6) Special Provisions -

(a) If more than one patient is transported from the same point of origin to the same point of delivery in the same ambulance, the charges to be assessed to each individual will be determined as follows:

(i) Each patient will be assessed the transportation rate.

(ii) The emergency surcharge, night surcharge and mileage rate will be computed as specified, the sum to be divided equally between the total number of patients.

(b) A round trip may be billed as two one-way trips.

(c) An ambulance shall provide 15 minutes of time at no charge at both point of pickup and point of delivery, and may charge $12.99 per quarter hour or fraction thereof thereafter. On round trips, 30 minutes at no charge will be allowed from the time the ambulance reaches the point of delivery until starting the return trip. At the expiration of the 30 minutes, the ambulance service may charge $12.99 per quarter hour or fraction thereof thereafter.

(7) Where an ambulance is summoned to a medical emergency by a dispatch agency, but does not transport, a charge of $194.88 may be assessed.

(8) Supplies shall be priced fairly and competitively with similar products in the local area.

(9) Uncontrollable Cost Escalation -

(a) In the event of a temporary escalation of costs, an ambulance service may petition the EMS Committee for permission to make a temporary service-specific surcharge. The petition shall specify the amount of the proposed surcharge, the reason for the surcharge, and provide sufficient financial data to clearly demonstrate the need for the proposed surcharge. Since this is intended to only provide temporary relief, the petition shall also include a recommended time limit.

(b) The petition shall be submitted to the Department, which shall within 30 days, notify the ambulance service of the date and time of the next EMS Committee meeting and the disposition of the petition. Prior to the EMS Committee meeting, the Department shall evaluate the petition for reasonableness and prepare a written response for consideration by the EMS Committee. The EMS Committee may reject, modify or adopt the proposed surcharge as a proposed rule and direct the Department to submit a notice of rule change to the Division of Administrative Rules in accordance with the Rulemaking Act. The public comment period shall include a public hearing.

(10) The licensed service shall file with the Department within five months of the end of each licensed service's fiscal year, an operating report in accordance with the instructions, guidelines and review criteria specified in the EMS Committee's "Department of Health Uniform Licensed Service Fiscal Reporting Guide". The Department shall provide a summary of operating reports received during the previous state fiscal year to the EMS Committee in the October quarterly meeting, beginning 2001.

(11) Fiscal audits

(a) Upon receipt of licensed service fiscal reports, the Department shall review them for compliance to standards established in the "Department of Health Uniform Licensed Service Fiscal Reporting Guide." The Department, or its representative, may audit licensed services to verify the information given in the report.

(b) Where the Department determines that the audited service is not in compliance with this rule, the Department shall proceed in accordance with Section 26-8a-504.

R426-16-3. Paramedic Fees and Charges.

A resource hospital may recover the cost, through the patient billing process for supplies and drugs administered by the Paramedic to patients, if the supplies or drugs were subsequently replaced by the hospital as outlined in the

Emergency Medical Services Operational Standards.

R426-16-4. Penalty for Violation of Rule.

Any person who violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

KEY: emergency medical services
October 4, 1999 26-8a
Notice of Continuation October 1, 2004

R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-100. Emergency Medical Services Do Not Resuscitate.
R426-100-1. Purpose.

This rule implements the prehospital Emergency Medical Services/Do Not Resuscitate (EMS/DNR) provisions of Section 75-2-1105.5 and clarifies that EMS personnel shall also follow a patient's treating physician's orders, which may include an order not to resuscitate a patient that does not comply with the formalities of the EMS/DNR form.

R426-100-2. EMS/DNR Forms, Directives, and Bracelets.

(1) Only the Utah Department of Health may create EMS/DNR forms. Each EMS/DNR form must have a state of Utah watermark and a unique identifying number provided by the Department.

(2) The Department shall distribute the EMS/DNR directive forms to any licensed physician as requested.

(3) An EMS/DNR directive is valid only if made on an EMS/DNR form upon which a physician licensed to practice medicine under Part 1 of Chapter 12, Title 58, the Utah Osteopathic Medicine Licensing Act, or under Part 5, of Chapter 12, Title 58, the Utah Medical Practice Act, also makes a determination certifying that the declarant is in a terminal condition.

(4) Only the Department may create an EMS/DNR bracelet which may be issued only to individuals whose physician has determined that the declarant is in a terminal condition and who submits an EMS/DNR directive to the Department. The bracelet shall clearly display the declarant's name, the name of the proxy if the EMS/DNR directive was made by a proxy, attending physician's name and telephone number, and the unique identifying number from the EMS/DNR form.

R426-100-3. Issuance of an EMS/DNR Directive, or Bracelet.

(1) If the prospective declarant or proxy desires to make an EMS/DNR directive, the physician who makes the determination that the declarant is in a terminal condition must:

(a) explain to the prospective declarant or proxy, and his family, the significance of making an EMS/DNR directive;

(b) complete the information requested on the EMS/DNR form;

(c) sign and date the EMS/DNR form certifying that the declarant is in a terminal condition;

(d) give the original of the directive with the watermark to the declarant or the proxy; and

(e) fill out and give to the declarant or proxy the authorized EMS/DNR bracelet to be placed on the declarant.

(2) The physician or designee, who places the bracelet, must explain to the declarant or proxy how and by whom the EMS/DNR directive may be revoked.

(3) The physician or designee, shall confirm with the Department the execution of the EMS/DNR directive and placement of the EMS/DNR and bracelet or necklace by submitting a duplicate original of the EMS/DNR directive to the Department.

(4) The EMS/DNR directive is effective immediately upon the physician's signing the EMS/DNR directive. The EMS/DNR directive is the property of the declarant and shall be kept with the declarant's medical record, but is not part of the medical record.

(a) To be honored by EMS personnel, the EMS/DNR directive must be placed in an unobstructed view above the declarant on the wall or in close proximity to the head of the bed or the declarant must be wearing the EMS/DNR bracelet, except in health care facilities licensed pursuant to Title 26, Chapter 21.

(b) To be honored by EMS personnel who are called to render service in health care facilities licensed pursuant to Title 26, Chapter 21, the EMS/DNR directive must be displayed in the declarant's medical record or the declarant must be wearing an EMS/DNR bracelet. Health care facility personnel must present the medical record to responding EMS personnel upon their arrival. Health care facilities shall document for Department review that appropriate health care facility staff have been informed of the declarant's EMS/DNR directive sufficient to notify EMS personnel of the existence of the EMS/DNR directive.

(5) If the EMS/DNR directive is not complete or does not appear to conform to statutory and regulatory requirements, the Department shall notify the physician and explain the defect or defects and shall notify the declarant or proxy and EMS agencies likely to respond to the declarant.

R426-100-4. Revocation of an EMS/DNR Directive.

(1) An EMS/DNR bracelet is the embodiment of an EMS/DNR directive and shall be given the same legal treatment as the actual EMS/DNR directive. An EMS/DNR directive may be revoked as provided in Section 75-2-1111.

(2) If both the original of the EMS/DNR directive with the watermark and the EMS/DNR bracelet are not intact, or have been defaced, the EMS/DNR directive is invalid. If an EMS/DNR directive is revoked, EMS personnel must provide emergency medical services to the declarant as if no EMS/DNR directive had been issued.

(3) If there is any question about the validity of an EMS/DNR directive, the EMS personnel must provide emergency medical services to the declarant as if no EMS/DNR directive had been issued.

R426-100-5. Treatment of a Declarant with an EMS/DNR Directive.

(1) As part of routine patient assessment, EMS personnel must inspect to see if the declarant is wearing an EMS/DNR bracelet or has an EMS/DNR directive either clearly displayed or located within the declarant's medical record file. If the EMS/DNR directive appears to be incorrectly executed, incomplete, or otherwise flawed in the making, EMS personnel need not honor the EMS/DNR directive. EMS personnel are not liable for failure to honor an EMS/DNR directive.

(2) An EMS/DNR directive only directs that life sustaining procedures be withheld. It does not direct the withholding of medication or the performance of any medical procedure either of which is intended to provide comfort care or to alleviate pain.

(3) In the case of a declarant who has sustained a recent injury clearly unrelated to the terminal condition that served as the basis for the EMS/DNR directive, EMS personnel may contact medical control regarding the provision of emergency medical services to the declarant.

R426-100-6. Transferable Physician Order for Life Sustaining Treatment.

(1) EMS personnel shall honor a patient's desires for life-sustaining treatment as expressed through the treating physician's standing orders. EMS personnel shall comply with treating physician orders for life-sustaining treatment as expressed on Transferable Physician Order for Life-sustaining Treatment Forms, including a physician order not to resuscitate a patient that does not meet the formalities on the EMS/DNR form established in this rule. A patient shall always be provided respect, comfort, and hygienic care.

(2) A health care facility may present a completed Transferable Physician Order for Life-sustaining Treatment Form in lieu of an EMS/DNR directive or bracelet.

KEY: emergency medical services, do not resuscitate
March 14, 2003 75-2-1105.5

Notice of Continuation October 1, 2004

R432. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Licensing.
R432-2. General Licensing Provisions.
R432-2-1. Legal Authority.

This rule is adopted pursuant to Title 26, Chapter 21.

R432-2-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to define the standards that health care facilities and agencies must follow in order to obtain a license. No person or governmental unit acting severally or jointly with any other person, or governmental unit shall establish, conduct, or maintain a health facility in this state without first obtaining a license from the Department. Section 26-21-8.

R432-2-3. Exempt Facilities.

The provisions of Section 26-21-7 apply for exempt facilities.

R432-2-4. Distinct Part.

Licensed health care facilities that wish to offer services outside the scope of their license or services regulated by another licensing rule, with the exception of federally recognized Swing Bed Units, shall submit for Department review a program narrative defining the levels of service to be offered and the specific patient population to be served. If the program is determined to require a license, the facility must meet the definition of a distinct part entity and all applicable codes and standards and obtain a separate license.

R432-2-5. Requirements for a Satellite Service Operation.

(1) A "satellite operation" is a health care treatment service that:

(a) is administered by a parent facility within the scope of the parent facility's current license,

(b) is in a location not contiguous with the parent facility,

(c) does not qualify for licensing under Section 26-21-2, and

(d) is approved by the Department for inclusion under the parent facility's license and identified as a remote service.

(2) A licensed health care facility that wishes to offer a satellite operation shall submit for Department review a program narrative and one set of construction drawings. The program narrative shall define at least the following:

(a) location of the remote facility (street address);

(b) capacity of the remote facility;

(c) license category of the parent facility;

(d) service to be provided at the remote facility (must be a service authorized under the parent facility license);

(e) ancillary administrative and support services to be provided at the remote facility; and

(f) Uniform Building Code occupancy classification of the remote facility physical structure.

(3) Upon receipt of the satellite service program narrative and construction drawings, the Department shall make a determination of the applicable licensing requirements including the need for licensing the service. The Department shall verify at least the following items:

(a) There is only a single health care treatment service provided at the remote site and that it falls within the scope of the parent facility license;

(b) The remote facility physical structure complies with all construction codes appropriate for the service provided;

(c) All necessary administrative and support services for the specified treatment service are available, on a continuous basis during the hours of operation, to insure the health, safety, and welfare of the clients.

(4) If a facility qualifies as a single satellite service treatment center the Department shall issue a separate license identifying the facility as a "satellite service" of the licensed parent facility. This license shall be subject to all requirements set forth in R432-2 of the Health Facility Rules.

(5) A parent facility that wishes to offer more than one health care service at the same remote site shall either obtain a satellite service license for each service offered as described above or obtain a license for the remote complex as a free-standing health care facility.

(6) A satellite facility is not permitted within the confines of another licensed health care facility.

R432-2-6. Application.

(1) An applicant for a license shall file a Request for Agency Action/License Application with the Utah Department of Health on a form furnished by the Department.

(2) Each applicant shall comply with all zoning, fire, safety, sanitation, building and licensing laws, regulations, ordinances, and codes of the city and county in which the facility or agency is located. The applicant shall obtain the following clearances and submit them as part of the completed application to the licensing agency:

(a) A certificate of fire clearance from the State Fire Marshal or designated local fire authority certifying compliance with local and state fire codes is required with initial and renewal application, change of ownership, and at any time new construction or substantial remodeling has occurred.

(b) A satisfactory Food Services Sanitation Clearance report by a local or state sanitarian is required for facilities providing food service at initial application and upon a change of ownership.

(c) Certificate of Occupancy from the local building official at initial application, change of location and at the time of any new construction or substantial remodeling.

(3) The applicant shall submit the following:

(a) a list of all officers, members of the boards of directors, trustees, stockholders, partners, or other persons who have a greater than 25 percent interest in the facility;

(b) the name, address, percentage of stock, shares, partnership, or other equity interest of each person; and

(c) a list, of all persons, of all health care facilities in the state or other states in which they are officers, directors, trustees, stockholders, partners, or in which they hold any interest;

(4) The applicant shall provide the following written assurances on all individuals listed in R432-2-6(3):

(a) None of the persons has been convicted of a felony;

(b) None of the persons has been found in violation of any local, state, or federal law which arises from or is otherwise related to the individual's relationship to a health care facility; and

(c) None of the persons who has currently or within the five years prior to the date of application had previous interest in a licensed health care facility that has been any of the following:

(i) subject of a patient care receivership action;

(ii) closed as a result of a settlement agreement resulting from a decertification action or a license revocation;

(iii) involuntarily terminated from participation in either Medicaid or Medicare programs; or

(iv) convicted of patient abuse, neglect or exploitation where the facts of the case prove that the licensee failed to provide adequate protection or services for the person to prevent such abuse.

(5) An applicant or licensee shall submit a feasibility study as part of its application for a license for a new facility or agency or for a new license for an increase in capacity at a health care facility or expansion of the areas served by an agency.

(a) The feasibility study shall be a written narrative and provide at a minimum:

(i) the purpose and proposed license category for the proposed newly licensed capacity;

(ii) a detailed description of the services to be offered;

(iii) identification of the operating entity or management company;

(iv) a listing of affiliated health care facilities and agencies in Utah and any other state;

(v) identification of funding source(s) and an estimate of the total project capital cost;

(vi) an estimate of total operating costs, revenues and utilization statistics for the twelve month period immediately following the licensing of the new capacity;

(vii) identification of all components of the proposed newly licensed capacity which ensures that residents of the surrounding area will have access to the proposed facility or service;

(viii) identification of the impact of the newly licensed capacity on existing health care providers; and

(ix) a list of the type of personnel required to staff the newly licensed capacity and identification of the sources from which the facility or agency intends to recruit the required personnel.

(b) The applicant or licensee shall submit the feasibility study no later than the time construction plans are submitted. If new construction is not anticipated, the applicant or licensee shall submit the study at least 60-days prior to beginning the new service. The applicant shall provide a statement with the feasibility study indicating whether it claims business confidentiality on any portion of the information submitted and, if it does claim business confidentiality, provide a statement meeting the requirements of Utah Code section 63-2-308.

(c) The Department shall publish public notice, at the applicant's expense, in a newspaper in general circulation for the location where the newly licensed capacity will be located that the feasibility study has been completed. The Department shall accept public comment for 30 days from initial publication. The Department shall retain the feasibility study and make it available to the public.

(d) The Department shall review the feasibility study, summarize the public comment, review demographics of the geographic area involved and prepare a written evaluation to the applicant regarding the viability of the proposed program.

(6) The licensee may apply to designate any number of beds within the facility's licensed capacity as banked beds on a form provided by the Department.

(a) The licensee may apply to designate beds as banked no later than December 1st of each year or upon application for license renewal.

(b) The Department shall thereafter show the facility as having an operational bed capacity equal to the licensed capacity minus any beds banked by the facility.

(c) Banking beds shall not alter the licensed capacity of a facility.

(7) The licensee may apply to return any number of banked beds to operational bed capacity on a form provided by the Department.

(a) The licensee may apply to return banked beds to operational capacity no later than December 1 of each year or upon application for license renewal.

(b) The Department shall thereafter show the facility as having an operational bed capacity equal to the licensed capacity minus any beds still banked by the facility.

(c) Beds previously banked that have been returned to operational capacity must meet the construction and life safety codes that were applicable to the facility at the time the beds were last banked.

R432-2-7. License Fee.

In accordance with Subsection 26-21-5(1)(c), the applicant shall submit a license fee with the completed application form. A current fee schedule is available from the Bureau of Health Facility Licensing upon request. Any late fees is assessed according to the fee schedule.

R432-2-8. Additional Information.

The Department may require additional information or review other documents to determine compliance with licensing rules. These include:

(1) architectural plans and a description of the functional program.

(2) policies and procedures manuals.

(3) verification of individual licenses, registrations or certification required by the Utah Department of Commerce.

(4) data reports including the submission of the annual report at the Departments request.

(5) documentation that sufficient assets are available to provide services: staff, utilities, food supplies, and laundry for at least a two month period of time.

R432-2-9. Initial License Issuance or Denial.

(1) The Department shall render a decision on an initial license application within 60 days of receipt of a complete application packet or within six months of the date the first component of an application packet is received; provided, in either case, a minimum of 45 days is allowed for the initial policy and procedure manual review.

(2) Upon verification of compliance with licensing requirements the Department shall issue a provisional license.

(3) The Department shall issue a written notice of agency decision under the procedures for adjudicative proceedings (R432-30) denying a license if the facility is not in compliance with the applicable laws, rules, or regulations. The notice shall state the reasons for denial.

(4) An applicant who is denied licensing may reapply for initial licensing as a new applicant and shall be required to initiate a new request for agency action as described in R432-2-6.

(5) The Department shall assess an administrative fee on all denied license applications. This fee shall be subtracted from any fees submitted as part of the application packet and a refund for the balance returned to the applicant.

R432-2-10. License Contents and Provisions.

(1) The license shall document the following:

(a) the name of the health facility,

(b) licensee,

(c) type of facility,

(d) approved licensed capacity including identification of operational and banked beds,

(e) street address of the facility,

(f) issue and expiration date of license,

(g) variance information, and

(h) license number.

(2) The license is not assignable or transferable.

(3) Each license is the property of the Department. The licensee shall return the license within five days following closure of a health care facility or upon the request of the Department.

(4) The licensee shall post the license on the licensed premises in a place readily visible and accessible to the public.

R432-2-11. Expiration and Renewal.

(1) Each standard license shall expire at midnight on the day designated on the license as the expiration date, unless the license is revoked or extended under subsection (2) or (4) by the Department.

(2) If a facility is operating under a conditional license for a period extending beyond the expiration date of the current

license, the Department shall establish a new expiration date.

(3) The licensee shall submit a Request for Agency Action/License Application form, applicable fees, clearances, and the annual report for the previous calendar year (if required by the Department under R432-2-8) 15 days before the current license expires.

(4) A license shall expire on the date specified on the license unless the licensee requests and is granted an extension from the Department.

(5) The Department shall renew a standard license upon verification that the licensee and facility are in compliance with all applicable license rules.

(6) Facilities no longer providing patient care or client services may not have their license renewed.

R432-2-12. New License Required.

(1) A prospective licensee shall submit a Request for Agency Action/License Application, fees, and required documentation for a new license at least 30 days before any of the following proposed or anticipated changes occur:

(a) occupancy of a new or replacement facility.

(b) change of ownership.

(2) Before the Department may issue a new license, the prospective licensee shall provide documentation that:

(a) all patient care records, personnel records, staffing schedules, quality assurance committee minutes, in-service program records, and other documents required by applicable rules remain in the facility and have been transferred to the custody of the new licensee.

(b) the existing policy and procedures manual or a new manual has been approved by the Department and adopted by the facility governing body before change of ownership occurs.

(c) new contracts for professional or other services not provided directly by the facility have been secured.

(d) new transfer agreements have been drafted and signed.

(e) written documentation exists of clear ownership or lease of the facility by the new owner.

(3) Upon sale or other transfer of ownership, the licensee shall provide the new owner with a written accounting, prepared by an independent certified public accountant, of all patient funds being transferred, and obtain a written receipt for those funds from the new owner.

(4) A prospective licensee is responsible for all uncorrected rule violations and deficiencies including any current plan of correction submitted by the previous licensee unless a revised plan of correction, approved by the Department, is submitted by the prospective licensee before the change of ownership becomes effective.

(5) If a license is issued to the new owner the previous licensee shall return his license to the Department within five days of the new owners receipt of the license.

(6) Upon verification that the facility is in compliance with all applicable licensing rules, the Department shall issue a new license effective the date compliance is determined as required by R432-2-9.

R432-2-13. Change in Licensing Status.

(1) A licensee shall submit a Request for Agency Action/License Application to amend or modify the license status at least 30 days before any of the following proposed or anticipated changes:

(a) increase or decrease of licensed capacity.

(b) change in name of facility.

(c) change in license category.

(d) change of license classification.

(e) change in administrator.

(2) An increase of licensed capacity may incur an additional license fee if the increase exceeds the maximum number of units in the fee category division of the existing license. This fee shall be the difference in license fee for the existing and proposed capacity according to the license fee schedule.

(3) Upon verification that the licensee and facility are in compliance with all applicable licensing rules, the Department shall issue an amended or modified license effective the date that the Department determines that the licensee is in compliance.

R432-2-14. Facility Ceases Operation.

(1) A licensee that voluntarily ceases operation shall complete the following:

(a) notify the Department and the patients or their next of kin at least 30 days before the effective date of closure.

(b) make provision for the safe keeping of records.

(c) return all patients' monies and valuables at the time of discharge.

(d) The licensee must return the license to the Department within five days after the facility ceases operation.

(2) If the Department revokes a facility's license or if it issues an emergency closure order, the licensee shall document for Department review the following:

(a) the location and date of discharge for all residents,

(b) the date that notice was provided to all residents and responsible parties to ensure an orderly discharge and assistance with placement; and

(c) the date and time that the facility complied with the closure order.

R432-2-15. Provisional License.

(1) A provisional license is an initial license issued to an applicant for a probationary period of six months.

(a) In granting a provisional license, the Department shall determine that the facility has the potential to provide services and be in full compliance with licensing rules during the six month period.

(b) A provisional license is nonrenewable. The Department may issue a provisional license for no longer than six months. It may issue no more than one provisional license to any health facility in any 12-month period.

(2) If the licensee fails to meet terms and conditions of licensing before the expiration date of the provisional license, the license shall automatically expire.

R432-2-16. Conditional License.

(1) A conditional license is a remedial license issued to a licensee if there is a determination of substandard quality of care, immediate jeopardy or a pattern of violations which would result in a ban on admissions at the facility or if the licensee is found to have:

(a) a Class I violation or a Class II violation that remains uncorrected after the specified time for correction;

(b) more than three cited repeat Class I or II violations from the previous year; or

(c) fails to fully comply with administrative requirements for licensing.

(2) A standard license is revoked by the issuance of a conditional license.

(3) The Department may not issue a conditional license after the expiration of a provisional license.

(4) In granting a conditional license, the Department shall be assured that the lack of full compliance does not harm the health, safety, and welfare of the patients.

(5) The Department shall establish the period of time for the conditional license based on an assessment of the nature of the existing violations and facts available at the time of the decision.

(6) The Department shall set conditions whereby the licensee must comply with an accepted plan of correction.

(7) If the licensee fails to meet the conditions before the expiration date of the conditional license, the license shall automatically expire.

R432-2-17. Standard License.

A standard license is a license issued to a licensee if:

(1) the licensee meets the conditions attached to a provisional or conditional license;

(2) the licensee corrects the identified rule violations; or

(3) when the facility assures the Department that it complies with R432-2-11 to R432-2-12.

R432-2-18. Variances.

(1) A health facility may submit a request for agency action to obtain a variance from state rules at any time.

(a) An applicant requesting a variance shall file a Request for Agency Action/Variance Application with the Utah Department of Health on forms furnished by the Department.

(b) The Department may require additional information from the facility before acting on the request.

(c) The Department shall act upon each request for variance in writing within 60 days of receipt of a completed request.

(2) If the Department grants a variance, it shall amend the license in writing to indicate that the facility has been granted a variance. The variance may be renewable or non-renewable. The licensee shall maintain a copy of the approved variance on file in the facility and make the copy available to all interested parties upon request.

(a) The Department shall file the request and variance with the license application.

(b) The terms of a requested variance may be modified upon agreement between the Department and the facility.

(c) The Department may impose conditions on the granting of a variance as it determines necessary to protect the health and safety of the residents or patients.

(d) The Department may limit the duration of any variance.

(3) The Department shall issue a written notice of agency decision denying a variance upon determination that the variance is not justified.

(4) The Department may revoke a variance if:

(a) The variance adversely affects the health, safety, or welfare of the residents.

(b) The facility fails to comply with the conditions of the variance as granted.

(c) The licensee notifies the Department in writing that it wishes to relinquish the variance and be subject to the rule previously varied.

(d) There is a change in the statute, regulations or rules.

R432-2-19. Change In Ownership.

(1) As used in this section, an "owner" is any person or entity:

(a) ultimately responsible for operating a health care facility; or

(b) legally responsible for decisions and liabilities in a business management sense or that bears the final responsibility for operating decisions made in the capacity of a governing body.

(2) The owner of the health care facility does not need to own the real property or building where the facility operates.

(3) A property owner is also an owner of the facility if he:

(a) retains the right or participates in the operation or business decisions of the enterprise;

(b) has engaged the services of a management company to operate the facility; or

(c) takes over the operation of the facility.

(4) A licensed provider whose ownership or controlling ownership interest has changed must submit a Request for Agency Action/License Application and fees to the department 30 days prior to the proposed change

(5) Changes in ownership that require action under subsection (4) include any arrangement that:

(a) transfers the business enterprise or assets to another person or firm, with or without the transfer of any real property rights;

(b) removes, adds, or substitutes an owner or part owner; or

(c) in the case of an incorporated owner:

(i) is a merger with another corporation if the board of directors of the surviving corporation differs by 20 percent or more from the board of the original licensee; or

(ii) creates a separate corporation, including a wholly owned subsidiary, if the board of directors of the separate corporation differs by 20 percent or more from the board of the original licensee.

(6) A person or entity that contracts with an owner to manage the enterprise, subject to the owner's general approval of operating decisions it makes is not an owner, unless the parties have agreed that the managing entity is also an owner.

(7) A transfer between departments of government agencies for management of a government-owned health care facility is not a change of ownership under this section.

KEY: health care facilities

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Notice of Continuation January 5, 2004	**26-21-11**
	26-21-12
	26-21-13

R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-7. Child Placing Adoption Agencies.
R501-7-1. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Section 62A-2-106.

B. This rule establishes standards for licensing agencies to provide child placing adoption services.

R501-7-2. Definitions.

A. "Adoption" is defined in Section 78-30-16.

B. "Child placing adoption agency" means an individual, agency, firm, corporation, association or group children's home that engages in child placing.

C. "Adoption Services" means evaluating, advising, or counseling children, birth parents or adoptive families, placing children for adoption; monitoring or supervising placements until the adoption is finalized; conducting adoption studies or preparing adoption reports; or arranging for foster care.

D. "Birth Parent" is defined in Section 78-30-16.

E. "Child placing" means receiving, accepting, or providing custody or care for a child for the purpose of finding a person to adopt the child or placing a child in a home for adoption.

F. "Confinement" means the time period when a woman is hospitalized or medically restricted due to her pregnancy and childbirth.

G. "Disruption" means the termination of an adoptive placement prior to the issuance of a final decree of adoption.

H. "Foster Care" means family care in the residence of a foster parent who is licensed or certified pursuant to R501-12.

I. "Genetic and Social History" is defined in Section 78-30-16.

J. "Health History" is defined in Section 78-30-16.

K. "Intercountry Adoption" means the adoption of a child from a foreign country, whether the adoption is completed in the child's native country or in this State.

L. "Legal risk placement" means at the time the placement is made, one or more of the child's biological parents or putative legal parents has not executed a legal relinquishment or consent to the adoption, their parental rights have not been lawfully terminated, or they have expressed their intention to exercise parental rights or contest the adoption.

M. "Mental Health Therapist" is defined in Section 58-60-102.

N. "Sliding Scale" means an established fee schedule that varies according to an individual's annual income.

O. "Special needs" is defined in Section 62a-4a-902(2).

P. "Unmarried biological father" is defined in Section 78-30-4.11.

R501-7-3. Legal Requirements.

A. In addition to this rule, all child placing adoption agencies shall comply with R495-876, R501-1, R501-2-1 through 501-2-5, R501-2-8 through R501-2-14, R501-14, R501-18; Title 58, Chapter 60; title 62A, Chapters 2 and 4a: Section 76-7-203; Title 78; Chapters 3a, 30, 45a, and 45e; and other applicable local, State and Federal laws.

B. Child placing adoption agencies that do not provide housing for birth mothers are exempt from R501-2-5, 10, 11, and 12.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall not:

a. delay or deny the placement of a child or the opportunity to become an adoptive parent on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, cultural heritage, or national origin. A child placing adoption agency shall comply with all State and Federal laws regarding discrimination.

D. A child placing adoption agency shall be legally responsible for the child following relinquishment of the child to the adoption agency until the adoption is finalized, unless a court of competent jurisdiction places legal responsibility with another party, in accordance with Section 78-30-4.22.

E. A child placing adoption agency which serves Indian children shall comply with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

F. A child placing adoption agency that provides foster care shall comply with R501-12.

H. A child placing adoption agency shall comply with the Interstate Compact for Placement of Children, in accordance with Section 62A-4a-701 et seq.

R501-7-4. Administrative Requirements.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall have at least one social work supervisor responsible for directly supervising all staff and volunteers who provide adoption services to clients.

1. Each social work supervisor shall be licensed in this state as a mental health therapist, shall comply with the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act, and shall have at least one year of full time, paid, professional experience in a licensed child placing adoption agency.

2. A social work supervisor may not supervise more than eight staff and volunteers who provide adoption services to clients.

3. An Executive Director who is licensed in this state as a mental health therapist, complies with the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act, and has at least one year of full time, paid, professional experience in a licensed child placing agency may serve as a social work supervisor, but may not supervise more than four staff and volunteers who provide adoption services to clients.

B. Individuals who provide adoption services to birth parents, children, or adoptive applicants shall maintain a current professional license as required by the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act and shall comply with the Utah Mental Health Professional Practice Act.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall notify the Office Of Licensing of any changes it makes to its policies or procedures and shall provide a written copy of any changes no later than five business days after the change.

D. A child placing adoption agency shall provide at least 30 days' prior written notice to the Office of Licensing that the agency is:

1. dissolving or ceasing to provide child placing services,

2. adding or eliminating in-state, out-of-state, special needs, or international services, or

3. changing ownership or name.

R501-7-5. Ethical Conduct.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall:

1. not give preferential treatment to its board members, employees, volunteers, agents, consultants, independent contractors, donors, or their respective families with regard to child placing decisions;

2. not provide or accept any payment or other considerations for any referral;

3. work only with agencies, entities or individuals that are authorized to provide child placing adoption services by the laws of this state or the jurisdiction in which that agency, entity or individual performs child placing adoption services;

4. not permit its employees, volunteers, agents, consultants, or independent contractors to provide adoption services to both the birth parents and the adoptive parents unless all parties are made aware of potential conflicts of interest and sign a voluntary consent;

5. not require its clients to use or pay for specified attorneys or other service providers, shall inform clients that they are free to select independent attorneys and other service providers, and shall not charge clients fees for services that clients obtain independently; and

6. not refer or steer any individual to any private practice

in which the agency's board members, volunteers, employees, agents, consultants, independent contractors, or their respective families are engaged, without first disclosing any potential conflicts of interest and informing said individuals that they are free to select independent service providers.

B. The members of the governing body of a child placing adoption agency shall disclose, in writing, to the chairperson of the governing body, any direct or indirect financial interest in the agency.

C. The child placing adoption agency, its board members, volunteers, employees, or agents shall not solicit donations from an adoptive family that is under consideration for placement of a child. A generalized mass solicitation through newsletters or the media shall not constitute a violation under this rule.

D. The child placing adoption agency, its board members, volunteers, employees, or agents shall not accept donations from an adoptive family that is under consideration for placement of a child.

R501-7-6. Fees.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall provide a written disclosure of all fees and expenses prospective adoptive parents may incur before the agency accepts any payments or processes any application from, or enters any agreement with, the prospective adoptive parents.

1. The disclosure shall identify the services associated with each fee, and specify both the average cost for that service for the preceding two fiscal years, and the maximum fee that may be charged for each service.

2. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge adoptive parents for any fees or expenses that exceed or were not included in the written disclosure.

3. A child placing adoption agency shall identify which fees may be non-refundable.

B. A child placing adoption agency may charge adoptive parents an agency fee, which shall include all administrative and professional services provided on behalf of the adoptive parents, including but not limited to pre-adoption evaluations, home studies, personnel, counseling, overhead, and training.

C. A child placing adoption agency may charge adoptive parents for the actual and reasonable costs of maternity, medical, and necessary pre-natal living expenses of the birth mother in accordance with Section 76-7-203.

1. The agency shall retain receipts documenting the actual costs of goods and services provided which exceed twenty-five dollars.

2. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge adoptive parents for the travel expenses of any person other than the birth mother.

3. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge the adoptive parents for the living expenses of any person other than the birth parents.

4. A child placing adoption agency shall not charge the adoptive parents for the birth parents' post-confinement living expenses.

D. The agency shall maintain an itemized accounting of the actual expenditures made on behalf of a birth mother. The accounting shall be verified and signed by the agency and adoptive parents, and filed with the court and the Office of Licensing in accordance with Section 78-30-15.5.

1. The agency shall utilize an affidavit form provided by the Office of Licensing or a substantially similar form including the same information.

2. The agency shall require the birth mother to verify that she received all of the itemized goods and services by signing a file copy of the accounting.

E. The agency may delegate the responsibility for a child's care, maintenance, and support to the adoptive applicant only when the applicant has received the child into the applicant's home, in accordance with Section 78-30-4.22.

F. A birth mother who decides not to place her child shall not be responsible for reimbursing the costs of any goods or services provided to her by the prospective adoptive parents or the child placing adoption agency during her pregnancy unless she is first convicted of fraud.

R501-7-7. Documentation.

A. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain a policy and procedure manual describing how it shall comply with all licensing rules and local, state and federal laws applicable to the type of services offered.

B. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain a policy and procedure manual demonstrating how it shall:

1. train and supervise employees and volunteers;

2. identify a child who may be available for adoption;

3. identify or refer a person who is considering relinquishing a child for adoption;

4. provide services in cases where the agency does not obtain legal custody of a child;

5. verify the credentials of other individuals and agencies it works with to obtain relinquishments and place a child;

6. offer counseling services by a licensed mental health therapist to a person who is considering relinquishing a child for adoption or adopting a child;

7. inform birth parents and adoptive parents of their rights and responsibilities in writing;

8. monitor who has legal and physical responsibility for the child at all times;

9. secure the necessary relinquishments and facilitate the termination of parental rights;

10. recruit and assist adoptive families to meet the needs of available children, including but not limited to special needs children;

11. obtain a background study on a child or a home study on a prospective adoptive parent;

12. evaluate prospective adoptive parents;

13. process appeals of home study denials;

14. assess the best interests of a child and the appropriate adoptive placement for the child;

15. monitor a case post-placement until the adoption is final;

16. ensure the child is receiving all necessary services prior to finalization of adoption;

17. assume custody and provide any needed services for the child when necessary because of disruption;

18. arrange to provide foster care prior to placing the child in an adoptive home;

19. preserve the confidentiality of client files;

20. respond to requests for information from birth families, adoptees, adoptive families, and others;

21. preserve client records when a case is closed and in the event that the agency changes ownership or ceases to provide child placement adoption services, and notify the Office of Licensing and each client where the records shall be stored; and

22. enable record retrieval by individuals with a right to access them.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall provide documentation demonstrating its compliance with each subsection in R501-7-7(B).

D. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain a case file for the birth parents, and the prospective adoptive parents, and for each child who is more than 90 days old at the time of placement or who has been in the legal custody of someone other than the birth mother. Each case file shall cross-reference related files. Each case file shall include:

1. application for service;

2. all studies and evaluations, whether or not finalized, including but not limited to those required by Section 78-30-

3.5;

3. needs assessment;

4. case notes describing services provided;

5. the individual's adjustments, interactions and relationships;

6. original or certified copies of government and religious birth records;

7. original or certified copies of relinquishment or transfer of birth mother's and birth father's rights;

8. original or certified copies of decree of termination of birth mother's and birth father's rights;

9. certified copies of marriage certificates, divorce papers, custody and visitation orders, if any;

10. certified copies of death certificates, if any, of birth parents;

11. original or certified copy of affidavit that birth mother's husband is not the child's father, if applicable;

12. waiver of confidentiality or release of information authorization, if applicable;

13. statements of birth and adoptive parents regarding any agreements to exchange information or maintain contact;

14. current and historical physical, psychological, genetic and developmental health information;

15. original or certified copy of the order of adoption; and

16. in the event that any records identified in this rule are not obtained, the child placing adoption agency shall provide documentation of its efforts to obtain those records.

E. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain current health, fire, zoning, business, and other permits, certificates, or licenses at each facility it operates, as required by state or local law;

F. All case files shall be retained for a minimum of 100 years from the date the case is closed.

G. All adoption records shall be confidential and shall be maintained in a locked file when not in active use. Adoption records shall be accessible only by authorized agency employees. No information shall be shared with any person without the appropriate consent forms, except as required by law.

H. A child placing adoption agency shall maintain and provide accurate annual statistics describing the number of applications received, services provided, the number of children, birth parents, and adoptive parents served, and the number of adoptions and disruptions, and the number of children in agency custody.

R501-7-8. Services for Birth Parents.

A. Child placing adoption agencies shall offer counseling sessions prior to consent or relinquishment. Prior to consent or relinquishment, the agency shall inform birth parents that:

1. their decision to sign the consent or relinquishment must be voluntary; and

2. their decision is permanent and may not be revoked after the consent or relinquishment is signed.

B. Birth parents shall be provided complete and accurate information and their decision to consent or relinquish, or not to consent or relinquish their child shall be supported.

1. Child placing adoption agencies shall not induce or persuade a birth parent to consent to adoption or to relinquish a child through duress, undue influence, misrepresentation, or deception.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall wait at least 24 hours after the birth of a child before taking the birth mother's relinquishment of parental rights or legal consent to the adoption of her child, in accordance with Section 78-30-4.19.

D. Birth parents shall be assisted in considering whether they want to disclose their identity to the adoptee or the adoptive family, or hear about or from the child, directly or indirectly, in the future.

E. Birth parents shall be offered non-identifying information on the potential adoptive parents, such as age, physical characteristics, educational achievement, family members, profession, nationality, health, and reason for adopting.

F. A child placing adoption agency shall inform birth parents that a detailed, non-identifying health history and a genetic and social history of the child shall be provided to the adoptive parents in accordance with Section 78-30-17, and shall inform birth parents of Utah's Mutual Consent Voluntary Adoption Registry, Section 78-30-18.

G. A child placing adoption agency's policies regarding the consideration of religion and marital status in the selection of adoptive families shall be clearly stated in its initial consultation with birth parents and shall also be clearly stated in writing on the birth parents' application for services forms.

H. A child who has already established some identification with a particular religious faith shall have the right to have such identification respected in any adoptive placement. Efforts shall be made to place the child within that religious faith. This information shall be documented.

I. A child placing adoption agency shall initiate proceedings to terminate or determine parental rights when required by Utah law.

J. Child placing adoption agencies that provide housing for expectant birth mothers shall assure that such housing complies with the following minimum standards:

1. housing is in compliance with health, fire, zoning, and other applicable laws and regulations;

2. housing is clean, well-maintained and adequately furnished;

3. birth mothers shall have private bedrooms;

4. laundry equipment and supplies shall be available; and

5. adequate nutritious food, or resources to obtain food, is available.

K. Child placing adoption agencies that provide or pay for birth mothers' transportation to the State of Utah shall also ensure that the birth mothers' return transportation to their home state is provided, regardless of whether the birth mother decides to relinquish parental rights.

L. The placement decision shall be in writing, signed by the child placing adoption agency and the birth parents, and a copy shall be maintained in the case record of the birth parents, the adoptive parents, and the child.

R501-7-9. Services for Children.

A. After the birth parents determine that adoption is the best plan for their child, an assessment shall be made within 30 days, or within the timeframe ordered by the court, to obtain information to assist in the placement process.

B. A determination shall be made regarding what kind of adoptive family should be selected for the child. The selection of the adoptive family for a specific child shall be based on the family's ability to meet the individual needs of the child. The wishes of the birth parents, the adoptive parents, and when applicable, the child, shall be considered.

C. The assessment shall be used to assist prospective adoptive families to make their decision about the child and birth family.

D. A complete developmental history of the child shall be obtained from the birth parent. If the child has been in an out-of-home placement prior to being placed in an adoptive home, information obtained from caseworker observation, pediatrician, foster parents, nurses, psychologists, and other consultants shall be included. The developmental history shall include:

1. birth and health history, and all evaluations;

2. descriptions of fine and gross motor skills, social, emotional, and cognitive development;

3. the child's adaptation to previous living experiences and

situations;

4. the child's experience prior to adoptive placement, particularly maternal attitudes during the pregnancy and early infancy, continuity of care and affection, foster placements, description of the child's behavior and separation experiences;

5. a description of the child's cultural and ethnic background;

6. the child's language skills, educational records, talents and interests.

E. A medical examination by a qualified physician shall be conducted to determine the state of the child's health, and any known or potentially significant factors that may interfere with normal development or may signal any potential medical problems. At a minimum, the following shall be documented and shared with parents, potential adoptive parents, and the assigned agency caseworker prior to placement:

1. evaluation of the child that includes a correlation and interpretation of all available information, including but not limited to genetic and laboratory test results;

2. the medical care and immunizations received to date;

3. the nature and degree of any disability;

4. treatment and support programs that should be provided to the child and adoptive parents, extra costs of medical care that can be anticipated, and plans to subsidize the health care.

F. Psychological testing for children should be used selectively and as a tool for observation and diagnosis.

G. A child placing adoption agency shall obtain information about the birth parents and their family backgrounds to:

1. provide the adoptive family with the birth family's medical, genetic, social, and mental health history;

2. provide the adoptive family with information about the talents, interests, and education of the birth parents;

3. provide the adoptive family with non-identifying information about other children born to either of the birth parents; and

4. identify characteristics which should be given consideration in selecting and preparing a child for an adoptive family.

H. An interdisciplinary approach based upon the needs of the child is to be used in the selection of a placement either by asking other professionals to submit written recommendations or by inviting them to participate as a member of the placement committee. A child placing adoption agency shall attempt to place siblings together.

I. A child shall be placed with the adoptive family at the earliest time possible after being freed for adoption.

J. A child's needs shall be assessed and a written plan shall be developed to ensure that the adoptive parents are prepared to meet the child's needs and necessary services are provided.

K. A child awaiting placement with an adoptive family shall be placed in a licensed foster or residential home or facility.

1. A child placing adoption agency shall contract with a licensed foster care program or obtain a license to provide foster care services for children in its custody, in accordance with R501-12.

2. A child awaiting adoptive placement shall be placed in a licensed group or residential treatment program when the child's needs can be met only in such a setting.

3. A child placing adoption agency shall obtain a copy of the foster home or facility license prior to placing a child, and shall retain the license in the child's case file.

L. A child placing adoption agency shall have an individualized written adoptive placement plan for each child, which shall include:

1. providing the family and child services or service referrals after the adoption is finalized; and

2. the financial and social service responsibilities of each agency and individual.

M. A social worker shall supervise the child's placement until finalization of the adoption to assist with the transition and assist the family in obtaining any needed services.

1. A minimum of one supervisory visit shall be made prior to finalization of the adoption.

N. A child placing adoption agency having a child available for adoption who has not been placed within 60 days after relinquishment or after being determined to be available for adoption by the court shall document its efforts to screen the child with other child placing agencies and shall list the child with local, regional, and inter-state adoption exchanges.

O. The needs of the child shall determine the amount of time taken to prepare the child for placement. The child shall be counseled regarding the adoptive placement and shall be protected from emotional disturbances associated with sudden separation from a known situation.

P. A child placing adoption agency shall develop a written plan with the child's current caregivers, the adoptive parents, and the child, to facilitate the child's transition into the adoptive family. The child's stated preferences shall be considered and if possible, honored.

R501-7-10. Services to Adoptive Parents.

A. Child placing adoption agencies shall provide prospective adoptive parents with a written description of their services, policies and procedures.

B. A child placing adoption agency shall explain the adoption process and the birth parents' rights, including the status of the putative father, to the prospective adoptive parents.

C. A child placing adoption agency shall provide all available non-identifying information on children who may be available for adoptive placement and their birth families, including but not limited to physical descriptions, special abilities, developmental and behavioral history, personality and temperament, medical and genetic history, ethnic and cultural background, and prior placement history.

D. A child placing adoption agency shall inform prospective adoptive parents of the availability of non-identifying health, genetic and social histories in accordance with Section 78-30-17, and Utah's Mutual Consent Voluntary Adoption Registry, Section 78-30-18.

E. A child placing adoption agency shall provide individual or group counseling to help the prospective adoptive parents evaluate and develop their capacities to meet the ongoing needs of the child.

F. A child placing adoption agency shall review all available information about the birth parents and child with the prospective adoptive parents and encourage the selection of a child whose needs the adoptive parents will be able to meet.

G. A child placing adoption agency shall prepare the child and adoptive family for the placement of the child in the home.

H. A child placing adoption agency shall inform each prospective adoptive parent that information about individual children in the custody of the state who are available for adoption may be obtained by contacting the Division of Child and Family Services or its internet site and shall provide a pamphlet prepared by the Division of Child and Family Services regarding adoption of children in the State's custody. The agency shall inform each prospective adoptive parent that assistance may be available when adopting children in the custody of the state, including:

1. Medicaid coverage for medical, dental, and mental health services;

2. tax benefits, adoption subsidies, or other financial assistance to defray the costs of adoption; and

3. training and ongoing support for the adoptive parents.

I. A child placing adoption agency shall inform adoptive parents when a child may be eligible for an adoption subsidy or

benefit, including but not limited to SSI, and shall coordinate with Division of Child and Family Services to apply for the subsidy or benefit.

J. A child placing adoption agency shall have written procedures and standards for the evaluation and approval or denial of applications from prospective adoptive parents.

K. The home study shall include:

1. interviews with the adoptive applicants, their children, and other individuals living in the home;

2. criminal background and child abuse screening of adoptive applicants and other adults living in the home in accordance with R501-14, R501-18, and Sections 53-10-108(4) and 78-30-3.5;

3. written statements from references identified by the applicants. The applicants shall supply names of at least two non-related and one related individuals who shall provide information directly to the agency regarding the applicant's qualifications for parenting an adoptive child;

4. a medical history and a doctor's report, based upon a doctor's physical examination of each applicant, made within six months prior to the date of the application; and

5. inspections of the home, to determine whether sufficient space and facilities to meet the needs of the child exist and whether basic health and safety standards are maintained.

L. The adoptive applicants shall be informed, in writing, and within five business days after the decision is made, as to the acceptance or the reasons for the denial of their home study. The agency shall provide applicants with a written copy of the agency's appeal process, which shall include the right to submit a written appeal and request for reconsideration, and the right to request an additional evaluation, upon order of the court in accordance with Section 78-30-3.5.

M. A child placing adoption agency shall select applicants who:

1. are able to provide the continuity of a caring relationship;

2. are informed with regard to a child's ethnic, religious, cultural, and racial heritage; and

3. understand the needs of a child at various developmental stages.

N. A child placing adoption agency's policies regarding the consideration of religion and marital status in the selection of adoptive families shall be clearly stated in its initial consultation with prospective adoptive parents. This disclosure shall also be clearly stated in writing on the adoptive parents' application for services forms.

O. A child placing adoption agency shall verify that an applicant's income is sufficient to provide for a child's needs.

P. A child placing adoption agency shall not reject an applicant solely based upon the applicant's choice to work outside the home. Applicants who work outside the home shall provide a written plan describing how they shall provide security and responsible child care to meet the individual child's needs.

Q. A child placing adoption agency shall not make a legal risk placement unless the prospective adoptive parents have first given their written consent, indicating that they have been fully informed of the specific risks involved.

R. Except when authorized by court order pursuant to Section 78-30-3.5(1)(b), a child placing adoption agency shall not place a child in an adoptive home until the home study and each adult's criminal and abuse background screenings have been approved.

S. A child placing adoption agency shall provide continuing support to the child and the adoptive family after placement and before finalization of the adoption, including but not limited to:

1. providing or making referrals to services such as counseling, crisis intervention, respite care, and support groups;

2. monitoring the child's adjustment and development;

3. assisting the family in helping the child, friends, family members, extended family members, neighbors, schools, and others understand the adoption process; and

4. assisting the family in understanding their feelings, understanding the child, and adjusting to the family composition.

T. The frequency of home visits, office contacts, telephone calls, and other contacts by the child placing adoption agency shall depend on the needs of the child and the adoptive family and may vary depending whether the child is an infant, an older child, or a child with medical or other difficulties, and whether the adoptive parents are faced with unanticipated problems.

1. The first contact after placement shall take place within two weeks of placement.

2. A minimum of one face-to-face supervisory home visit shall take place before finalization.

U. A child placing adoption agency shall provide assistance in finalizing the adoption, unless the agency removes the child due to circumstances that may impair the child's security in the family or jeopardize the child's physical and emotional development, including but not limited to incompatibility; mental illness; seriously incapacitating illness; the death of one of the adoptive parents; the separation or divorce of the adoptive parents; the abuse, neglect, or rejection of the child; the lack of attachment to the child; or a request by the adopting parents to remove the child.

1. If a child is removed from an adoptive home by a child placing adoption agency, the adoptive parents shall be entitled to appeal the removal decision. The agency shall provide the adoptive parents written notice of their right to appeal and the procedure for appeal.

R501-7-11. Intercountry Adoptions.

A. In addition to complying with all other rules regarding adoption, a child placing adoption agency that provides inter-country adoption services shall document that it has complied with all applicable laws and regulations of the United States and the child's country of origin, and shall document that:

1. the child is legally freed for adoption in the country of origin;

2. information was provided to the adopting parents about naturalization proceedings.

B. A child placing adoption agency that provides intercountry adoption services shall:

1. establish an official and recorded method of fund transfers to avoid, when possible, the use of direct cash transactions to pay for adoption services in other countries;

2. identify, in writing and in advance of accepting any payment or signing any agreement, the total cost of providing adoption services in the child's country, including but not limited to the cost of care for the child, personnel, overhead, training, communication, obtaining any necessary documents, translation, the child's passport, notarizations and certifications, with disclosure of whether the prospective adoptive parents shall pay such costs directly in the child's country or indirectly through the child placing adoption agency;

3. itemize the costs, if any, of mandatory payments to child protection or child welfare programs in the child's country of origin, including but not limited to a description of:

a. a fixed contribution amount identified in advance and in writing to the prospective adoptive parents;

b. the intended use of the payment; and

c. the manner in which the transaction will be recorded and accounted for;

4. provide all applicants with written policies governing refunds.

C. A child placing adoption agency that provides intercountry adoption services shall notify adoptive applicants

within ten business days when information is received that a foreign country is suspending its adoption program.

D. A child placing adoption agency that provides intercountry adoption services shall verify and maintain documentation regarding the credentials and qualifications of agents working in their behalf in foreign countries.

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R501. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Services, Licensing.
R501-12. Child Foster Care.
R501-12-1. Authority.

(1) Pursuant to 62A-2-101 et seq., the Office of Licensing, shall license child foster care services according to the following rules. Child foster care services are provided pursuant to 62A-4a-106 for the Division of Child and Family Services, hereinafter referred to as DCFS, and 62A-7-104 for the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, hereinafter referred to as DJJS.

R501-12-2. Purpose Statement.

(1) The purpose of these rules is to establish the minimum requirements for licensure of child foster homes and proctor homes for children in the custody of the Department of Human Services, herein after referred to as DHS. Rules applying to child foster care are also applicable to proctor care unless otherwise specified below.

R501-12-3. Definitions.

(1) "Child foster care" means the provision of care which is conductive to the physical, social, emotional and mental health of children or adjudicated youth who are temporarily unable to remain in their own homes.

(2) "Proctor care" means the provision of child foster care for only one youth at a time placed in a licensed or certified proctor home. The youth shall be adjudicated to the custody of DJJS.

(3) "Foster care agency" is any authorized licensed private agency certifying providers for foster or proctor care services, hereinafter referred to as Agency.

(4) "Child" means anyone under 18 years of age with the exception of DJJS where custody and guardianship may be maintained to 21 years of age.

R501-12-4. Licensing and Renewal.

(1) Application: An individual or legally married couple age 21 and over may apply to be foster or proctor parents. The applicant shall be provided with an application and a copy of the foster care licensing rules. The application shall require the applicant to list each member of the applicant's household.

(2) Medical Information:

(a) At the time of application, each potential foster and proctor parent shall obtain and submit to the Agency or the Office of Licensing, a medical reference letter, completed by a licensed health care professional, which assesses the physical ability of the individual to be a foster or proctor parent. On an annual basis thereafter, each foster and proctor parent shall submit a personal health status statement.

(b) A psychological examination of a potential or current foster and proctor parent may be required by the Office of Licensing or the Agency if there are questions regarding the individual's mental status which may impair functioning as a foster or proctor parent. The psychological examination shall be arranged and paid for by the foster or proctor parent.

(3) References:

The applicant shall submit the names of no more than four individuals, two not related and one related, who may be contacted by the Agency or the Office of Licensing for a reference. These individuals, shall be knowledgeable of the ability of the potential foster or proctor parents to nurture children. Three acceptable letters of reference must be received by the Agency or the Office of Licensing before a license will be issued.

(4) Background Screening:

(a) Pursuant to 62A-2-120 and R501-14, criminal background screening, referred to as CBS, requires that all child foster or proctor care applicants or persons 18 years of age or older living in the home must have the criminal background screening successfully completed. This shall be completed on initial home approval and yearly thereafter.

(b) Pursuant to 62A-2-121 and R501-18, child abuse and neglect licensing data base shall also be screened for each applicant or persons 18 years of age or older living in the home to see if a report of a severe type of abuse and neglect has been substantiated by the Juvenile Court. This shall be done on initial home approval and yearly thereafter.

(5) Home Study: There shall be a current home study report on record prepared, or reviewed and signed off, by a licensed Social Worker. A home study shall be completed for each potential foster or proctor home. The home study shall be updated annually with a home visit.

(6) Provider Code of Conduct: Each foster and proctor care applicant shall read, abide by, and sign a current copy of the DHS Provider Code of Conduct.

(7) Training: Each foster and proctor care applicant shall complete the required pre-service training as specified in R501-12-5 prior to receiving a license.

(8) Approval or Denial:

(a) Following pre-service training and submission of all required documentation, the home study and an assessment of an applicant shall be completed.

(b) A license shall be issued for applicants who meet Foster Care Licensing Rules.

(c) The decision to approve or deny the applicant shall be made on the basis of facts, health and safety factors, and the professional judgment of the Agency or the Office of Licensing.

(d) No person may be denied a foster or proctor care license on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the person, or a child, involved, pursuant to the Social Security Act, Section 471(a)(18)(A).

(e) The provider shall be evaluated annually for compliance with foster care rules when renewing a license.

(f) Kinship and Specific Home Approval: An applicant may be licensed for placement of one specific child or sibling group. The home study shall be completed and all licensing requirements met. This license is valid for the duration of the specific placement only and must be renewed annually.

(g) Licensure approval is not a guarantee that a child will be placed in the home. Additional requirements for adoptive parents and adoptive assessments for children in State custody are included in R512-41(3)(4).

(h) Providers shall not be licensed or certified to provide foster or proctor care for children in the same home in which they are providing child care, as defined in UCA 26-39-102, or a licensed human service program, as defined in UCA 62A-2-101.

(i) The Office Director or designee may grant a time limited variance to a rule if it is in the best interest of the specific child and addresses how basic health and safety requirements shall be maintained in accordance with R501-1-8.

(j) All providers shall report any major changes in their lives to the Office of Licensing or Agency within 48 hours. These changes shall be re-evaluated within one month of the change by the Office of Licensing or Agency. A major change in the lives of the foster or proctor parents shall include, but is not limited to the following;

(i) death or serious illness among the members of the foster or proctor family,

(ii) separation or divorce,

(iii) loss of employment,

(iv) change of residence, or

(v) suspected abuse or neglect of any child in the foster or proctor home.

R501-12-5. Training.

(1) Applicants shall attend training required and approved by the applicable DHS Division or other approved entity and

submit verification of completed training to the Office of Licensing or Agency annually.

(2) At least one spouse shall complete the entire training series in order for the home to be licensed. The other spouse shall attend at least one third of the training.

(3) Providers associated with an Agency that is contracted to provide foster care or proctor care services shall meet the training requirements specified by the contract.

R501-12-6. Foster and Proctor Parent Requirements.

(1) Personal characteristics of foster and proctor parents shall include the following:

(a) Foster and proctor parents shall be in good health, able to provide for the physical and emotional needs of the child.

(b) Foster and proctor parents shall be emotionally stable and responsible persons over 21 years of age. Legally married couples and single individuals, may be foster or proctor parents.

(c) Foster and proctor parents shall document and verify legal residential status when appropriate.

(d) Foster or proctor parents shall have the ability to help the child grow and change in behavior.

(e) Foster or proctor parents shall not be dependent on the foster care payment for their expenses beyond those associated with foster or proctor care, and shall allocate funds as directed by Division policy. Verification of income shall be submitted with the application to the Office of Licensing or Agency on an annual basis.

(f) Division employees shall not be approved as foster or proctor parents to care for children in the custody of their respective Divisions. An employee may provide care for children in the custody of a different Division with approval of the Regional Director in accordance with DHS conflict of interest policy.

(g) Owners, directors, and members of the governing body for foster and proctor care agencies shall not serve as foster or proctor parents.

(h) Foster and proctor parents shall follow Agency rules and work cooperatively with the Agency, Courts, and law enforcement officials.

(2) Family Composition shall meet the following:

(a) The number, ages, and gender of persons in the home shall be taken into consideration as they may be affected by or have an effect upon the child.

(b) No more than two children under the age of two, shall reside in a foster home, including natural children.

(c) No more than two non-ambulatory children shall be in a foster home including infants under the age of two.

(d) No more than four foster children shall be in any one home.

(e) No more than one foster child shall be in any one home designated for proctor care by agencies contracted with DJJS.

R501-12-7. Physical Aspects of Home.

(1) The foster and proctor home shall be located in a vicinity in which school, church, recreation, and other community facilities are reasonably available.

(2) The physical facilities of the foster and proctor home shall be clean, in good repair, and shall provide for normal comforts in accordance with accepted community standards.

(3) The foster and proctor home shall be free from health and fire hazards. Each foster and proctor home shall have a working smoke detector on each floor and at least one approved fire extinguisher. An approved fire extinguisher shall be inspected annually and be a minimum of 2A:10BC five point, rated multi-purpose, dry chemical fire extinguisher.

(4) There shall be sufficient bedroom space to provide for the following:

(a) rooms are not shared by children of the opposite sex, except infants under the age of two years,

(b) children do not sleep in the parents' room, except infants under the age of two years,

(c) each child has his or her own solidly constructed bed adequate to the child's size,

(d) a minimum of 80 square feet is provided in a single occupant bedroom and a minimum of 60 square feet per child is provided in a multiple occupant bedroom excluding storage space, and

(e) no more than four children are housed in a single bedroom.

(5) Sleeping areas shall have a source of natural light and shall be ventilated by mechanical means or equipped with a screened window that opens.

(6) Closet and dresser space shall be provided within the bedroom for the children's personal possessions and for a reasonable degree of privacy.

(7) There shall be adequate indoor and outdoor space for recreational activities.

(8) Foster and proctor homes shall offer sufficiently balanced meals to meet the child's needs.

(9) All indoor and outdoor areas shall be maintained to ensure a safe physical environment.

(10) Areas determined to be unsafe, including but not limited to, steep grades, cliffs, open pits, swimming pools, hot tubs, high voltage boosters, or high speed roads, shall be fenced off or have natural barriers.

(11) Equipment: All furniture and equipment shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition. Furniture and equipment shall be of sufficient quantity, variety, and quality to meet individual needs.

(12) Exits: There shall be at least two means of exit on each level of the foster and proctor home.

R501-12-8. Safety.

(1) Foster and Proctor families shall conduct fire drills at least quarterly and provide documentation to the Office of Licensing and Agency.

(2) Foster and proctor parents shall provide and document training to children regarding response to fire warnings and other instructions for life safety.

(3) The foster or proctor home shall have a telephone. Telephone numbers for emergency assistance shall be posted next to the telephone.

(4) The foster or proctor home shall have an adequately supplied first aid kit such as recommended by the American Red Cross.

(5) Foster and Proctor parents who have firearms, ammunition, or other weapons shall assure that they are inaccessible to children at all times. Firearms and ammunition that are stored together shall be kept securely locked in security vaults or locked cases, not in glass fronted display cases. Firearms that are stored in display cases shall be rendered inoperable with trigger locks, bolts removed or other disabling methods. Ammunition for those firearms shall be kept securely locked in a separate location. This does not restrict constitutional or statutory rights regarding concealed weapons permits, pursuant to UCA 53-5-701 et seq.

(6) Foster and Proctor parents shall not provide a weapon to a minor or permit a minor to possess a weapon in violation of Sections 76-10-509 through 76-10-509.7.

(a) The Office shall identify whether a foster or proctor parent possesses or uses a firearm or other weapon and shall provide this information to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services and the Division of Children and Family Services for use in accordance with R512-302-4 and Section 63-46b-2.1.

(7) Foster and Proctor parents who have alcoholic beverages in their home shall assure that the beverages are kept inaccessible to children at all times.

(8) There shall be locked storage for hazardous chemicals

and materials.

R501-12-9. Emergency Plans.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall have a written plan of action for emergencies and disaster to include the following:

(a) evacuation with a pre-arranged site for relocation,

(b) transportation and relocation of children when necessary,

(c) supervision of children after evacuation or relocation, and

(d) notification of appropriate authorities.

(2) Foster and Proctor parents shall have a written plan for medical emergencies, including arrangements for medical transportation, treatment and care.

(3) Foster or Proctor parents shall immediately report any serious illness, injury or death of a foster or proctor child to the appropriate Division or Agency and the Office of Licensing.

R501-12-10. Infectious Disease.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall contact their local health department for assistance in preventing or controlling infectious and communicable diseases in the home. In the event of an infectious or communicable disease outbreak, foster and proctor parents shall follow specific instructions given by the local health department.

R501-12-11. Medication.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall administer prescribed medication, according to the written directions of a licensed physician. Medicine shall only be given to the child for whom it was prescribed.

(2) Medication shall not be discontinued without the approval of the licensed physician, side effects shall be reported to the licensed physician.

(3) Non-prescriptive medications may be administered by foster or proctor parents according to manufacturer's instructions.

(4) Medications shall not be administered by the foster or proctor child.

(5) Medication shall not be used for behavior management or restraint unless prescribed by a licensed physician with notification to the Division or Agency worker.

(6) There shall be locked storage for medication.

R501-12-12. Transportation.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall provide transportation. In case of an emergency a means of transportation shall be arranged by the foster or proctor parents.

(2) Drivers of vehicles shall have a valid Utah Drivers License and follow safety requirements of the State.

(3) Transportation shall be provided in an enclosed vehicle which has been safety inspected and equipped with seatbelts and an appropriate restraint for infants and young children.

(4) An emergency telephone number shall be in the vehicle used to transport children.

(5) Each vehicle shall be equipped with an adequately supplied first aid kit such as recommended by the American Red Cross.

R501-12-13. Behavior Management.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall provide supervision at all times.

(2) Foster and Proctor parents shall not use, nor permit the use of corporal punishment, physical or chemical restraint, infliction of bodily harm or discomfort, deprivation of meals, rest or visits with family, humiliating or frightening methods to control the actions of children.

(3) The foster or proctor parents' methods of discipline shall be constructive. In exercising discipline, the child's age, emotional make-up, intelligence and past experiences shall be considered.

(4) Passive restraint shall be used only in behaviorally related situations as a temporary means of physical containment to protect the child, other persons, or property from harm. Passive restraint shall not be associated with punishment in any way.

(5) Foster and Proctor parents shall inform the Division or Agency worker of any extreme or repeated behavioral problems of a child placed in the foster or proctor home.

R501-12-14. Child's Rights in Foster and Proctor Care.

(1) The foster and proctor parent shall adhere to the following:

(a) allow the child to eat meals with the family, and to eat the same food as the family unless the child has a special prescribed diet,

(b) allow the child to participate in family activities,

(c) protect privacy of information,

(d) not make copies of the child's records,

(e) explain the child's responsibilities, including household tasks, privileges, and rules of conduct,

(f) not allow discrimination,

(g) treat the child with dignity,

(h) allow the child to communicate with family, attorney, physician, clergyman, and others, except where documented otherwise,

(i) follow visitation rights as provided by DHS or Agency worker,

(j) allow the child to send and receive mail providing that security and general health and safety requirements are met, foster or proctor parents may only censor or monitor a foster or proctor child's mail or phone calls by court order,

(k) provide for personal needs and clothing allowance, and

(l) respect the child's religious and cultural practices.

R501-12-15. Record Keeping.

(1) Foster and Proctor parents shall maintain the following:

(a) current license certificate,

(b) copy of each contract with DHS,

(c) record of money provided to each foster or proctor child,

(d) record of expenditures for each foster or proctor child, and

(e) documentation of special need payments on behalf of the foster or proctor child.

(2) The Office of Licensing and Agency staff shall maintain a separate record for each child foster or proctor care home or Agency.

KEY: licensing, human services, foster care
September 9, 2004 62A-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation November 15, 2002

R512. Human Services, Child and Family Services.
R512-302. Out of Home Services, Responsibilities Pertaining to an Out of Home Caregiver.
R512-302-1. Purpose and Authority.

A. The purposes of this rule are to clarify:

1. Qualification, selection, payment criteria, and roles and responsibilities of a caregiver while a child is receiving out of home services, and

2. Roles and responsibilities of the Division to a caregiver for a child receiving out of home services in accordance with R512-300.

B. Sections 62A-4a-105 and 62A-4a-106 authorize the Division to provide out-of-home services and 42 USC Section 472 authorizes federal foster care. 42 USC Section 472 (2000), and 45 CFR Parts 1355 and 1356 (2000) are incorporated by reference.

R512-302-2. Definitions.

In addition to definitions in Section R512-300-2, the following terms are defined for the purposes of this rule:

A. Caregiver means a licensed resource family, also known as a licensed foster family, and may also include a licensed kin provider. Caregiver does not include a group home or residential facility that provides out of home services under contract with the Division.

B. Cohabiting means residing with another person and being involved in a sexual relationship.

C. Involved in a sexual relationship means any sexual activity and conduct between persons.

D. Out of Home Services means those services described in Rule R512-300.

E. Residing means living in the same household on an uninterrupted or an intermittent basis.

R512-302-3. Qualifying as a Caregiver for a Child Receiving Out of Home Services.

A. An individual or couple shall be licensed by the Office of Licensing as provided in Rule R501-12 to qualify as a caregiver for a child receiving out of home services. After initial licensure, the caregiver shall take all steps necessary for timely licensure renewal to ensure that the license does not lapse.

B. The Division or contract provider shall provide pre-service training required in Section R501-12-5 after the provider has held an initial consultation with the individual or couple to clearly delineate duties of caregivers.

C. The curriculum for pre-service and in-service training shall be developed by the contract provider and approved by the Division according to the Division's contract with the provider.

D. The Division or contract provider shall verify in writing a caregiver's completion of training required for licensure as provided in Section R501-12-5.

E. The Division or contract provider shall also verify in writing a caregiver's completion of supplemental training required for serving children with more difficult needs.

F. Once a licensed is issued, the caregiver's name and identifying information may be shared with the court, assistant attorney general, guardian ad litem, foster parent training contract provider, resource family cluster group, foster parent associations, the Department of Health, the Foster Care Citizen Review Board, and the child's primary health care providers.

R512-302-4. Selection of a Caregiver for a Child Receiving Out of Home Services.

(1) A caregiver shall have the experience, personal characteristics, temperament, and training necessary to work with a child and the child's family to be approved and selected to provide out of home services.

(2) An out-of-home caregiver shall be selected according to the caregiver's skills and abilities to meet a child's individual needs and, when appropriate, an ability to support both parents in reunification efforts and to consider serving as a permanent home for the child if reunification is not achieved. When dictated by a child's level of care needs, the Division may require one parent to be available in the home at all times.

(3) An out-of-home caregiver shall be selected according to the caregiver's compatibility with the minor, as determined by the agency exercising its professional judgment. The best interest of the child shall be the agency's primary consideration when making a placement decision.

(a) The agency may consider the out-of-home caregiver's possession or use of a firearm or other weapon, espoused religious beliefs, or choice to school the minor outside the public education system in accordance with Section 63-46b-2.1.

(b) The agency may consider the child's sex, age, behavior, and the composition of the foster family.

(4) A child in agency custody shall be placed with an out of home caregiver who is fully licensed as provided in Rule R501-12. A child may be placed in a home that is conditionally licensed only if the out of home caregiver is a kinship placement.

(5) An out of home caregiver shall be given necessary information to make an informed decision about accepting responsibility to care for a child. The worker shall obtain all available necessary information about the child's permanency plan, family visitation plans, and needs such as medical, educational, mental health, social, behavioral, and emotional needs, for consideration by the caregiver.

(6) If the court has not given custody to a non-custodial parent or kin provider, to provide safety and maintain family ties, the child shall be placed in the least restrictive placement that meets the child's special needs and is in the child's best interests, according to the following priorities:

(a) With siblings.

(b) In the home of licensed kin.

(c) With a licensed caregiver, group, or residential provider within reasonable proximity to the child's family and community, if the goal is reunification.

(d) With a licensed caregiver, group, or residential provider not in reasonable proximity to the child's family and community.

(7) If a child is reentering custody of the Division, the child's former out of home caregiver shall be given preference as provided in Section 62A-4a-206.1.

(8) A child's placement shall not be denied or delayed on the basis of race, color, or national origin of the out of home caregiver or the child involved.

(9) Selection of a out of home caregiver for an Indian child shall be made in compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 USC Section 1915, which is incorporated by reference.

R512-302-5. Division Roles and Responsibilities to a Caregiver for a Child Receiving Out of Home Services.

A. The Division shall actively seek the involvement of the caregiver in the child and family team process, including participation in the child and family team, completing an assessment, and developing the child and family plan as described in Section R512-300-4.

B. The child and family plan shall include steps for monitoring the placement and a plan for worker visitation and supports to the out of home caregiver for a child placed in Utah or out of state.

C. In accordance with Section 62A-4a-205, additional weight and attention shall be given to the input of the child's caregiver in plan development.

D. The caregiver shall be provided a copy of the completed child and family plan.

E. The caregiver has a right to reasonable notice and may

participate in court and administrative reviews for the child in accordance with 42 USC Section 475(5) and Sections 78-3a-309 and 78-3a-314.

F. The Division shall provide support to the caregiver to ensure that the child's needs are met, and to prevent unnecessary placement disruption.

G. Options for temporary relief may include paid respite, non-paid respite, childcare, and babysitting.

H. The worker shall provide the caregiver with a portable, permanent record that provides available educational, social, and medical history information for the child and that preserves vital information about the child's life events and activities while receiving out of home services.

R512-302-6. Roles and Responsibilities of a Caregiver of a Child Receiving Out of Home Services.

A. An out of home caregiver shall be responsible to provide daily care, supervision, protection and experiences that enhance the child's development as provided in a written agreement entered into with the Division and the child and family plan.

B. The caregiver shall be responsible to:

1. Participate in the child and family team process.

2. Provide input into the assessment and child and family plan development process.

3. Complete goals and objectives of the plan relevant to the caregiver.

4. Promptly communicate with the worker the child's progress and concerns and progress in completing the plan or regarding problems in meeting specified goals or objectives in advance of proposed completion time frames. Support and assist with parental visitation

C. The caregiver shall document individualized services provided for the child, when required, such as skills development or transportation.

D. The caregiver shall maintain and update the child's portable, permanent record to preserve vital information about the child's life events, activities, health, social, and educational history while receiving out of home services. The caregiver shall share relevant health and educational information during visits with appropriate health care and educational providers to ensure continuity of care for the child.

R512-302-7. Payment Criteria for a Caregiver of a Child Receiving Out of Home Services.

A. An out of home caregiver shall receive payments according to the rate established for the child's need level, not upon the highest level of service the caregiver has been trained to provide.

B. The daily rate for the monthly foster care maintenance payment provides for the child's board and room, care and supervision, basic clothing and personal incidentals, and may also include a supplemental daily payment based upon a child's medical need or to assist with care of a youth's child while residing with the youth in an out of home placement. Foster care maintenance may also include periodic one-time payments for special needs such an initial clothing allowance, additional needs for a baby, additional clothing, gifts, lessons or equipment, recreation, non-tuition school expenses, and other needs recommended by the child and family team and approved by the Division.

C. A caregiver may also be reimbursed for transporting a foster child for visitation with a parent or siblings, to participate in case activities such as child and family team meetings and reviews, and for transporting the child to activities beyond those normally required for a family. The caregiver must document all mileage on a form provided by the Division.

D. The caregiver shall submit required documentation to receive payments for care or reimbursement for costs.

R512-302-8. Child Abuse Reporting and Investigation of a Caregiver Providing Out of Home Services.

A. Investigation of any report or allegation of abuse or neglect of a child that allegedly occurs while the child is living with an out of home caregiver shall be investigated by a contract agency or law enforcement as provided in Section 62A-4a-202.5.

R512-302-9. Removal of a Child from a Caregiver Providing Out of Home Services.

A. Removal of a child from a caregiver shall occur as provided in Section 62A-4a-206 and Rule R512-31.

R512-302-10. Cohabitation Not Permitted for Foster Parents.

A. foster parent or foster parents must complete a declaration of compliance with Section 78-30-9(3)(a and b) that they are not cohabiting with another person in a sexual relationship. Beginning May 1, 2000, the division gives priority for foster care placements to families in which both a man and a woman are legally married or valid proof that a court or administrative order has established a valid common law marriage, Section 30-1-4.5. An individual who is not cohabiting may also be a foster parent if the Region Director determines it is in the best interest of the child. Legally married couples and individuals who are not cohabiting and are blood relatives of the child in the divisions' custody may be foster parents pursuant to Section 78-3a-307(5).

KEY: child welfare
September 9, 2004 **62A-4a-105**

R512. Human Services, Child and Family Services.
R512-306. Independent Living Services, Education and Training Voucher Program.
R512-306-1. Purpose and Authority.

1) The Education and Training Voucher Program (ETV) assists foster individual's make the transition to self-sufficiency in adulthood. The Education and Training Voucher Program provides the financial resources for postsecondary education and vocational training necessary to obtain employment or to support the individual's employment goals.

2) The Education and Training Voucher Program is authorized by Pub. L. No. 107-133, which is incorporated by reference. 20 USC 1087kk and 20 USC 108711 (2001) are also incorporated by reference.

R512-306-2. Definitions.

1) The following terms are defined for the purposes of this rule:

a) Institution of higher education means a school that:

i. Awards a bachelor's degree or not less than a two-year program that provides credit towards a degree, or

ii. Provides not less than one year of training towards gainful employment, or

iii. Is a vocational program that provides training for gainful employment and has been in existence for at least two years, and that also meets all of the following:

iv. Admits as regular students only persons with a high school diploma or equivalent; or who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance (Section 53A-11-101 and 53A-11-102).

v. Public or non-profit facility.

vi. Accredited or pre-accredited by a recognized accrediting agency that the Secretary of Education determines to be reliable and is authorized to operate in the state.

b) Satisfactory progress means maintaining at least a C grade average or 2.0 on a 4.0 scale on a cumulative basis or equivalent passing status as determined by the educational institution.

c) GED means General Education Development.

d) Division means Division of Child and Family Services.

e) Foster care means individual in the custody of the Department of Human Services/Division of Child and Family Services and/or Indian Tribes.

f) Full-time as defined by the educational institution.

R512-306-3. Scope of Program.

1) To be eligible for the Education and Training Voucher Program, an individual must meet all of the following requirements:

a) An individual in foster care who has not yet attained 21 years of age, or

b) An individual no longer in foster care who attained 18 years of age while in foster care and who has not yet attained 21 years of age, or

c) An individual adopted from foster care after attaining 16 years of age and who has not yet attained 21 years of age.

d) Have graduated from high school or earned a GED;

e) Have an individual educational assessment and individual education plan completed by DCFS or their designee;

f) Submit a completed application for the Education and Training Voucher Program;

g) Be accepted to a qualified college, university, or vocational program;

h) Apply for and accept available financial aid from other sources before obtaining funding from the Education and Training Voucher Program;

i) Enroll as a full-time student in the college, university or vocational program; and

j) Maintain a 2.0 cumulative grade point average on a 4.0 scale or equivalent as determined by the educational institution.

2) The application and attachments will be reviewed and approved by regional independent living program staff or their designee. Individuals meeting all requirements will be accepted for program participation when available ETV funding for this purpose permits. If demand exceeds available funding, the Division may establish a waiting list for funding or may approve applications for lesser amounts of funding. The individual will receive written notice of approval or denial of the application. If denied or terminated, a written reason for denial will be provided and will include instructions about how to appeal the decision.

3) Individual may participate in the Employment and Training Voucher Program until the completion of the degree or vocational program or age 21, with one exception. If enrolled in the ETV program on the date age 21 is attained, the individual may continue in the program until age 23 as long as the individual is attending an accredited or pre-accredited college, university, or vocational program full-time, is making satisfactory progress, and funding continues to be available.

4) The individual must provide ongoing documentation of full-time enrollment, satisfactory progress as detailed in the individual education plan, additional requests for funding, and any changes in total costs for attendance or other financial aid to the Division in order to continue receiving benefits under the program.

5) A individual under age 21 who has previously been denied acceptance to the program or who lost eligibility for the program due to not making satisfactory progress or not attending full-time may reapply for the program.

6) If an application for benefits under the Education and Training Vouches program is denied, the applicant will have the right to appeal the decision through an administrative hearing in accordance with Section 63-46b-3 et seq.

7) An individual may receive vouchers up to a maximum amount of $5,000 per year through the Education and Training Voucher Program.

a) In accordance with 20 USC 1087kk, the total amount awarded may not exceed the total cost of attendance, as described in R512-306-4, minus expected contributions from the individual's family and minus estimated financial assistance from other State or Federal grants or programs.

b) In accordance with 42 USC 677(i)(5), the amount of benefits received through the Education and Training Voucher Program may be disregarded in determining a individual's eligibility for, or amount of, any other Federal or Federally supported assistance.

c) Awards are subject to the availability of Division ETV funds appropriated for this program.

R512-306-4. Cost of Attendance.

1) The cost of attendance, is authorized in 20 USC 1087ll.

KEY: foster care, independent living
September 22, 2004 62A-4a-105

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-67. Proxy Solicitations and Consent and Authorization of Stockholders of Domestic Stock Insurers.
R590-67-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-201(3) which authorizes rules to implement the Insurance Code.

R590-67-2. Application of Rule.

This rule is applicable to all domestic stock insurers having 100 or more stockholders: provided, however, that this rule may not apply to any insurer if 95% or more of its stock is owned or controlled by a parent or an affiliated insurer and the remaining shares are held by fewer than 500 stockholders. A domestic stock insurer which files with the Securities and Exchange Commission forms of proxies, consents and authorizations complying with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-14 of the Securities and Exchange Commission shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule.

R590-67-3. Proxies, Consents and Authorizations.

No domestic stock insurer, or any director, office or employee of the insurer subject to Section 2, or any other person, may solicit, or permit the use of his name to solicit, by mail or otherwise, any proxy, consent or authorization of any stock of the insurer in contravention of this rule. The following documents are available from the Insurance Department:

A. "Proxy Form A", entitled "Information Required in Proxy Statement,"

B. "Proxy Form B", entitled "Information To Be Included in Statement Filed by or on Behalf of a Participant, Other Than the Insurer, In a Proxy Solicitation in an Election Contest."

R590-67-4. Disclosure of Equivalent Information.

Unless proxies, consents or authorizations of a stock of a domestic insurer subject to Section 3 of this rule are solicited by or on behalf of the management of the insurer from the holders of record of stock of the insurer in accordance with this rule and its schedules prior to any annual or other meeting, the insurer shall, in accordance with this rule or other rule, or both, as the commissioner may adopt, file with the commissioner and transmit to all stockholders of record, information substantially equivalent to the information which would be required to be transmitted if a solicitation were made.

R590-67-5. Definitions.

A. The definitions and instructions set out in Schedule SIS, as promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, shall be applicable for purposes of this rule.

B. The terms "solicit" and "solicitation" for purposes of this rule shall include:

1. any request for a proxy, whether or not accompanied by or included in a form of proxy; or

2. any request to execute or not to execute, or to revoke, a proxy; or

3. the furnishing of a proxy or other communication to stockholders under circumstances reasonably calculated to result in the procurement, withholding or revocation of a proxy.

C. The terms "solicit" and "solicitation" may not include:

1. any solicitation by a person of a stock of which he is the beneficial owner;

2. action by a broker or other person in respect to stock carried in his name or in the name of his nominee in forwarding to the beneficial owner of the stock soliciting material received from the company, or impartially instructing the beneficial owner to forward a proxy to the person, if any, to whom the beneficial owner desires to give a proxy, or impartially requesting instructions from the beneficial owner with respect to the authority to be conferred by the proxy and stating that a proxy will be given if the instructions are received by a certain date; and

3. the furnishing of a form of proxy to a stockholder upon the unsolicited request of the stockholder, or the performance by any person of ministerial acts on behalf of a person soliciting a proxy.

R590-67-6. Information to be Furnished to Stockholders.

A. No solicitation subject to this rule may be made unless each person solicited is concurrently furnished or has previously been furnished with a written proxy statement containing the information specified in Proxy Form.

B. If the solicitation is made on behalf of the management of the insurer and relates to an annual meeting of stockholders at which directors are to be elected, each proxy statement furnished pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall be accompanied or preceded by an annual report, in preliminary or final form, to the stockholders containing the financial statements for the last fiscal year as are referred to in Schedule SIS under the heading "Financial Reporting to Stockholders." Subject to the foregoing requirements with respect to financial statements, the annual report to stockholders may be in any form deemed suitable by the management.

C. Two copies of each report sent to the stockholders pursuant to this section shall be mailed to the commissioner not later than the date on which the report is first sent or given to stockholder or the date on which preliminary copies of solicitation material are filed with the commissioner pursuant to Subsection A of Section 8, whichever date is later.

R590-67-7. Requirements as to Proxy.

A. The form of proxy:

1. shall indicate in boldface type whether or not the proxy is solicited on behalf of the management;

2. shall provide a specifically designated blank space for dating the proxy; and

3. shall identify clearly and impartially each matter or group of related matters intended to be acted upon, whether proposed by the management, or stockholders.

No reference need be made to proposals as to which discretionary authority is conferred pursuant to Subsection C of this section.

B. Means shall be provided in the proxy for the person solicited to specify by ballot a choice between approval or disapproval of each matter or group of related matters referred to in the proxy, other than elections to office. A proxy may confer discretionary authority with respect to matters where a choice is not so specified if the form of proxy states in boldface type how it is intended to vote the shares or authorization represented by the proxy in each case.

C. A proxy may confer discretionary authority with respect to other matters which may come before the meeting, provided the persons on whose behalf the solicitation is made are not aware a reasonable time prior to the time the solicitation is made that any other matters are to be presented for action at the meeting and provided further that a specific statement to that effect is made in the proxy statement or in the form of proxy.

D. No proxy may confer authority:

1. to vote for the election of any person to any office for which a bona fide nominee is not named in the proxy statement; or

2. to vote at any annual meeting other than the next annual meeting, or any adjournment of the annual meeting, to be held after the date on which the proxy statement and form of proxy are first sent or given to stockholders.

E. The proxy statement or form of proxy shall provide, subject to reasonable specified conditions, that the proxy will be voted and that where the person solicited specifies by means of ballot provided pursuant to Subsection B of this section, a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, the vote will

be in accordance with the specifications so made.

F. The information included in the proxy statement shall be clearly presented and the statements made shall be divided into groups according to subject matter with appropriate headings. All printed proxy statements shall be clearly and legibly presented.

R590-67-8. Material Required to be Filed.

A. Two preliminary copies of the proxy statement and form of proxy and any other soliciting material to be furnished to stockholders concurrently shall be filed with the commissioner at least ten days prior to the date definitive copies of the material are first sent or given to stockholders, or the shorter period prior to that date as the commissioner may authorize upon a showing of good cause.

B. Two preliminary copies of any additional soliciting material relating to the same meeting or subject matter to be furnished to stockholders subsequent to the proxy statements shall be filed with the commissioner at least two days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, prior to the date copies of this material are first sent or given to stockholders or a shorter period prior to the date the commissioner may authorize upon a showing of good cause.

C. Two definitive copies of the proxy statement, form of proxy and all other soliciting material, in the form in which this material is furnished to stockholders, shall be filed with, or mailed for filing to, the commissioner not later than the date the material is first sent or given to the stockholders.

D. Where any proxy statement, form of proxy or other material filed pursuant to these rules is amended or revised, two of the copies shall be marked to clearly show the changes.

E. Copies of replies to inquiries from stockholders requesting further information and copies of communications, which do no more than request that forms of proxy solicited be signed and returned, need not be filed pursuant to this section.

F. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A and B of this section and of Subsection E of Section 11, copies of soliciting material in the form of speeches, press releases and radio or television scripts may, but need not, be filed with the commissioner prior to use or publication. Definitive copies shall be filed with or mailed for filing to the commissioner as required by Subsection C of this section, not later than the date the material issued or published. The provisions of Subsections A and B of this section and Subsection E of Section 11 shall apply to any reprints or reproductions of all or any part of the material.

R590-67-9. False or Misleading Statements.

No solicitation subject to this rule shall be made by means of any proxy statement, form of proxy, notice of meeting, or other communication, written or oral, containing any statement which at the time and in the light of the circumstances under which it is made, is false or misleading with respect to any material fact, or which omits to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements in the solicitation not false or misleading or necessary to correct any statement in any earlier communication with respect to the solicitation of a proxy for the same meeting or subject matter which has become false or misleading.

R590-67-10. Prohibition of Certain Solicitations.

No person making a solicitation which is subject to this rule may solicit any undated or postdated proxy or any proxy which provides that it shall be deemed to be dated as of any date subsequent to the date on which it is signed by the stockholder.

R590-67-11. Special Provisions Applicable to Election Contests.

A. Applicability. This section shall apply to any solicitation to this rule by any person or group for the purpose of opposing a solicitation subject to this rule by any other person or group with respect to the election or removal of directors at any annual or special meeting of stockholders.

B. Participant or Participant in a Solicitation.

1. For purposes of this section the term "participant" and "participant in a solicitation" include:

(a) the insurer;

(b) any director of the insurer, and any nominee for whose election as a director proxies are solicited; and

(c) any other person, acting alone or with one or more other persons, committees or groups, in organizing, directing or financing the solicitation.

2. For the purposes of this section the terms "participant" and "participant in a solicitation" do not include:

(a) a bank, broker or dealer who, in the ordinary course of business, lends money or executes orders for the purchase or sale of stock and who is not otherwise a participant;

(b) any person or organization retained or employed by a participant to solicit stockholders or any person who merely transmits proxy soliciting material or performs ministerial or clerical duties;

(c) any person employed in the capacity of attorney, accountant, or advertising, public relations or financial adviser, and whose activities are limited to the performance of his duties in the course of employment;

(d) any person regularly employed as an officer or employee of the insurer or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates whose is not otherwise a participant; or

(e) any officer or director of, or any person regularly employed by any other participant, if the officer, director, or employee is not otherwise a participant.

C. Filing of Information Required by Proxy Form.

1. No solicitation subject to this section may be made by any person other than the management of an insurer unless at least five business days prior to, or a shorter period as the commissioner may authorize upon showing of good cause, there has been filed with the commissioner, by or on behalf of each participant in the solicitation, a statement in duplicate containing the information specified by Proxy Form and a copy of any material proposed to be distributed to stockholders in furtherance of the solicitation. Where preliminary copies of any materials are filed, distribution to stockholders should be deferred until the commissioner's comments have been received and complied with.

2. Within five business days after a solicitation subject to this section is made by the management of an insurer, or longer period as the commissioner may authorize upon a showing of good cause, there shall be filed with the commissioner by or on behalf of each participant in the solicitation, other than the insurer, and by or on behalf of each management nominee for director, a statement in duplicate containing the information specified by Proxy Form.

3. If any solicitation on behalf of management or any other person has been made, or if proxy material is ready for distribution, prior to a solicitation subject to this section in opposition to it, a statement in duplicate containing the information specified in Proxy Form shall be filed with the commissioner by or on behalf of each participant in the prior solicitation, other than the insurer, as soon as reasonably practicable after the commencement of the solicitation in opposition to it.

4. If, subsequent to the filing of the statements required by Subsections A, B, and C of this section, additional persons become participants in a solicitation subject to this rule, there shall be filed with the commissioner, by or on behalf of each person, a statement in duplicate containing the information specified by Proxy Form, within three business days after the person becomes a participant, or the longer period as the

Department may authorize upon a showing of good cause.

5. If any material change occurs in the facts reported in any statement filed by or on behalf of any participant, an appropriate amendment to the statement shall be filed promptly with the commissioner.

6. Each statement and amendment filed pursuant to this paragraph shall be part of the public files of the commissioner.

D. Solicitations Prior to Furnishing Required Written Proxy Statement.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of Section 6, a solicitation subject to this section may be made prior to furnishing stockholders a written proxy statement containing the information specified in Proxy Form with respect to the solicitation, provided that:

1. the statements required by Subsection C of this section are filed by or on behalf of each participant in the solicitation;

2. no form of proxy is furnished to stockholders prior to the time the written proxy statement required by Subsection A of Section 6 is furnished to the persons provided that Subsection B of this section may not apply where a proxy statement then meeting the requirements of Proxy Form has been furnished to stockholders;

3. the information specified in Subsection 2 and 3 of C of this section, of the statements required by Subsection C of this section to be filed by each participant, or an appropriate summary of it, are included in each communication sent or given to stockholders in connection with the solicitation; and

4. a written proxy statement containing the information specified in Proxy Form with respect to a solicitation is sent or given stockholders at the earliest practicable date.

E. Solicitations Prior to Furnishing Required Written Proxy Statement - Filing Requirements.

Two copies of any soliciting material proposed to be sent or given to stockholders prior to the furnishing of the written proxy statement required by Subsection A of Section 6 shall be filed with the commissioner in preliminary form at least five business days prior to the date definitive copies of the material are first sent or given to the persons, or shorter period as the commissioner may authorize upon a showing of good cause.

F. Application of This Section to Report.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections B and C of Section 6, two copies of any portion of the report referred to in subsection two of section five which comments upon or refers to any solicitation subject to this section, or to any participant in any solicitation subject to this section, or to any participant in any solicitation, other than the solicitation by the management, shall be filed with the commissioner in preliminary form at least five business days prior to the date copies of the report are first sent or given to stockholders.

R590-67-12. Separability.

If any provision of this rule or the application of it to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances may not be affected.

KEY: insurance law
1989 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2004

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-76. Health Maintenance Organizations and Limited Health Plans.
R590-76-1. Authority.

This rule is issued pursuant to the authority set forth in Title 31A, Chapter 8, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) and Limited Health Plans.

R590-76-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to implement Chapter 8 of Title 31A to assure the availability, accessibility and quality of services provided by HMOs and to provide reasonable standards for terms and provisions contained in HMO group and individual contracts and evidences of coverage.

R590-76-3. Applicability and Scope.

This rule applies to all organizations defined in 31A-8-101(8). In the event of conflict between the provisions of this regulation and the provisions of any other regulation issued by the commissioner, the provisions of this regulation shall be controlling. This rule also applies to all HMO contracts covering individuals and groups issued or renewed and effective on or after January 1, 2003.

R590-76-4. HMO Definitions.

A group or individual contract and evidence of coverage delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state by an HMO required to obtain a certificate of authority in this state shall contain definitions respecting the matters set forth below. The definitions shall comply with the requirements of this section. Definitions other than those set forth in this regulation may be used as appropriate providing that they do not contradict these requirements. As used in this regulation and as used in the group or individual contract and evidence of coverage:

(1) "Coinsurance" is the enrollee's cost-sharing amount expressed as a percentage of covered charges.

(2) "Copayment" means, other than coinsurance, the amount an enrollee must pay in order to receive a specific service that is not fully prepaid.

(3) "Deductible" means the amount an enrollee is responsible to pay out-of-pocket before the HMO begins to pay the costs or provide the services associated with treatment.

(4) "Directors" mean the executive director of Department of Health or his authorized representative, and the director of the Health Division of the Utah Insurance Department.

(5) "Eligible dependent" means any member of an enrollee's family who meets the eligibility requirements set forth in the contract.

(6) "Emergency care services" means services for an emergency medical condition as defined in 31A-22-627(3).

(a) Within the service area, emergency care services shall include covered health care services from non-affiliated providers only when delay in receiving care from the HMO could reasonably be expected to cause severe jeopardy to the enrollee's condition.

(b) Outside the service area, emergency care services include medically necessary health care services that are immediately required because of unforeseen illness or injury while the enrollee is outside the geographical limits of the HMO's service area.

(7) "Evidence of coverage" means a certificate or a statement of the essential features and services of the HMO coverage that is given to the subscriber by the HMO or by the group contract holder.

(8) "Facility" means an institution providing health care services or a health care setting, including but not limited to hospitals and other licensed inpatient centers, ambulatory surgical or treatment centers, skilled nursing centers, residential treatment centers, diagnostic, laboratory and imaging centers, and rehabilitation and other therapeutic health settings which operate within their specific licensures requirements.

(9) "Grievance" means a written complaint submitted in accordance with the HMO's formal grievance procedure by or on behalf of the enrollee regarding any aspect of the HMO relative to the enrollee.

(10) "Group contract" means a contract for health care services by which its terms limit eligibility to enrollees of a specified group.

(11) "Group contract holder" means the person to which a group contract has been issued.

(12) "Individual contract" means a contract for health care services issued to and covering an individual. The individual contract may include coverage for dependents of the subscriber.

(13) "Medical necessity" or "medically necessary" means:

(a) Health care services or products that a prudent health care professional would provide to a patient for the purpose of preventing, diagnosing or treating an illness, injury, disease or its symptoms in a manner that is:

(i) in accordance with generally accepted standards of medical practice in the United States;

(ii) clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site, and duration;

(iii) not primarily for the convenience of the patient, physician, or other health care provider; and

(iv) covered under the contract; and

(b) when a medical question-of-fact exists medical necessity shall include the most appropriate available supply or level of service for the individual in question, considering potential benefits and harms to the individual, and known to be effective.

(i) For interventions not yet in widespread use, the effectiveness shall be based on scientific evidence.

(ii) For established interventions, the effectiveness shall be based on:

(a) scientific evidence;

(b) professional standards; and

(c) expert opinion.

(14) "Out-of-area services" means the health care services that an HMO covers when its enrollees are outside of the service area.

(15) "Physician" means a duly licensed doctor of medicine or osteopathy practicing within the scope of the license.

(16) "Primary care physician" means a physician who supervises, coordinates, and provides initial and basic care to enrollees, and who initiates their referral for specialist care and maintains continuity of patient care.

(17) "Scientific evidence" means:

(a) scientific studies published in or accepted for publication by medical journals that meet nationally recognized requirements for scientific manuscripts and that submit most of their published articles for review by experts who are not part of the editorial staff; or

(b) findings, studies or research conducted by or under the auspices of federal government agencies and nationally recognized federal research institutes.

(c) Scientific evidence shall not include published peer-reviewed literature sponsored to a significant extent by a pharmaceutical manufacturing company or medical device manufacturer or a single study without other supportable studies.

(18) "Service area" means the geographical area within a 40-mile radius of the HMO's health care facility.

(19) "Subscriber" means an individual whose employment or other status, except family dependency, is the basis for eligibility for enrollment in the HMO, or in the case of an individual contract, the person in whose name the contract is issued.

R590-76-5. Requirements for HMO Contracts and Evidence of Coverage.

(1)(a) Individual contracts. Each subscriber shall be entitled to receive an individual contract and evidence of coverage in a form that has been filed with the commissioner.

(b) Group contracts. Each group contract holder shall be entitled to receive a group contract that has been filed with the commissioner.

(c) Group contracts, individual contracts and evidences of coverage shall be delivered or issued for delivery to subscribers or group contract holders within a reasonable time after enrollment, but not more than 30 days from the later of the effective date of coverage or the date on which the HMO is notified of enrollment.

(2) HMO information. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain the name, address and telephone number of the HMO, and where and in what manner information is available as to how services may be obtained. A telephone number within the service area for calls, without charge to members, to the HMO's administrative office shall be made available and disseminated to enrollees to adequately provide telephone access for enrollee services, problems or questions. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage may indicate the manner in which the number will be disseminated rather than list the number itself.

(3) Eligibility requirements. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain eligibility requirements indicating the conditions that shall be met to enroll. The forms shall include a clear statement regarding coverage of dependents and newborn children.

(4) Benefits and services within the service area. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain a specific description of benefits and services available within the service area.

(5) Emergency care benefits and services. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain a specific description of benefits and services available for emergencies 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including disclosure of any restrictions on emergency care services. No group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall limit the coverage of emergency services within the service area to affiliated providers only.

(6) Out-of-area benefits and services. Other than emergency care, if benefits and services are covered outside the service area, a group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain a specific description of that coverage.

(7) Copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain a description of any copayments, coinsurance, or deductibles that must be paid by enrollees.

(8) Limitations and exclusions. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain a description of any limitations or exclusions on the services or benefits, including any limitations or exclusions due to preexisting conditions or waiting periods.

(9) Claims procedures. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain procedures for filing claims that include:

(a) any required notice to the HMO;

(b) any required claim forms, including how, when and where to obtain them;

(c) any requirements for filing proper proofs of loss;

(d) any time limit of payment of claims;

(e) notice of any provisions for resolving disputed claims, including arbitration; and

(f) a statement of restrictions, if any, on assignment of sums payable to the enrollee by the HMO.

(10) Enrollee grievance procedures and arbitration. In compliance with R590-76-8(4), the group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain a description of the HMO's method for resolving enrollee grievances, including procedures to be followed by the enrollee in the event any dispute arises under the contract, including any provisions for arbitration.

(11) Extension and conversion of coverage. A group contract, and evidence of coverage shall contain a conversion provision which provides each enrollee the right to a conversion policy and/or extend coverage to a contract as set forth in Chapter 22 of Title 31A, Part VII.

(12) Coordination of benefits. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage may contain a provision for coordination of benefits that shall be consistent with that applicable to other carriers in the jurisdiction. Any provisions or rules for coordination of benefits established by an HMO shall not relieve an HMO of its duty to provide or arrange for a covered health care service to an enrollee because the enrollee is entitled to coverage under any other contract, policy or plan, including coverage provided under government programs.

(13) Description of the service area. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain a description of the service area.

(14) Entire contract provision. The group or individual contract shall contain a statement that the contract, all applications and any amendments thereto shall constitute the entire agreement between the parties. No portion of the charter, bylaws or other document of the HMO shall be part of the contract unless set forth in full in the contract or attached to it. However, the evidence of coverage may be attached to and made a part of the group contract.

(15) Term of coverage. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain the time and date or occurrence upon which coverage takes effect, including any applicable waiting periods, or describe how the time and date or occurrence upon which coverage takes effect is determined. The contract and evidence of coverage shall also contain the time and date or occurrence upon which coverage will terminate.

(16) Cancellation or termination. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain the conditions upon which cancellation or termination may be effected by the HMO, the group contract holder or the subscriber.

(17) Renewal. The group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall contain the conditions for, and any restrictions upon, the subscriber's right to renewal.

(18) Reinstatement of group or individual contract holder. If an HMO permits reinstatement of a group or individual, the contract and evidence of coverage shall include any terms and conditions concerning reinstatement. The contract and evidence of coverage may state that all reinstatements are at the option of the HMO and that the HMO is not obligated to reinstate any terminated contract.

(19) Conformity with State Law. A group or individual contract and evidence of coverage delivered or issued for delivery in this state shall include a provision that states that any provision not in conformity with Chapter 8 of Title 31A, this regulation or any other applicable law or regulation in this state shall not be rendered invalid but shall be construed and applied as if it were in full compliance with the applicable laws and regulations of this state.

(20) Definitions. All definitions used in the group or individual contract and evidence of coverage shall be in alphabetical order.

R590-76-6. Unfair Discrimination.

An HMO shall not unfairly discriminate against an enrollee or applicant for enrollment on the basis of the age, sex, race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, religion, marital status or lawful occupation of an enrollee, or because of the frequency of

utilization of services by an enrollee. An HMO shall not expel or refuse to re-enroll any enrollee nor refuse to enroll individual members of a group on the basis of an individual's or enrollee's health status or health care needs, except for a policy which contains a lifetime policy maximum and such maximum has been reached. However, nothing shall prohibit an HMO from setting rates, establishing a schedule of charges in accordance with actuarially sound and appropriate data, or appropriately applying policy provisions in compliance with the Utah Insurance Code.

R590-76-7. HMO Services.

(1) Access to Care.

(a) An HMO shall establish and maintain adequate arrangements to provide health services for its enrollees, including:

(i) reasonable proximity to the business or personal residences of the enrollees so as not to result in unreasonable barriers to accessibility;

(ii) reasonable hours of operation and after-hours services;

(iii) emergency care services available and accessible within the service area 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; and

(iv) sufficient providers, personnel, administrators and support staff to assure that all services contracted for will be accessible to enrollees on an appropriate basis without delays detrimental to the health of enrollees.

(b) If a primary care physician is required in order to obtain covered services, an HMO shall make available to each enrollee a primary care physician and provide accessibility to medically necessary specialists through staffing, contracting or referral.

(c) An HMO shall have written procedures governing the availability of services utilized by enrollees, including at least the following:

(i) well-patient examinations and immunizations;

(ii) treatment of emergencies;

(iii) treatment of minor illness; and

(iv) treatment of chronic illnesses.

(2) Basic health care services. An HMO shall provide, or arrange for the provision of, as a minimum, basic health care services, which shall include the following:

(a) emergency care services;

(b) inpatient hospital services, meaning medically necessary hospital services including:

(i) room and board;

(ii) general nursing care;

(iii) special diets when medically necessary;

(iv) use of operating room and related facilities;

(v) use of intensive care units and services;

(vi) x-ray, laboratory and other diagnostic tests;

(vii) drugs, medications, biologicals;

(viii) anesthesia and oxygen services;

(ix) special nursing when medically necessary;

(x) physical therapy, radiation therapy and inhalation therapy;

(xi) administration of whole blood and blood plasma; and

(xii) short-term rehabilitation services;

(c) inpatient physician care services, meaning medically necessary health care services performed, prescribed, or supervised by physicians or other providers including diagnostic, therapeutic, medical, surgical, preventive, referral and consultative health care services;

(d) Outpatient medical services, meaning preventive and medically necessary health care services provided in a physician's office, a non-hospital-based health care facility or at a hospital. Outpatient medical services shall include:

(i) diagnostic services;

(ii) treatment services;

(iii) laboratory services;

(iv) x-ray services;

(v) referral services;

(vi) physical therapy, radiation therapy and inhalation therapy; and

(vii) preventive health services, which shall include at least a range of services for the diagnosis of infertility, well-child care from birth, periodic health evaluations for adults, screening to determine the need for vision and hearing correction, and pediatric and adult immunizations in accordance with accepted medical practice;

(e) Coverage of inborn metabolic errors as required by 31A-22-623 and Rule R590-194, Coverage of Dietary Products for Inborn Errors of Amino Acid or Urea Cycle Metabolism, and benefits for diabetes as required by 31A-22-626 and Rule R590-200, Diabetes Treatment and Management.

(3) Out-of-area benefits and services. Other than emergency care, if the contract provides out-of-area services, they shall be subject to the same copayment, coinsurance, and deductible requirements set forth in R590-76-5(7).

R590-76-8. Other HMO Requirements.

(1) Provider lists.

(a) An HMO shall provide its subscribers with a list of the names and locations of all of its providers no later than the time of enrollment or the time the group or individual contract and evidence of coverage are issued and upon reenrollment.

(b) Upon notification to an HMO that a provider is no longer affiliated, the HMO shall within 30 days:

(i) notify enrollees who are receiving ongoing care; and

(ii) update any applicable web site provider lists.

(c) Subject to the approval of the commissioner, an HMO may provide its subscribers with a list of providers or provider groups for a segment of the service area. However, a list of all providers shall be made available to subscribers upon request.

(d) Provider lists shall contain a notice regarding the availability of the listed primary care physicians. The notice shall be in not less than 12-point type and be placed in a prominent place on the list of providers. The notice shall contain the following or similar language:

"Enrolling in (name of HMO) does not guarantee services by a particular provider on this list. If you wish to receive care from specific providers listed, you should contact those providers to be sure that they are accepting additional patients for (name of HMO)."

(2) Description of the services area. An HMO shall provide its subscribers with a description of its service area no later than the time of enrollment or the time the group or individual contract and evidence of coverage are issued and upon request thereafter. If the description of the service area is changed, the HMO shall provide at such time a new description of the service area to its affected subscribers within 30 days.

(3) Copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles. An HMO may require copayments, coinsurance, or deductibles of enrollees as a condition for the receipt of health care services. Copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles shall be the only allowable charge, other than premiums, insurers may assess to subscribers, unless otherwise allowed by law.

(4) Grievance procedure. A grievance procedure in compliance with 31A-22-629 and Rule R590-203, Health Care Benefit Plans-Grievance and Voluntary Independent Review Procedures Rule, to resolve an adverse benefit determination, shall be established and maintained by an HMO to provide reasonable procedures for the prompt and effective resolution of written grievances.

(5) Provider contracts. All provider contracts must be on file and available for review by the commissioner and the director of the UDOH.

R590-76-9. Quality Assurance.

(1) Quality assurance plan.

(a) Each HMO shall develop a quality assurance plan. The plan shall be designed to objectively and systematically monitor and evaluate the quality and appropriateness of patient care, pursue opportunities to improve patient care, and resolve identified problems.

(b) Certification of quality assurance plan.

(i) A new HMO shall arrange and pay for a review and certification of its quality assurance plan no later than 18 months after receiving a Certificate of Authority and commencing operation.

(ii) An existing HMO shall arrange a pay for a review and certification of its quality assurance plan every three years unless required sooner by the certifying entity.

(iii) Reviews shall be conducted by the National Committee of Quality Assurance (NCQA), the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), the American Accreditation HealthCare Commission (URAC), formerly known as the Utilization Review Accreditation Commission, Health Insight, or other entities as approved by the commissioner. Reviews conducted for the federal government shall satisfy these requirements if the requirements of this subsection are met.

(iv) Each HMO shall arrange for the directors to receive a copy of the review findings, recommendations, and certification, or notice of non-approval, of the quality assurance plan. This material shall be sent directly from the certifying entity to the directors. Certification status and review materials will be maintained as a protected record by the directors.

(v) Each HMO shall implement clinical and procedural requirements made by the certifying entity after the findings are received by the HMO.

(c) Each year on or before July 1, an HMO shall file to the directors a written report of the effectiveness of its internal quality control. The report must include a copy of the HMO's quality assurance plan.

(2) Quality assurance audits. The commissioner may audit an HMO's quality control system. Such audit shall be performed by qualified persons designated by the commissioner.

(a) The HMO shall comply with reasonable requests for information required for the audit and necessary to:

(i) measure health care outcomes according to established medical standards;

(ii) evaluate the process of providing or arranging for the provision of patient care;

(iii) evaluate the system the HMO uses to conduct concurrent reviews and preauthorized medical care;

(iv) evaluate the system the HMO uses to conduct retrospective reviews of medical care; and

(v) evaluate the accessibility and availability of medical care provided or arranged for by the HMO.

(b) Information furnished shall only be used in accordance with 31A-8-404.

(3) Internal peer review. The HMO shall show written evidence of continuing internal peer reviews of medical care given. The program must provide for review by physicians and other health professionals; have direct accountability to senior management; and have resources specifically budgeted for quality assessment, monitoring, and remediation.

R590-76-10. Reporting Requirements and Fee Payments.

Section 31A-3-103 and 31A-4-113 apply to organizations. Both types of entities shall submit their annual reports on the National Association of Insurance Commissioner's (NAIC) blanks that have been adopted for HMOs. In addition, all HMOs shall submit the information asked for in the annual statistical report required by the UDOH. The annual statement blank will be filed with the Insurance Department and the UDOH by March 1 each year.

R590-76-11. Financial Condition.

(1) Qualified assets. In determining the financial condition of any organization, only the following assets may be used:

(a) assets as determined to be admitted in the Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual published by the NAIC; and

(b) other assets, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, deemed by the commissioner available for the provision of health care, at values determined by him/her.

(2) Investments. Investments of organizations shall be consistent with Title 31A, Chapter 18.

(3) Liability insurance. Evidence of adequate general liability and professional liability insurance, or a plan for self-insurance approved by the commissioner, must be maintained by the organization. Organizations may only contract with providers of health services that have liability insurance.

R590-76-12. Enforcement Date.

Effective January 1, 2003, the department will enforce this rule.

R590-76-13. 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: HMO insurance
February 26, 2003 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation September 23, 2004

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-79. Life Insurance Disclosure Rule.
R590-79-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted and promulgated pursuant to Section 31A-2-201, which empowers the Commissioner of Insurance to make reasonable rules necessary for, or as an aid to, the effectuation of any provision of the Insurance Code.

R590-79-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to require insurers to deliver to purchasers of life insurance, information which will improve the purchaser's ability to select a plan of life insurance most appropriate for the purchaser's needs, improve the purchaser's understanding of the basic features of the policy being purchased or under consideration for purchase, and to improve the ability of the purchaser to evaluate the relative costs of similar plans of life insurance.

This rule does not prohibit the use of additional material which is not in violation of this rule or any other statute or rule.

R590-79-3. Scope.

Except as hereinafter exempted, this rule shall apply to any solicitation, negotiation or procurement of life insurance occurring within this state. This rule shall apply to any issuer of life insurance contracts including fraternal benefit societies.

Unless otherwise specifically included, this rule shall not apply to:

A. Annuities.

B. Credit life insurance.

C. Group life insurance (except for disclosures relating to non-term group life insurance and preneed funeral contracts or prearrangements as provided herein. These disclosure requirements shall extend to the issuance or delivery of certificates as well as to the master policy).

D. Life insurance policies issued in connection with pension and welfare plans as defined by and which are subject to the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), as amended.

E. Variable life insurance under which the amount and duration of the death benefits and cash values vary according to the investment experience of a separate account, and which is subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

F. The provisions of this rule will take effect January 1, 1997.

R590-79-4. Definitions.

For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

A. Buyer's Guide. A Buyer's Guide is a document which contains, and is limited to, the language contained in the "1996 Life Insurance Buyer's Guide," as published by, and available from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 1996 edition, which is incorporated in this rule by reference.

B. Guaranteed Rate Schedule. The Guaranteed Rate Schedule is a schedule showing the maximum premiums that will be charged or the minimum cash values or death or other benefits that will be available, if there is no change in the basis of these items as guaranteed in the policy at the time of issue.

C. Equivalent Level Death Benefit. The Equivalent Level Death Benefit of a policy or term life insurance rider is an amount calculated as follows:

1. Accumulate the amount payable upon death, regardless of the cause of death, at the beginning of each policy year for ten and 20 years at 5% interest compounded annually to the end of the tenth and twentieth policy years respectively.

2. Divide each accumulation of Step 1 by an interest factor that converts it into one equivalent level annual amount that, if paid at the beginning of each year, would accrue to the value in Step 1 over the respective periods stipulated in Step 1. If the period is ten years, the factor is 13.207 and if the period is 20 years, the factor is 34.719.

D. Generic Name. Generic Name means a short title which is descriptive of the premium and benefit patterns of a policy or a rider.

E. Cost Comparison Indexes.

1. Surrender Cost Comparison Index - Guaranteed Basis. The Surrender Cost Comparison Index - Guaranteed Basis - is calculated by applying the following steps, assuming that the company charges the maximum premiums and provides the minimum cash values and, provides the minimum death benefits allowed by the policy, and, if the policy is participating, pays no dividends.

a. Determine the cash surrender value, if any, available at the end of the tenth and twentieth policy years, based on the company's Guaranteed Rate Schedule.

b. Divide the result of Step a by an interest factor that converts it into an equivalent level annual amount that, if paid at the beginning of each year, would accrue to the value in Step a over the respective periods stipulated in Step a. If the period is ten years, the factor is 13.207 and if the period is 20 years, the factor is 34.719.

c. Determine the equivalent level premium by accumulating each annual premium payable for the basic policy or rider, based on the company's Guaranteed Rate Schedule, at 5% interest compounded annually to the end of the period stipulated in Step a and dividing the result by the respective factors stated in Step b. (This amount is the annual premium payable for a level premium plan.)

d. Subtract the result of Step b from Step c.

e. Divide the result of Step d by the number of thousands of the Equivalent Level Death Benefit, using the company's Guaranteed Rate Schedule to determine the amount payable upon death, to arrive at the Surrender Cost Comparison Index - Guaranteed Basis.

(2) Net payment Cost Comparison Index - Guaranteed Basis. The Net Payment Cost Comparison Index - Guaranteed Basis is calculated in the same manner as the comparable Surrender Cost Comparison Index - Guaranteed Basis, except that the cash surrender value and any terminal dividend are set at zero.

F. Policy Summary.

(1) For the purposes of this rule, Policy Summary means a written statement describing only the guaranteed elements of the policy. If an illustration subject to the requirements of R590-177, Life Insurance Illustrations Rule, is used in the sale of a policy, a policy summary does not have to be provided. A policy summary must include the following information:

(a) A prominently placed title as follows: STATEMENT OF POLICY COST AND BENEFIT INFORMATION.

(b) The name and address of the insurance agent, or, if no agent is involved, a statement of the procedure to be followed in order to receive responses to inquiries regarding the policy summary.

(c) The full name and home office or administrative office address of the company in which the life insurance policy is to be or has been written.

(d) The Generic Name of the basic policy and each rider.

(e) The following amounts, where applicable, for the first five policy years and representative policy years thereafter sufficient to clearly illustrate the premium and benefit patterns, including, but not necessarily limited to, the tenth and twentieth policy years, and at least one age from 60 through 65 or maturity, which ever is earlier.

(i) The annual premium for the basic policy.

(ii) The annual premium for each optional rider.

(iii) Guaranteed amount payable upon death, at the beginning of the policy year regardless of the cause of death

other than suicide, or other specifically enumerated exclusions, which is provided by the basic policy and each optional rider, with benefits provided under the basic policy and each rider shown separately.

(iv) Total guaranteed cash surrender values at the end of the year with values shown separately for the basic policy and each rider.

(v) Guaranteed endowment amounts payable under the policy which are not included under guaranteed cash surrender values above.

(f) The effective policy loan annual percentage interest rate, if the policy contains this provision, specifying whether this rate is applied in advance or in arrears. If the policy loan interest rate is adjustable, the policy summary shall indicate the maximum annual percentage rate, and shall also indicate that the annual percentage rate will be determined by the company in accordance with the provisions of the policy and the applicable law.

(g) The Cost Comparison Indexes for ten and 20 years but in no case beyond the premium paying period. Indexes shall be shown on the Guaranteed Basis. Separate indexes shall be displayed for the basic policy and for each optional term life insurance rider. Such indexes need not be included for optional riders which are limited to benefits such as accidental death benefits, disability waiver of premium, preliminary term life insurance coverage of less than 12 months and guaranteed insurability benefits nor for the basic policies or optional riders covering more than one life.

(h) A statement in close proximity to the Cost Comparison Indexes that an explanation of the intended use of the indexes is provided in the Life Insurance Buyer's Guide.

(i) The date on which the policy summary is prepared.

(2) The policy summary must consist of a separate document. All information required to be disclosed must be set out in such a manner as not to minimize or render any portion thereof obscure. Any amounts which remain level for two or more years of the policy may be represented by a single number if it is clearly indicated what amounts are applicable for each policy year. Amounts in item F.(1)(e) of this section shall be listed in total, not on a per thousand nor per unit basis. If more than one insured is covered under one policy or rider, death benefits shall be displayed separately for each insured or for each class of insureds if death benefits do not differ within the class. Zero amounts shall be displayed as zero and may not be displayed as a blank space.

G. Preneed Funeral Contract or Prearrangement. An agreement by or for an individual before that individual's death relating to the purchase or provisions of specific funeral or cemetery merchandise or services.

R590-79-5. Disclosure Requirements.

A. The insurer shall provide, to all prospective purchasers, a Buyer's Guide and either a policy summary or a life illustration, that is in compliance with Rule R590-177, Life Insurance Illustrations Rule, when the policy is delivered or prior to delivery of the policy if so requested.

B. The insurer shall provide a Buyer's Guide and a policy summary to any prospective purchaser upon request.

C. Flexible Premium and Benefit Policies. For policies commonly called "universal life insurance policies," which:

(1) Permit the policy owner to vary, independently of each other, the amount or timing of premium payments, or the amount payable on death; and

(2) Provide for a cash value that is based on separately identified interest credits and mortality and expense charges made to the policy.

All indexes and other data shall be displayed assuming specific schedules of anticipated premiums and death benefits at issue.

In addition to all other information required by this rule, the policy summary shall indicate when the policy will expire based on the interest rates and mortality rates and other charges guaranteed in the policy and the anticipated or assumed annual premiums shown in the policy summary.

D. Preneed Funeral Contracts or Prearrangements. The following information shall be adequately disclosed at the time an application is made prior to accepting the applicant's initial premium or deposit, for a preneed funeral contract or prearrangement as defined in Section 4(G) above which is funded or to be funded by a life insurance policy:

(1) The fact that a life insurance policy is involved or being used to fund a prearrangement;

(2) The nature of the relationship among the soliciting agent or agents, the provider of the funeral or cemetery merchandise or services, the administrator and any other person;

(3) The relationship of the life insurance policy to the funding of the prearrangement and the nature and existence of any guarantees relating to the prearrangement;

(4) The impact on the prearrangement

(a) of any changes in the life insurance policy including but not limited to changes in the assignment, beneficiary designation or use of the proceeds;

(b) of any penalties to be incurred by the policyholder as a result of failure to make premium payments;

(c) of any penalties to be incurred or monies to be received as a result of cancellation or surrender of the life insurance policy;

(5) A list of the merchandise and services which are applied or contracted for in the prearrangement and all relevant information concerning the price of the funeral services, including an indication that the purchase price is either guaranteed at the time of purchase or to be determined at the time of need;

(6) All relevant information concerning what occurs and whether any entitlements or obligations arise if there is a difference between the proceeds of the life insurance policy and the amount actually needed to fund the prearrangement;

(7) Any penalties or restrictions, including but not limited to geographic restrictions or the inability of the provider to perform, on the delivery of merchandise, services or the prearrangement guarantee;

(8) The fact that a sales commission or other form of compensation is being paid and if so, the identity of such individuals or entities to whom it is paid.

R590-79-6. General Requirements.

A. Each insurer shall maintain at its home office or principal office, a complete file containing one copy of each document authorized by the insurer for use pursuant to this rule, and also to include the agent sales kit and all other sales promotion and marketing material. Such file shall contain one copy of each authorized form for a period of three years following the date of its last authorized use.

B. An agent shall inform the prospective purchaser, prior to commencing a life insurance sales presentation, that he or she is acting as a life insurance agent and inform the prospective purchaser of the full name of the insurance company which the agent is representing to the buyer. In sales situations in which an agent is not involved, the insurer shall identify its full name. A presentation commences with an initial contact with a prospective purchaser in person by telephone or by way of printed materials, particularly where rates or values are quoted or when policy or contract representations are made.

C. Terms such as financial planner, investment advisor, financial consultant, or financial counseling shall not be used unless properly licensed if required or in such a way as to imply that the insurance agent is generally engaged in an advisory business in which compensation is unrelated to sales unless such

is actually the case and represented by way of required disclosure.

D. A statement regarding the use of the Cost Comparison Indexes shall include an explanation to the effect that the indexes are useful only for the comparison of the relative costs of two or more similar policies.

E. A system or presentation which does not recognize the time value of money through the use of appropriate interest adjustments shall not be used for comparing the cost of two or more life insurance policies. Such a system may be used for the purpose of demonstrating the cash-flow pattern of a policy if such presentation is accompanied by a statement disclosing that the presentation does not recognize that, because of interest, a dollar in the future has less value than a dollar today.

F. For life insurance policies with a death benefit not exceeding $10,000, the insurer shall provide disclosure of the following:

(1) limited death benefits whenever a policy limits death benefits during a period following the inception date of coverage;

(2) the possibility that premiums paid over several years may exceed the death benefit whenever that possibility exists.

The disclosure shall be provided to the applicant no later than delivery of the policy or certificate.

G. The policy summary, the life illustration that is subject to the requirements of R590-177, Life Insurance Illustrations Rule, and all other sales materials must be complete and not misleading. If asterisks are used to reference footnotes, the asterisk must be clear and easily seen.

H. For the purposes of this rule, the annual premium for a basic policy or rider, for which the company reserves the right to change the premium, shall be the maximum annual premium.

R590-79-7. Failure to Comply.

Failure of an insurer to provide or deliver a Buyer's Guide and either a policy summary or life illustration subject to the requirements of R590-177, Life Insurance Illustrations Rule, as provided in this rule shall constitute an omission which misrepresents the benefits, advantages, conditions or terms of an insurance policy.

R590-79-8. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or application to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of this provision to other persons or circumstances may not be affected.

KEY: insurance law
May 1, 1998 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation September 27, 2004

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-83. Unfair Discrimination on the Basis of Sex or Marital Status.
R590-83-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Sections 31A-2-201(1) and (3)(a) in which the Commissioner is empowered to enforce Title 31A and to make rules to implement its provisions, and Section 31A-23-302(8) which empowers the commissioner to define and prohibit unfair marketing practices.

R590-83-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to identify and define certain practices which the commissioner finds are unfair and discriminatory.

R590-83-3. Scope.

This rule applies to all new or renewal insurance contracts offered for sale in Utah.

R590-83-4. Availability Requirements and Prohibited Transactions.

Availability of any insurance contract may not be denied to an insured or prospective insured on the basis of sex or marital status of the insured or prospective insured. The amount of benefits payable, or any term, condition or type of coverage may not be restricted, modified, excluded or reduced on the basis of the sex or marital status of the insured or prospective insured, except marital status may be considered for the purpose of defining eligibility for dependent or family coverage. An insurer may treat a polygamous relationship differently than a monogamous relationship for purposes of defining or providing dependent or family coverage provided that the treatment reflects reasonable treatment of the interests of the affected parties and safeguards the economic interests of the insurer and other policyholders or prospective policyholders. Any insurer or representative of an insurer acting in contravention of this rule shall be deemed to have engaged in an unfair or deceptive act or practice as provided by Chapter 23, Title 31A. Examples of the practices prohibited by this section include:

(a) denying, canceling or refusing to renew coverage, or providing coverage on different terms, because the insured or prospective insured is residing with another person not related by blood or marriage;

(b) offering coverage to males gainfully employed at home, employed part-time or employed by relatives while denying or offering reduced coverage to females similarly employed;

(c) reducing disability benefits for females who become disabled while not gainfully employed full-time outside the home when a similar reduction is not applied to males;

(d) denying females waiver of premium provisions that are available to males or offering the provisions to females only for contact limits that are lower than those available to males;

(e) refusing to offer maternity benefits to insureds or prospective insureds purchasing individual contracts when comparable family coverage contracts offer maternity benefits;

(f) denying, under group contracts, dependents coverage to husbands of female employees when dependent's coverage is available to wives of male employees;

(g) offering coverage to males in certain occupations while denying coverage or offering more limited coverage to females in the same occupational categories;

(h) offering males higher benefit levels or longer benefits periods, or both, than are offered to females in the same classifications;

(i) offering contracts containing different definitions of disability for females and males in the same classifications;

(j) offering contracts containing different waiting and elimination periods for females and males;

(k) requiring female applicants to submit to medical examinations while not requiring males to submit to the examinations for the same coverage;

(l) establishing different benefit options for females and males;

(m) denying to divorced or single persons coverage available to married persons;

(n) limiting the amount of coverage available to an insured or prospective insured based upon the person's marital status;

(o) denying employees of one sex insurance benefits that are offered to dependents who are of the same sex as the employees;

(p) denying a married or separated female the right to obtain or continue coverage in her own name when the same does not apply to males;

(q) establishing different issue age requirements for females and males;

(r) establishing different occupational classifications for females and males;

(s) denying coverage to unwed persons or their dependents, or both;

R590-83-5. Class Rating Differentials.

The establishment of reasonable and consistently applied class rating differentials does not constitute a practice prohibited by Section 4. This rule may not be deemed to prohibit charging different premium rates on the basis of sex.

R590-83-6. Severability.

If any provision of this rule is held invalid, it may not affect the provisions of this rule that can be given effect, and to that extent, the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: insurance law
1989 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2004 31A-2-211

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-127. Rate Filing Exemptions.
R590-127-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the Insurance Commissioner pursuant to the general authority granted under Section 31A-2-201(3), to adopt rules for the implementation of the Utah Insurance Code, and pursuant to Section 31A-19a-103, which specifically authorizes the commissioner to exempt any market segment from any or all of the provisions of Chapter 19a of Title 31A.

R590-127-2. Purpose.

Section 31A-19a-203 requires that all insurers and rate service organizations to which Chapter 19a applies file all rates and supplementary rate information, which includes any manual or plan of rates, classification, rating schedule, rating rule, and rate-related underwriting rule, with the Insurance Commissioner within 30 days of the designated effective date. No exception is made in the statute for "(a) rates" or "refer to company" rates or rating plans for specialized or individual risks. All insurers using any of these types of rates or plans would be doing so in violation of the statute.

The purpose of this rule is to define these rates and plans, to make certain exemptions with regards to the filing requirements of Section 31A-19a-203, and to establish certain procedures for that market segment which uses these types of rates or plans.

R590-127-3. Scope.

This rule applies to all insurers licensed to write liability insurance, professional liability insurance, property insurance, vehicle liability and physical damage insurance and workers' compensation insurance, as defined in Section 31A-1-103.

R590-127-4. Definitions.

This rule is concerned with terminology which is commonly used in the insurance industry but for which no decisive definitions have been established. To promote understanding, some explanation is required.

Manual classifications, prospective loss costs and rates are developed by pooling vast amounts of statistical data. They are, by nature, average. For many types of risks there does not exist enough statistical data to develop credible prospective loss costs, manual rates and classifications. Over time the industry has developed ways of dealing with these unconventional risks. The procedure for rating an exposure that does not have a published prospective loss cost or manual rate is termed "(a) rating". The term is derived from the fact that the manual contains the symbol "(a)" or the words "refer to company" opposite the applicable code number instead of a specific dollar and cent rate. There are generally three types of situations which require (a) rates: (1) For a class in which the risks are so different from each other that no single manual rate could be representative of all of them; (2) where a class does not develop enough experience to warrant any credibility for ratemaking purposes; or (3) risks that involve a new product or coverage for which there is no past experience nor appropriate analogy to similar exposures for ratemaking purposes.

For the purpose of this rule the commissioner adopts the definitions as particularly set forth in Section 31A-1-301, Section 31A-19a-103, and in addition, the following:

(1) "(a) rate" means a rating rule or a rate expressed as the symbol "(a)" or the words "refer to company" listed opposite a classification code on the manual rule and rate pages of the Commercial Lines Manual.

(2) "(a) rating," special risk rating, means the procedure an underwriter uses for classifying and rating any risk which presents unique or unusual conditions, exposures or hazards for which he feels a commercial lines manual classification or rate is not appropriate.

(3) "Commercial Lines Manual" means the manual of rates, classifications and underwriting rules for commercial lines insurance, including the plan known as the Highly Protected Risk Plan, filed with the commissioner by the Insurance Services Office, Inc. For the purpose of this rule, this term shall include any similar rating plan or manual, including Highly Protected Risk Plans or large risk property rating plans, filed with the commissioner by other rate service organizations or individual insurers.

(4) "Excess Insurance" means a coverage designed to be in excess over one or more primary coverages or a Self-Insured Retention and which does not pay a loss until the loss amount exceeds a certain sum.

(5) "Guide (a) Rates" means advisory (a) rates that have been developed by rate service organizations or company home office underwriters. They represent a rough average and are used as guides or signposts.

(6) "Guide (a) Manual" means a collection of Guide (a) Rates with rules and procedures for their use.

(7) "Increased Limits Factor" means a rating factor used to adjust a manual rate to limits higher than the basic manual limits.

(8) "Individual Risk Filing" means a filing of the insurance policy of an individual risk which is submitted to the commissioner. It shall consist of a copy of the Declarations Page, copies of any pertinent coverage forms and rating schedules, the underwriter's explanation for the filing, premium development, and the appropriate filing transmittal forms and filing fee.

(9) "Self-Insured Retention" means that portion of a risk or potential loss which is assumed by an insured. It may be in the form of a deductible, self-insurance, or no insurance. For the purpose of this rule, "self-insured retention" is limited to amounts of at least $50,000 or more.

(10) "Umbrella Liability Insurance" means a coverage basically affording high limit coverage in excess of the limits of the primary policies as well as additional liability coverages. These additional coverages are usually subject to a substantial self-insured retention. The term "umbrella" is derived from the fact that it is a separate policy over and above any other basic liability policies the insured may have.

R590-127-5. Filing of Procedures.

Each insurer to which this rule applies shall maintain on file with the commissioner a general statement of company policies and procedures for underwriting and developing (a) rates and (a) rating. This statement shall include a delineation of the extent of home office and branch office authority with regards to the promulgation of (a) rates. This statement should include any formal guidelines established by the insurer for these situations. Any changes in general policy made subsequent to this initial filing will be subject to filing at the time of the change.

R590-127-6. (a) Rates.

(1) All (a) rates shall be exempt from the filing requirements of Section 31A-19a-203.

(2) Whenever an (a) rate is used the underwriting file shall contain full and supporting factual documentation verifying that it is an (a) rate as defined and showing the development of the (a) rate assigned by the underwriter:

(a) If the insurer has a Guide (a) Manual, the underwriter must start with the Guide (a) Rate suggested in the manual. If the underwriter feels adjustments to the suggested rate are appropriate, he shall document the steps in the development of the adjusted rate and show that he has followed the insurer's established procedure in the (a) rate development.

(b) If no Guide (a) Rate is available, the underwriter shall

document the steps in the development of the (a) rate. This development should contain an analysis of such things as the specific definable loss potential characteristics, a comparison to similar risks and their manual rates, available loss frequency and severity data, an analysis of current engineering reports, and any other pertinent underwriting criteria.

(c) As individual risk experience and characteristics are considered by the underwriter in developing the (a) rate, the only rate modification factors that may be applied to an (a) rate are Increased Limits Factors, package factors, premium size factors, expense modification factors and deductible factors. If automated rating procedures automatically apply other modification factors, this fact should be considered in the development of the initial rate.

(3) If an underwriter determines to use an Increased Limits Factor which is different from the Guide (a) Increased Limits Factors of the Commercial Lines Manual, the underwriting file shall contain full and supporting factual data justifying the change in the Guide (a) Increased Limits Factor.

(4) Whenever an insurer renews a risk which contains (a) rates the underwriting file shall contain documentation of the underwriter's reevaluation of the (a) rate assigned and justification for the continuation of the (a) rate or the development of any new (a) rate. If the (a) rate previously assigned is revised more than +/- 25%, the underwriter shall submit an individual risk filing to the commissioner within 30 days of the effective date of the policy. This filing shall contain the underwriter's documentation of the (a) rate development for the prior year and the development and explanation for the new (a) rate.

R590-127-7. (a) Rating, Special Risk Rating.

(1) Rates that are developed by an underwriter through an (a) rating process are exempt from the filing requirements of Section 31A-19a-203.

(2) An underwriter is permitted to use (a) rating only in the following circumstances:

(a) When it can be clearly demonstrated that a risk described by specific classifications in the Commercial Lines Manual presents unique or unusual conditions of exposure or hazard such that the application of the normal manual rate for that classification does not produce a reasonable and equitable rate for the risk. The underwriter should bear in mind that manual classifications are understood to be general in nature and, thus, may not exactly describe the risk being considered. For this reason (a) rating is not to be used simply because the risk does not exactly match the manual classification description, but must be substantially different.

(b) When the coverage to be written is broader or more restricted than that provided for by the manual definition of coverage as limited by applicable manual exclusions.

(c) When the insurer has developed a program for types of risks or coverages that are not included in the Commercial Lines Manual and for which there is limited statistical data for ratemaking purposes. or

(d) When a risk develops more than $100,000 in annual manual basic limits unmodified premium for automobile liability, general liability, glass and theft insurance, individually, or $250,000 in any combination. Boiler and machinery risks may be (a) rated provided the one-year deposit premium charged for the coverages afforded is $50,000 or more.

(3) Whenever an underwriter uses (a) rating (special risk rating) the underwriting file shall contain a full explanation showing that the risk fits one of the circumstances described in Subsection (2). The file shall also contain full and supporting factual documentation showing the development of the rates assigned by the underwriter. This development should contain an analysis of such things as the specific definable loss potential characteristics, a comparison to similar risks and their manual rates, available loss frequency and severity data, an analysis of current engineering reports, and any other pertinent underwriting criteria.

(4) Whenever an insurer renews a risk which has been (a) rated according to this section, the underwriting file shall contain documentation of the underwriter's reevaluation of the (a) rating and justification for the continuation of the (a) rating. Except for changes in premium basis, if the (a) rating produces a renewal premium which varies more than +/- 25% from the expiring policy premium, the underwriter shall submit an individual risk filing to the commissioner within 30 days of the effective date of the policy. This filing shall contain the underwriter's documentation of the rate development for the prior term and the renewal term and an explanation for the change in premium.

R590-127-8. Commercial Excess and Umbrella Liability Insurance.

(1) Rates and rating plans for commercial excess insurance and umbrella liability insurance are exempt from the filing requirements of Section 31A-19a-203.

(2) The underwriting files of all excess insurance and umbrella liability insurance risks must contain full and supporting factual documentation justifying the rate and showing the development of the rate. This development should contain an analysis of such things as the specific definable loss potential characteristics with regards to its excess exposure and any other pertinent underwriting criteria.

(3) Whenever an insurer renews a commercial excess or umbrella liability policy the underwriting file shall contain documentation of the underwriter's reevaluation of the rate assigned and justification for the continuation of the rate or the development of any new rate.

R590-127-9. Penalties.

Failure to comply with this rule and to maintain the documentation as outlined shall be deemed a violation of this rule. Pursuant to Section 31A-2-308, any person found to be in violation shall forfeit to the state not more than $1,000 for each violation.

R590-127-10. Separability.

If any provision of this rule or the application of it 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 companies
December 14, 1999 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation September 24, 2004 31A-19a-103

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-129. Unfair Discrimination Based Solely Upon Blindness or Physical or Mental Impairment.
R590-129-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Sections 31A-2-201(1) and (3)(a) in which the commissioner is empowered to enforce Title 31A and to make rules to implement its provisions, and Section 31A-23-302(8) which empowers the commissioner to define and prohibit unfair marketing practices.

R590-129-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to identify and define certain practices which the commissioner finds are unfair and discriminatory.

R590-129-3. Scope.

This rule applies to all new or renewal insurance contracts offered for sale in Utah.

R590-129-4. Prohibited Acts and Practices.

The following acts and practices are prohibited:

1. refusing to insure or refusing to continue to insure;

2. limiting the amount, extent, or kind of coverage available to an individual; or

3. charging a higher rate for the same coverage solely because of blindness, partial blindness, or physical or mental impairment except where the refusal, limitation, or rate differential is based upon sound actuarial principles or reasonably anticipated loss experience.

Refusal to insure includes denial by an insurer of disability insurance coverage on the basis that the policy defines "disability" as being presumed in the event that the insured suffers the loss of sight. It is not a violation of this rule to exclude from coverage any disability consisting of blindness, partial blindness, physical or mental impairment when the condition existed at the time the policy was issued.

KEY: insurance companies
1989 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2004 31A-23-302

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-167. Individual and Small Employer Health Insurance Rule.
R590-167-1. Statement of Purpose and Authority.

This rule is intended to implement the provisions of Chapter 30, Title 31A, Utah Code Annotated, the Individual and Small Employer Health Insurance Act, referred to in this rule as the Act. The commissioner's authority to enforce this rule is provided under Subsections 31A-2-201(1), 31A-2-201(3)(a) and 31A-30-106(1)(k). The general purposes of the Act and this rule are to enhance the availability of health insurance coverage to individuals and small employers; to regulate and prevent abuse in insurer rating practices and establish limits on differences in rates between health benefit plans; to ensure renewability of coverage; to establish limitations on the use of preexisting condition exclusions; to provide for portability; and to improve the overall fairness and efficiency of the individual and small employer health insurance market.

The Act and this rule are intended to promote broader spreading of risk in the individual and small employer marketplace. The Act and rule are intended to regulate rating practices for all health benefit plans sold to individuals and small employers, whether sold directly or through associations or other groupings of individuals and small employers. Carriers that provide health benefit plans to individuals and small employers are intended to be subject to all of the provisions of this rule.

R590-167-2. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

A. "Associate member of an employee organization" means any individual who participates in an employee benefit plan, as defined in 29 U.S.C. Section 1002(1), that is a multi-employer plan, as defined in 29 U.S.C. Section 1002(37A), other than the following:

(1) an individual, or the beneficiary of such individual, who is employed by a participating employer within a bargaining unit covered by at least one of the collective bargaining agreements under or pursuant to which the employee benefit plan is established or maintained; or

(2) an individual who is a present or former employee, or a beneficiary of such employee, of the sponsoring employee organization, of an employer who is or was a party to at least one of the collective bargaining agreements under or pursuant to which the employee benefit plan is established or maintained, or of the employee benefit plan, or of a related plan.

B. "New entrant" means an eligible employee, or the dependent of an eligible employee, who becomes part of an employer group after the initial period for enrollment in a health benefit plan.

C. "Risk characteristic" means the health status, claims experience, duration of coverage, or any similar characteristic related to the health status or experience of an individual, a small employer group or of any member of a small employer group.

D. "Risk load" means the percentage above the applicable base premium rate that is charged by a covered carrier to a covered insured to reflect the risk characteristics of the covered individuals.

E. Other terms retain the definitions in 31A-30-103.

R590-167-3. Applicability and Scope.

A. This rule shall apply to any health benefit plan which:

(1) meets one or more of the conditions set forth in 31A-30-104(1);

(2) provides coverage to a covered insured located in this state, without regard to whether the policy or certificate was issued in this state; and

(3) is in effect on or after the effective date of this rule.

B. The provisions of this rule shall apply to a health benefit plan provided to an individual, a small employer or to the employees of a small employer without regard to whether the health benefit plan is offered under or provided through a group policy or trust arrangement of any size sponsored by an association or discretionary group.

C.(1)(a) If a small employer has employees in more than one state, the provisions of the Act and this rule shall apply to a health benefit plan issued to the small employer if:

(i) the majority of eligible employees of such small employer are employed in this state; or

(ii) if no state contains a majority of the eligible employees of the small employer, the primary business location of the small employer is in this state.

(b) In determining whether the laws of this state or another state apply to a health benefit plan issued to a small employer described in Subparagraph (a), the provisions of the paragraph shall be applied as of the date the health benefit plan was issued to the small employer for the period that the health benefit plan remains in effect.

(2) If a health benefit plan is subject to the Act and this rule, the provisions of the Act and this rule shall apply to all individuals covered under the health benefit plan, whether they reside in this state or in another state.

D. A carrier that is not operating as a covered carrier in this state may not become subject to the provisions of the Act and this rule solely because an individual or a small employer that was issued a health benefit plan in another state by that carrier moves to this state.

R590-167-4. Establishment of Classes of Business.

A. A covered carrier that establishes more than one class of business pursuant to the provisions of 31A-30-105 shall maintain on file for inspection by the commissioner the following information with respect to each class of business so established:

(1) a description of each criterion employed by the carrier, or any of its agents, for determining membership in the class of business;

(2) a statement describing the justification for establishing the class as a separate class of business and documentation that the establishment of the class of business is intended to reflect substantial differences in expected claims experience or administrative costs related to the reasons set forth in 31A-30-105; and

(3) a statement disclosing which, if any, health benefit plans are currently available for purchase in the class and any significant limitations related to the purchase of such plans.

B. A carrier may not directly or indirectly use group size as a criterion for establishing eligibility for a class of business.

R590-167-5. Transition for Assumptions of Business from Another Carrier.

A.(1) A covered carrier may not transfer or assume the entire insurance obligation and/or risk of a health benefit plan covering an individual or a small employer in this state unless:

(a) the transaction has been approved by the commissioner of the state of domicile of the assuming carrier;

(b) the transaction has been approved by the commissioner of the state of domicile of the ceding carrier; and

(c) the transaction otherwise meets the requirements of this section.

(2) A carrier domiciled in this state that proposes to assume or cede the entire insurance obligation and/or risk of one or more health benefit plans covering covered individuals from or to another carrier shall make a filing for approval with the commissioner at least 60 days prior to the date of the proposed assumption. The commissioner may approve the transaction, if the commissioner finds that the transaction is in the best

interests of the individuals insured under the health benefit plans to be transferred and is consistent with the purposes of the Act and this rule. The commissioner may not approve the transaction until at least 30 days after the date of the filing; except that, if the carrier is in hazardous financial condition, the commissioner may approve the transaction as soon as the commissioner deems reasonable after the filing.

(3)(a) The filing required under Subsection (A)(2) shall:

(i) describe the class of business, including any eligibility requirements, of the ceding carrier from which the health benefit plans will be ceded;

(ii) describe whether the assuming carrier will maintain the assumed health benefit plans as a separate class of business, pursuant to Subsection C, or will incorporate them into an existing class of business, pursuant to Subsection D. If the assumed health benefit plans will be incorporated into an existing class of business, the filing shall describe the class of business of the assuming carrier into which the health benefit plans will be incorporated;

(iii) describe whether the health benefit plans being assumed are currently available for purchase by individuals or small employers;

(iv) describe the potential effect of the assumption, if any, on the benefits provided by the health benefit plans to be assumed;

(v) describe the potential effect of the assumption, if any, on the premiums for the health benefit plans to be assumed;

(vi) describe any other potential material effects of the assumption on the coverage provided to the individuals and small employers covered by the health benefit plans to be assumed; and

(vii) include any other information required by the commissioner.

(b) A covered carrier required to make a filing under Subsection (A)(2) shall also make an informational filing with the commissioner of each state in which there are individual or small employer health benefit plans that would be included in the transaction. The informational filing to each state shall be made concurrently with the filing made under Subsection (A)(2) and shall include at least the information specified in Subparagraph (a) for the individual or small employer health benefit plans in that state.

(4) A covered carrier may not transfer or assume the entire insurance obligation and/or risk of a health benefit plan covering an individual or a small employer in this state unless it complies with the following provisions:

(a) The carrier has provided notice to the commissioner at least 60 days prior to the date of the proposed assumption. The notice shall contain the information specified in Subsection (A)(3) for the health benefit plans covering individuals and small employers in this state.

(b) If the assumption of a class of business would result in the assuming covered carrier being out of compliance with the limitations related to premium rates contained in 31A-30-106, the assuming carrier shall make a filing with the commissioner pursuant to 31A-30-105(3) seeking an extended transition period.

(c) An assuming carrier seeking an extended transition period may not complete the assumption of health benefit plans covering individuals or small employers in this state unless the commissioner grants the extended transition period requested pursuant to Subparagraph (b).

(d) Unless a different period is approved by the commissioner, an extended transition period shall, with respect to an assumed class of business, be for no more than 15 months and, with respect to each individual small employer, shall last only until the anniversary date of such employer's coverage, except that the period with respect to an individual small employer may be extended beyond its first anniversary date for a period of up to twelve (12) months if the anniversary date occurs within three (3) months of the date of assumption of the class of business.

B.(1) Except as provided in Subsection (B)(2), a covered carrier may not cede or assume the entire insurance obligation and/or risk for an individual or small employer health benefit plan unless the transaction includes the ceding to the assuming carrier of the entire class of business which includes such health benefit plan.

(2) A covered carrier may cede less than an entire class of business to an assuming carrier if:

(a) one or more individuals or small employers in the class have exercised their right under contract or state law to reject, either directly or by implication, the ceding of their health benefit plans to another carrier. In that instance, the transaction shall include each health benefit plan in the class of business except those health benefit plans for which an individual or a small employer has rejected the proposed cession; or

(b) after a written request from the transferring carrier, the commissioner determines that the transfer of less than the entire class of business is in the best interests of the individual or small employers insured in that class of business.

C. Except as provided in Subsection D, a covered carrier that assumes one or more health benefit plans from another carrier shall maintain such health benefit plans as a separate class of business.

D. A covered carrier that assumes one or more health benefit plans from another carrier may exceed the limitation contained in 31A-30-105 relating to the maximum number of classes of business a carrier may establish, due solely to such assumption for a period of up to 15 months after the date of the assumption, provided that the carrier complies with the following provisions:

(1) Upon assumption of the health benefit plans, such health benefit plans shall be maintained as a separate class of business. During the fifteen-month period following the assumption, each of the assumed individual or small employer health benefit plans shall be transferred by the assuming covered carrier into a single class of business operated by the assuming covered carrier. The assuming covered carrier shall select the class of business into which the assumed health benefit plans will be transferred in a manner such that the transfer results in the least possible change to the benefits and rating method of the assumed health benefit plans.

(2) The transfers authorized in Subsection (D)(1) shall occur with respect to each individual or small employer on the anniversary date of the individual's or small employer's coverage, except that the period with respect to an individual small employer may be extended beyond its first anniversary date for a period of up to 12 months if the anniversary date occurs within three (3) months of the date of assumption of the class of business.

(3) A covered carrier making a transfer pursuant to Subsection (D)(1) may alter the benefits of the assumed health benefit plans to conform to the benefits currently offered by the carrier in the class of business into which the health benefit plans have been transferred.

(4) The premium rate for an assumed individual or small employer health benefit plan may not be modified by the assuming covered carrier until the health benefit plan is transferred pursuant to Subsection (D)(1). Upon transfer, the assuming covered carrier shall calculate a new premium rate for the health benefit plan from the rate manual established for the class of business into which the health benefit plan is transferred. In making such calculation, the risk load applied to the health benefit plan shall be no higher than the risk load applicable to such health benefit plan prior to the assumption.

(5) During the 15 month period provided in this subsection, the transfer of individual or small employer health

benefit plans from the assumed class of business in accordance with this subsection may not be considered a violation of the first sentence of 31A-30-106(2).

E. An assuming carrier may not apply eligibility requirements, including minimum participation and contribution requirements, with respect to an assumed health benefit plan, or with respect to any health benefit plan subsequently offered to an individual or small employer covered by such an assumed health benefit plan, that are more stringent than the requirements applicable to such health benefit plan prior to the assumption.

F. The commissioner may approve a longer period of transition upon application of a covered carrier. The application shall be made within 60 days after the date of assumption of the class of business and shall clearly state the justification for a longer transition period.

G. Nothing in this section or in the Act is intended to:

(1) reduce or diminish any legal or contractual obligation or requirement, including any obligation provided in 31A-14-213, of the ceding or assuming carrier related to the transaction;

(2) authorize a carrier that is not admitted to transact the business of insurance in this state to offer or insure health benefit plans in this state; or

(3) reduce or diminish the protections related to an assumption reinsurance transaction provided in 31A-14-213 or otherwise provided by law.

R590-167-6. Restrictions Relating to Premium Rates.

A.(1) A covered carrier shall develop a separate rate manual for each class of business. Base premium rates and new business premium rates charged to individuals and small employers by the covered carrier shall be computed solely from the applicable rate manual developed pursuant to this subsection. To the extent that a portion of the premium rates charged by a covered carrier is based on the carrier's discretion, the manual shall specify the criteria and factors considered by the carrier in exercising such discretion.

(2)(a) A covered carrier may not modify the rating method used in the rate manual for a class of business until the change has been approved as provided in this paragraph. The commissioner may approve a change to a rating method if the commissioner finds that the change is reasonable, actuarially appropriate, and consistent with the purposes of the Act and this rule.

(b) A carrier may modify the rating method for a class of business only after filing an actuarial certification. The filing shall contain at least the following information:

(i) the reasons the change in rating method is being requested;

(ii) a complete description of each of the proposed modifications to the rating method;

(iii) a description of how the change in rating method would affect the premium rates currently charged to individuals and small employers in the class of business, including an estimate from a qualified actuary of the number of groups or individuals, and a description of the types of groups or individuals, whose premium rates may change by more than 10% due to the proposed change in rating method, not including general increases in premium rates applicable to all individuals and small employers in a health benefit plan;

(iv) a certification from a qualified actuary that the new rating method would be based on objective and credible data and would be actuarially sound and appropriate; and

(v) a certification from a qualified actuary that the proposed change in rating method would not produce premium rates for individuals and small employers that would be in violation of Section 31A-30-106.

(c) For the purpose of this section a change in rating method shall mean:

(i) a change in the number of case characteristics used by a covered carrier to determine premium rates for health benefit plans in a class of business;

(ii) change in the manner or procedures by which insureds are assigned into categories for the purpose of applying a case characteristic to determine premium rates for health benefit plans in a class of business;

(iii) change in the method of allocating expenses among health benefit plans in a class of business; or

(iv) change in a rating factor with respect to any case characteristic if the change would produce a change in premium for any individual or small employer that exceeds 10%.

A change in a rating factor shall mean the cumulative change with respect to such factor considered over a 12 month period. If a covered carrier changes rating factors with respect to more than one case characteristic in a 12 month period, the carrier shall consider the cumulative effect of all such changes in applying the 10% test.

B.(1) The rate manual developed pursuant to Subsection A shall specify the case characteristics and rate factors to be applied by the covered carrier in establishing premium rates for the class of business.

(2) A covered carrier may not use case characteristics other than those specified in 31A-30-106(1)(j) without the prior approval of the commissioner. A covered carrier seeking such an approval shall make a filing with the commissioner for a change in rating method under Subsection A(2).

(3) A covered carrier shall use the same case characteristics in establishing premium rates for each health benefit plan in a class of business and shall apply them in the same manner in establishing premium rates for each such health benefit plan. Case characteristics shall be applied without regard to the risk characteristics of an individual or small employer.

(4) The rate manual developed pursuant to Subsection A shall clearly illustrate the relationship among the base premium rates charged for each health benefit plan in the class of business. If the new business premium rate is different than the base premium rate for a health benefit plan, the rate manual shall illustrate the difference.

(5) Differences among base premium rates for health benefit plans shall be based solely on the reasonable and objective differences in the design and benefits of the health benefit plans and may not be based in any way on the nature of the small employer groups that choose or are expected to choose a particular health benefit plan. A covered carrier shall apply case characteristics and rate factors within a class of business in a manner that assures that premium differences among health benefit plans for identical individuals or small employer groups vary only due to reasonable and objective differences in the design and benefits of the health benefit plans and are not due to the nature of the individuals or small employer groups that choose or are expected to choose a particular health benefit plan.

(6) The rate manual developed pursuant to Subsection A shall provide for premium rates to be developed in a two step process. In the first step, a base premium rate shall be developed for the individual or small employer group without regard to any risk characteristics of the group. In the second step, the resulting base premium rate may be adjusted by a risk load, subject to the provisions of 31A-30-106, to reflect the risk characteristics of the group.

(7)(a) Except as provided in Subparagraph (b), a premium charged to an individual or small employer for a health benefit plan may not include a separate application fee, underwriting fee, or any other separate fee or charge.

(b) A carrier may charge a separate fee with respect a health benefit plan, but only one fee with respect to such plan, provided the fee is no more than $5 per month per employee and is applied in a uniform manner to each health benefit plan in a

class of business.

(8) Each rate manual developed pursuant to Subsection A shall be maintained by the carrier for a period of six years. Updates and changes to the manual shall be maintained with the manual.

C. If group size is used as a case characteristic by a covered carrier, the highest rate factor associated with a group size classification may not exceed the lowest rate factor associated with such a classification by more than 20% without prior approval of the commissioner.

D. The restrictions related to changes in premium rates in 31A-30-106(1)(c) and 31A-30-106(1)(h) shall be applied as follows:

(1) A covered carrier shall revise its rate manual each rating period to reflect changes in base premium rates and changes in new business premium rates.

(2)(a) If, for any health benefit plan with respect to any rating period, the percentage change in the new business premium rate is less than or the same as the percentage change in the base premium rate, the change in the new business premium rate shall be deemed to be the change in the base premium rate for the purposes of 31A-30-106(1)(c) and 31A-30-106(1)(h).

(b) If, for any health benefit plan with respect to any rating period, the percentage change in the new business premium rate exceeds the percentage change in the base premium rate, the health benefit plan shall be considered a health benefit plan into which the covered carrier is no longer enrolling new individuals or small employers for the purposes of 31A-30-106(1)(c) and 31A-30-106(1)(h).

(3) If, for any rating period, the change in the new business premium rate for a health benefit plan differs from the change in the new business premium rate for any other health benefit plan in the same class of business by more than 20%, the carrier shall make a filing with the commissioner containing a complete explanation of how the respective changes in new business premium rates were established and the reason for the difference. The filing shall be made 30 days before the beginning of the rating period.

(4) A covered carrier shall keep on file for a period of at least six years the calculations used to determine the change in base premium rates and new business premium rates for each health benefit plan for each rating period.

E.(1) Except as provided in Subsections (E)(2) through (4), a change in premium rate for an individual or small employer shall produce a revised premium rate that is no more than the following:

(a) the base premium rate for the individual or small employer, as shown in the rate manual as revised for the rating period, multiplied by:

(b) one plus the sum of:

(i) the risk load applicable to the individual or small employer during the previous rating period; and

(ii) 15% prorated for periods of less than one year.

(2) In the case of a health benefit plan into which a covered carrier is no longer enrolling new individuals or small employers, a change in premium rate for an individual or small employer shall produce a revised premium rate that is no more than the following:

(a) the base premium rate for the individual or small employer, given its present composition and as shown in the rate manual in effect for the individual or small employer at the beginning of the previous rating period, multiplied by:

(b) one plus the lesser of:

(i) the change in the base rate; or

(ii) the percentage change in the new business premium for the most similar health benefit plan into which the covered carrier is enrolling new individuals or small employers, multiplied by:

(c) one plus the sum of:

(i) the risk load applicable to the individual or small employer during the previous rating period; and

(ii) 15%, prorated for periods of less than one year.

(3) In the case of a health benefit plan described in 31A-30-106(1)(f), if the current premium rate for the health benefit plan exceeds the ranges set forth in 31A-30-106(1), the formulae set forth in Subsections (E)(1) and (2) will be applied as if the 15% adjustment provided in Subsection (E)(1)(b) and Subsection (E)(2) were a 0% adjustment.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections (E)(1) and (2), a change in premium rate for an individual or small employer may not produce a revised premium rate that would exceed the limitations on rates provided in 31A-30-106(1)(b).

F.(1) A representative of a Taft Hartley trust, including a carrier upon the written request of such a trust, may file in writing with the commissioner a request for the waiver of application of the provisions of 31A-30-106(1) with respect to such trust.

(2) A request made under Subsection (F)(1) shall identify the provisions for which the trust is seeking the waiver and shall describe, with respect to each provision, the extent to which application of such provision would:

(a) adversely affect the participants and beneficiaries of the trust; and

(b) require modifications to one or more of the collective bargaining agreements under or pursuant to which the trust was or is established or maintained.

(3) A waiver granted under 31A-30-104(3) may not apply to an individual who participates in the trust because the individual is an associate member of an employee organization or the beneficiary of such an individual.

R590-167-7. Application to Reenter State.

A. A carrier that has been prohibited from writing coverage for individuals or small employers in this state pursuant to 31A-30-107(2) may not resume offering health benefit plans to individuals or small employers in this state until the carrier has made a petition to the commissioner to be reinstated as a covered carrier and the petition has been approved by the commissioner. In reviewing a petition, the commissioner may ask for such information and assurances as the commissioner finds reasonable and appropriate.

B. In the case of a covered carrier doing business in only one established geographic service area of the state, if the covered carrier elects to nonrenew a health benefit plan under 31A-30-107(1)(f), the covered carrier shall be prohibited from offering health benefit plans to individuals or small employers in any part of the service area for a period of five years. In addition, the covered carrier may not offer health benefit plans to individuals or small employers in any other geographic area of the state without the prior approval of the commissioner. In considering whether to grant approval, the commissioner may ask for such information and assurances as the commissioner finds reasonable and appropriate.

R590-167-8. Qualifying Previous Coverages.

A covered carrier shall not deny, exclude, or limit benefits because of a preexisting condition without first ascertaining the existence and source of previous coverage. The covered carrier shall have the responsibility to contact the source of such previous coverage to resolve any questions about the benefits or limitations related to such previous coverage. Previous coverage may be coverage that continues after the issuance of the new health benefit plan. The previous carrier shall fully cooperate in furnishing the needed information required by this section.

R590-167-9. Restrictive Riders.

A restrictive rider, endorsement or other provision that would violate the provisions of 31A-30-107(4) and that was in force on the effective date of this rule may not remain in force beyond the first anniversary date of the health benefit plan subject to the restrictive provision that follows the effective date of this rule. A covered carrier shall provide written notice to those individuals or small employers whose coverage will be changed pursuant to this section at least 30 days prior to the required change.

R590-167-10. Status of Carriers as Covered Carriers.

A. Prior to marketing a health benefit plan, a carrier shall make a filing with the commissioner indicating whether the carrier intends to operate as a covered carrier in this state under the terms of the Act and of this rule. Such filing will indicate if the covered carrier intends to market to individuals, small employers or both.

B. Subject to Subsection C, a carrier may not offer health benefit plans to individuals and small employers, or continue to provide coverage under health benefit plans previously issued to individuals and small employers in this state, unless the filing provided pursuant to Subsection A indicates that the carrier intends to operate as a covered carrier in this state.

C. If the filing made pursuant Subsection A indicates that a carrier does not intend to operate as a covered carrier in this state, the carrier may continue to provide coverage under health benefit plans previously issued to individuals and small employers in this state only if the carrier complies with the following provisions:

(1) the carrier complies with the requirements of the Act with respect to each of the health benefit plans previously issued to individuals and small employers by the carrier;

(2) the carrier provides coverage to each new entrant to a health benefit plan previously issued to an individual or small employer by the carrier; and

(3) the carrier complies with the requirements of 31A-30-106(1)(k)(iii) and Sections 9 and 12 of this rule as they apply to individuals and small employers whose coverage has been terminated by the carrier and to individuals and small employers whose coverage has been limited or restricted by the carrier.

D. If the filing made pursuant Subsection A indicates that a carrier does not intend to operate as a covered carrier in this state, the carrier shall be precluded from operating as a covered carrier in this state, except as provided for in Subsection C, for a period of five years from the date of the filing. Upon a written request from such a carrier, the commissioner may reduce the period provided for in the previous sentence if the commissioner finds that permitting the carrier to operate as a covered carrier would be in the best interests of the individuals and small employers in the state.

R590-167-11. Actuarial Certification and Additional Filing Requirements.

A. The actuarial certification shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The actuarial certification shall be a written statement that meets the requirements of 31A-30, R590-167, and the Actuarial Standards Board including the provisions of Interpretative Opinion 3: Professional Communications of Actuaries regarding Actuarial Reports.

(2) The actuary must state that he or she meets the qualifications of 31A-30-103(1).

(3) The actuarial certification shall contain the following statement: "I, (name), certify that (name of covered carrier) is in compliance with the provisions of Section 31A-30-106, based upon the examination of (name of covered carrier), including review of the appropriate records and of the actuarial assumptions and methods utilized by (name of covered carrier) in establishing premium rates for applicable health benefit plans."

(4) The actuarial certification shall list and describe each written demonstration used by the actuary to establish compliance with Title 31A Chapter 30 and R590-167.

(5) The information described in Subsection A shall be filed no later than March 15 of each year.

B. For every health benefit plan subject to this rule, the carrier shall file with the commissioner the following:

(1) a copy of the applicable rating manual, which includes a complete and detailed description of how the final premium, including any fees, is calculated from the rating manual. This description shall include both new business and renewal rates; and

(2) all changes and updates, which includes a complete and detailed description of how the final premium, including any fees, is calculated from the rating manual. This description shall include both new business and renewal rates.

(3) The information described in Subsection B shall be filed 30 days prior to use.

C. The carrier shall file with the commissioner the following:

(1) a list of every policy form to which the rule applies, that includes a description of how to find the applicable information in Subsection (B)(1) and (2) for each policy form.

(2) The information described in Subsection C shall be filed no later than March 15 of each year.

D. A covered carrier shall file annually the following information with the commissioner related to health benefit plans issued by the covered carrier to individuals or small employers in this state:

(1) the number of individuals and small employers that were issued health benefit plans in the previous calendar year, separated as to newly issued plans and renewals;

(2) the number of individuals and small employers that were not issued due to underwriting rules;

(3) the number of individual and small employer health benefit plans in force in each zip code of the state as of December 31 of the previous calendar year;

(4) the number of individual and small employer health benefit plans that were voluntarily not renewed by individuals and small employers in the previous calendar year, including termination for non-payment of the required premium;

(5) the number of individual market health benefit plans and small employer market health benefit plans terminated or nonrenewed, for reasons other than nonpayment of premium, by the carrier in the previous calendar year categorized as:

(a) fraud or misrepresentation of the employer or insureds;

(b) noncompliance with the carrier's minimum participation requirements;

(c) noncompliance with the carrier's employer contribution requirements;

(d) misuse of a provider network provision; or

(e) election to nonrenew all health benefit plans issued to individuals and small employers in this state.

(6) The number of individual and small employer health benefit plans that were issued to individuals and small employers that were uninsured for at least the three months prior to issue.

(7) Total number of natural covered lives, including the insured, spouse and dependents, for individual market health benefit plans and small employer market health benefit plans as of December 31 of the previous calendar year.

(8) The information described in Subsection D. shall be filed no later than March 15 of each year in the format provided in Appendix I, Statistical Report, published January 12, 1999. This appendix is available at the Insurance Department and is incorporated herein.

E. A covered carrier shall file by August 15 of each year, the total number of natural covered lives, including the insured,

spouse and dependents, for individual market health benefit plans and small employer market health benefit plans as of June 30 of the current calendar year.

R590-167-12. Severability.

A. If any provision of this rule or the application of it to any person or circumstance is, for any reason, held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances will not be affected by the invalid provision.

KEY: insurance
March 11, 1999 31A-30-106
Notice of Continuation September 28, 2004

R612. Labor Commission, Industrial Accidents.
R612-8. Procedural Guidelines for the Reemployment Act.
R612-8-1. Definitions.

A. The definitions under Title 34A, Chapter 8 apply to this rule.

B. In addition to the foregoing definitions, all definitions in Rule R612-1 apply to this section.

R612-8-2. Authority.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Section 34A-8-111.

R612-8-3. Procedural Guidelines.

This rule is enacted to outline the procedural guidelines for the reemployment program.

R612-8-4. Initial Status Report.

Status Report - Form 206. When it appears that an injured worker is or shall be a disabled worker, or when the period of the injured worker's temporary total disability compensation period exceeds 90 days, whichever comes first, the employer or its workers' compensation insurance carrier shall, within 30 days thereafter file with the division and serve on the injured worker a Status Report. The report shall contain claimant demographics, insurance coverage details, and address the need for vocational assistance. The report shall also contain information regarding employer and employee expectations of return-to-work. In the event an injured worker returns to employment, or is deemed to have transferable skills but doesn't have a job to return to, the insurance carrier shall monitor the injured worker for sixty (60) days prior to closure to ensure transition into employment. If the injured worker is unsuccessful in a return to work effort, the issue of need for vocational assistance will then be addressed. A final 206 shall be submitted at the end of the monitoring period indicating whether the injured worker was successful or unsuccessful in a return to work effort.

R612-8-5. Initial Assessment.

An initial assessment shall be completed for injured workers who are unable to return to work in the same or similar occupation because of functional limitations, and for workers who have been unsuccessful in their return to work effort. The initial assessment shall be completed by a qualified rehabilitation provider and shall include the employee's work history, functional limitations, transferable skills analysis detailing a list of transferable skills and recommendations for viable job opportunities. The assessment shall be filed with the Reemployment Office within 120 days of the date of injury. For injured workers that have been unsuccessful in their return to work effort, the initial assessment shall be filed within 30 days after the determination.

R612-8-6. Postponement.

a. In the event an insurance carrier postpones an injured worker's status due to medical reasons, the insurance carrier shall submit a summary statement outlining the diagnosis and medical treatment plan, along with the Status Report (Form 206), documenting the need for postponement to the Reemployment Program. An updated summary of the medical status shall be provided by the insurance carrier every 90 days of postponement, or at the time the injured worker's status changes.

b. The potential for rehabilitation shall be addressed during the period of postponement, and the insurance carrier/rehabilitation provider shall identify possible work related activities and/or training options the injured worker might engage in to encourage return to work at the end of medical treatment, i.e., attaining their G.E.D., attending English as a second language (E.S.L.) classes, on-the-job training with an employer, or other work related activities. These work related activities or training options may be suggested to the injured worker, as an alternative to light duty during postponement, in the event light duty work is not available.

R612-8-7. Administrative Review.

The Request for Administrative Review (Form 207) shall be made available to the injured worker upon request. This form is completed when the employee wishes to contest the information/decision made by the carrier or employer on the Status Report (206) or initial assessment. In the event it is determined through Administrative Review that the employee has a valid dispute, the division may initiate a voluntary alternative dispute resolution conference between all parties involved, i.e., carrier, rehabilitation agency, medical personnel, employer, and employee.

R612-8-8. Rehabilitation Progress Report.

A Rehabilitation Progress Report (Form 208A) shall be requested from the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation at each stage of the reemployment process (eligibility determination, reemployment plan development/implementation and case closure) or at any interruption of the process. An Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (USOR 5 IWRP) shall also be requested when a plan is developed. All other private rehabilitation providers shall submit a Form 206 for any plan progress, postponement, or interruption in the plan.

R612-8-9. Reemployment Plan.

A Reemployment Plan (Form 209) shall be provided for injured workers who are identified on the initial assessment as needing reemployment assistance, due to an industrial accident or illness which creates a significant barrier preventing a return to the work force. Significant barriers include, but are not limited to: 1) impairment(s) resulting from the industrial accident(s) or illness which prevent the employee from performing the essential functions of the work activity for which the employee has been qualified until the time of the industrial accident; 2) lack of transferable skills; 3) education/training; and 4) age. The plan shall not be provided for those injured workers who have previously been screened out through Form 206. The report should contain a return-to-work plan outlining employee demographics, functional limitations, type of plan, specific job target or employment category, specific tasks, time frames for completion and costs. Parties responsible for carrying out each task shall be identified (i.e., employee, employer, qualified rehabilitation provider, and insurance carrier). The plan shall be completed by a qualified rehabilitation provider (as defined by Section 34A-8-109) and filed within 30 days of the Initial Assessment.

R612-8-10. Reemployment Plan Closure.

Upon completion of the Reemployment Plan, a Reemployment Plan Closure Report (Form 210) shall be submitted to the division. The closure report shall detail costs in dollar amounts. The report shall also contain all the details on the return to work status of the employee.

KEY: reemployment workers' compensation guidelines
June 15, 1995 34A-1-104
Notice of Continuation September 30, 2004 34A-8-109

R651. Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation.
R651-406. Off-Highway Vehicle Registration Fees.
R651-406-1.
The annual registration fee is $14.

R651-406-2.
The fee for a duplicate certificate of registration is $3.

R651-406-3.
The fee for duplicate numbered stickers is $5.

KEY: off-highway vehicles
October 1, 2004 41-22-8
Notice of Continuation November 13, 2001

R686. Professional Practices Advisory Commission, Administration.
R686-103. Professional Practices and Conduct for Utah Educators.
R686-103-1. Definitions.

A. "Basic Administrative/Supervisory License" means the initial certificate issued by the Board which permits the holder to be employed in a public school position which requires administration or supervision of kindergarten, elementary, middle, or secondary levels.

B. "Commission" means the Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission as defined and authorized under Section 53A-6-301 et seq.

C. "Competent" means an educator who is duly qualified, is skillful, and meets all the legal requirements of the educator's position.

D. "Educator" means a licensed person who is paid on the teachers or administrators salary schedule and whose primary function is to provide instructional, counseling or administrative services in the public schools or administrative offices as assigned.

E. "Inappropriate" means conduct by an educator toward a student or minor that is unjustifiable because:

(1) the conduct is illegal;

(2) the conduct is inconsistent with Utah State Board of Education or Commission Administrative Rules; or

(3) the conduct is inconsistent with the special position of trust of an educator.

F. "Sexual contact" means:

(1) the intentional touching of any sexual or intimate part of an individual;

(2) causing, encouraging, or permitting an individual to touch any sexual or intimate part of another; or

(3) any physical conduct of a sexual nature directed at an individual.

G. "Sexual harassment" means any repeated or unwarranted verbal or physical advances, sexually explicit derogatory statements, or sexually discriminatory or explicit visual material or remarks made or displayed by an individual which is offensive or objectionable to the recipient or which causes the recipient discomfort or humiliation.

R686-103-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Section 53A-6-306(1)(a) which directs the Commission to adopt rules to carry out its responsibilities under the law.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide for competent practices and standards of moral and ethical conduct for educators in order to serve the needs of Utah students and to maintain the dignity of the education profession in the state of Utah.

R686-103-3. Commission Action if a Licensed Educator Violates the Provisions of Professional Practice and Conduct for Utah Educators.

A. The individual conduct of a professional educator at all levels reflects upon the practices, values, integrity and reputation of the Utah educational profession as a whole. Violation of this rule may result in the following:

(1) A disciplinary letter that may affect the educator's ability to obtain employment as an educator;

(2) A letter of reprimand that would be placed in the educator's certification file and in the personnel file(s) of the district(s) where the educator is employed or seeks employment;

(3) A designated period of probationary status for a license holder. The probation may be for a specific or indefinite time period;

(4) Suspension of the educator's license(s) that would prevent the educator from practicing education in the state of Utah or other states during the period of suspension; and

(5) Revocation of the educator's license(s) for a minimum of five years.

B. This rule does not preclude alternative action by the Commission consistent with Utah law and Utah State Board of Education rules warranted under the facts of the case.

R686-103-4. Professionalism in Employment Practices.

An educator acting consistent with professional practices and standards shall:

A. assist only qualified persons, as defined by Utah law and Utah State Board of Education rules, to enter or continue in the education profession;

B. employ only persons qualified or licensed appropriately for positions, except as provided under R277-511;

C. document professional misconduct of other educators under the educators' direction as set forth in the law or this rule and take appropriate action based upon the misconduct. Such action shall include supervision or termination of employment when necessary to protect the physical or emotional well-being of students and employees and to protect the integrity of the profession, or both;

D. not personally falsify or direct another person to falsify records or applications of any type;

E. not recommend for employment in another district an educator who has been disciplined for unprofessional or unethical conduct or who has not met minimum professional standards in a current or previous assignment, consistent with Section 34-42-1;

F. adhere to the terms of a contract or assignment unless health or emergency issues requires vacating the contract or assignment. Persons shall in good faith comply with penalty provisions;

G. accept an educational employment assignment only if the educator has the appropriate certification required for that particular employment assignment except as provided for under R277-511 and shall provide only true and accurate pre-employment information or documentation;

H. recommend for employment or continuance of employment only persons who are licensed for the position; and

I. maintain confidentiality, consistent with the law, regarding students and colleagues.

J. act consistent with Section 67-16-1 through 14, Utah Public Employees Ethics Act.

R686-103-5. Competent Practices.

An educator shall:

A. adhere to federal and state laws, State Board of Education Administrative rules, local board policies and specific directives from supervisors regarding educational practices at school and school-related activities; and

B. exercise good judgment and prudence in the educator's personal life to avoid the impairment of the educator's professional effectiveness and respect the cultural values and standards of the community in which the educator practices.

R686-103-6. Competent Practice Related to Students.

An educator shall:

A. develop and follow objectives related to learning, organize instruction time consistent with those objectives, and adhere to prescribed subject matters and curriculum.

B. deal with each student in a just and considerate manner.

C. resolve disciplinary problems according to law and school board policy and local building procedures;

D. maintain confidentiality concerning a student unless a revelation of confidential information serves the best interest of the student and serves a lawful purpose;

E. not exclude a student from participating in any program, deny or grant any benefit to any student on the basis

of race, color, creed, sex, national origin, marital status, political or religious beliefs, physical or mental conditions, family, social, or cultural background, or sexual orientation, and may not engage in a course of conduct that would encourage a student to develop a prejudice on these grounds or any others;

F. impart to students principles of good citizenship and societal responsibility by directed learning as well as by personal example;

G. cooperate in providing all relevant information and evidence to the proper authorities in the course of an investigation by a law enforcement agency or by Child Protective Services regarding criminal activity. However, an educator shall be entitled to decline to give evidence against himself in any such investigation if the same may tend to incriminate the educator as that term is defined by the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution;

H. take appropriate action to prevent student harassment;

I. follow appropriate instructions and protocols in administering standardized tests to students consistent with Section 53A-1-608; and

J. supervise students appropriately consistent with district policy and the age of the student.

R686-103-7. Moral and Ethical Conduct.

An educator shall:

A. not be convicted of domestic violence or abuse, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse of any family member;

B. not be convicted of a stalking crime;

C. not use or distribute illegal drugs, or be convicted of any crime related to illegal drugs;

D. not be convicted of any illegal sexual conduct;

E. not attend school or school functions under the influence of illegal drugs, alcohol, or prescription drugs if the drug impairs the educator's ability to perform regular activities;

F. not participate in sexual, physical, or emotional harassment or any combination toward any student or co-worker, nor knowingly allow harassment to continue;

G. not participate in inappropriate sexual contact with a student or minor;

H. not knowingly fail to protect a student from any condition detrimental to that student's physical health, mental health, safety, or learning;

I. not harass or discriminate against a student or co-worker on the basis of race, color, creed, sex, national origin, marital status, political or religious beliefs, physical or mental conditions, family, social, or cultural background, or sexual orientation;

J. not interfere with the legitimate exercise of political and civil rights and responsibilities of colleagues or a student acting consistently with law and district and school policies;

K. not threaten, coerce, discriminate against, or create a hostile environment toward any fellow employee, regardless of employment classification, who reports or discloses to a governing agency actual or suspected violations of law, educational regulations, or standards;

L. conduct financial business with integrity by honestly accounting for all funds committed to the educator's charge and collect and report funds consistent with school and district policy;

M. not accept gifts or exploit a professional relationship for gain or advantage that might create the appearance of impropriety or that may impair professional judgment, consistent with Section 67-16-1 through 14, Utah Public Employees Ethics Act; and

N. not use or attempt to use district or school computers or information systems in violation of the district's acceptable use policy for employees or access information that may be detrimental to young people or inconsistent with the educator's role model responsibility.

O. not knowingly possess, while at school or at any school-related activity, any non-curriculum related sexually oriented material in any form.

KEY: disciplinary actions, educators
September 2, 2004 53A-6-306(1)(a)
Notice of Continuation May 5, 2004

R710. Public Safety, Fire Marshal.
R710-2. Rules Pursuant to the Utah Fireworks Act.
R710-2-1. Adoption.

Pursuant to Title 53, Chapter 7, Section 204, Utah Code Annotated 1953, the Utah Fire Prevention Board adopts rules establishing minimum safety standards for retail storage, handling, and sale of class C common state approved explosives; minimum requirements for placement and discharge of display fireworks; and requirements for importer, wholesaler, display or special effects operator licenses.

There is further adopted as part of these rules the following codes which are incorporated by reference:

1.1 International Fire Code (IFC), 2003 edition, as published by the International Code Council, Inc. (ICC), except as amended by provisions listed in R710-2-9, et seq.

1.2 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 1123, Code for Fireworks Display, 2000 edition, as published by the National Fire Protection Association, except as amended by provisions listed in R710-2-9, et seq.

1.3 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience, 2001 edition, as published by the National Fire Protection Association, except as amended by provisions listed in R710-2-9, et seq.

1.4 Copies of the above codes are on file in the Office of Administrative Rules and the State Fire Marshal's Office.

R710-2-2. Definitions.

2.1 "Authority having jurisdiction (AHJ)" means such county and municipal officers who are charged with the enforcement of state and municipal laws; consisting of all fire enforcement officials including designated staff from the Utah State Department of Public Safety.

2.2 "ICC" means International Code Council, Inc.

2.3 "IFC" means International Fire Code.

2.4 "NFPA" means National Fire Protection Association.

2.5 "Permanent structure" means a non-movable building, securely attached to a foundation, housing a business.

2.6 "Person" means an individual, company, partnership or corporation.

2.7 "Pre-packaged means that the product is wrapped in a clear plastic wrap or other equivalent material to prevent the fuse of the class C common state approved explosive from being accessible to the customer.

2.8 "Resale" means the act of reselling class B or C explosives to a new party.

2.9 "SFM" means the State Fire Marshal.

2.10 "Tent" means a temporary structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable material supported by any manner except by air or the contents it protects.

2.11 "Temporary Stands and Trailers" means a non-permanent structure used exclusively for the sale of fireworks.

2.12 "UCA" means Utah Code Annotated.

R710-2-3. General Requirements.

3.1 No person shall engage in any type of retail storage or sale of class C common state approved explosives, without first having obtained a license to sell fireworks from the authority having jurisdiction, if required.

3.2 If a municipality or county in which fireworks are offered for sale, requires a seller to obtain a license, it shall be available at the store or stand for presentation upon request to authorized public safety officials.

3.3 All fireworks retail sales locations shall be under the direct supervision of a responsible person who is 18 years of age or older.

3.4 Those selling fireworks at retail sales locations shall be at least 16 years of age or older.

3.5 A salesperson shall remain at the sales location at all times unless suitable locking devices or secured metal storage containers are provided to prevent the unauthorized access to the merchandise by others.

3.6 Class C common state approved explosives shall not be sold to any person under the age of 16 years, unless accompanied by an adult.

3.7 All retail sales locations shall be kept clear of dry grass or other combustible material for a distance of at least 25 feet in all directions.

3.8 Storage of class C common state approved explosives shall not be located in residences to include attached garages.

3.9 "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted at all sales and storage locations.

3.10 A sign, clearly visible to the general public, shall be posted at all fireworks sales locations, indicating the legal dates for discharge of fireworks.

3.11 All retail sales locations shall be equipped with an approved, portable fire extinguisher having a minimum 2A rating.

R710-2-4. Indoor Sales.

4.1 Display of class C common state approved explosives inside of buildings shall be so located to ensure constant visual supervision.

4.2 In all retail sales locations in permanent structures, the area where class C common state approved explosives are displayed or stored shall be at least 50 feet from any flammable liquid or gas, or other highly combustible material.

4.3 In permanent structures, retail sales displays of Class C common state approved explosives shall not be placed in locations that would impede egress from the building.

4.4 Class C common state approved explosives shall only be stored, handled, displayed, and sold as packaged units, with unexposed fuses, within a permanent structure.

R710-2-5. Temporary Stands, Trailers and Tents.

5.1 Temporary stands, trailers and tents less than 200 square feet used for the retail sales of class C common state approved explosives shall be constructed in compliance with local rules, or if none, in accordance with nationally recognized practice. Tents having an area in excess of 200 square feet shall comply with IFC, Chapter 24.

5.2 The general public shall not be allowed to enter a temporary stand or trailer.

5.3 Each stand, trailer or tent less than 200 square feet shall have a minimum three foot wide unobstructed aisle, running the length of the stand, trailer or tent.

5.4 All tents where customers enter inside shall have a minimum three foot wide unobstructed aisle and two separate exits located a reasonable distance apart and so located that if one is blocked the other will be available.

5.5 The area used for sales of class C common state approved explosives in stands, trailers or tents shall be arranged to permit the customer to only touch or handle pre-packaged class C common state approved explosives. All non pre-packaged class C common state approved explosives shall be displayed in a manner which prevents the fireworks from being handled by the customer without the direct intervention of the retailer who shall be able to maintain visual contact with the customer.

5.6 Temporary stands, trailers or tents for the sale of class C common state approved explosives shall be located at least 50 feet from other stands, trailers, tents, LPG, flammable liquid or gas storage and dispensing units.

5.7 If the stand or trailer is used for the overnight storage of class C common state approved explosives, it shall be equipped with suitable locking devices to prevent unauthorized entry. Tents shall not be used for overnight storage of class C common state approved explosives unless on site security is

provided.

5.8 No person shall be allowed to sleep in any temporary stand, trailer or tent in which class C common state approved explosives are stored or sold.

5.9 Stands, trailers or tents shall not be illuminated or heated by any device requiring an open flame or exposed heating elements. All heaters shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

5.10 All illumination shall be installed in accordance with the temporary wiring section of the National Electric Code and approved by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

R710-2-6. List of Approved Class C Common State Approved Explosives.

6.1 The State Fire Marshal shall publish a list of approved class C common state approved explosives each year.

6.2 The testing shall be conducted annually or as needed.

R710-2-7. Importer, Wholesaler, Display or Special Effects Operator Licenses.

7.1 Application for a importer, wholesaler, display or special effects operator license shall be made in writing on forms provided by the SFM.

7.2 Application for a license shall be signed by the applicant. If the application is made by a partnership, it shall be signed by all partners. If the application is made by a corporation or association, it shall be signed by a principal officer.

7.3 Original licenses shall be valid from the date of issuance through December 31st of the year in which issued. Licenses issued on or after October 1st, will be valid through December 31st of the following year.

7.4 Application for renewal of license shall be made before January 1st of each year. Application for renewal shall be made in writing on forms provided by the SFM.

7.5 The SFM may refuse to renew any license pursuant to Section 8 of these rules. The applicant, upon such refusal, shall also have those rights as are granted by Section 8 of these rules.

7.6 Every licensee shall notify the SFM, in writing, within thirty (30) days, of any change of his address or location.

7.7 No licensee shall conduct his licensed business under a name other than the name which appears on his license.

7.8 No license shall be issued to any person as licensee who is under eighteen (18) years of age.

7.9 The holder of any license shall submit such license for inspection upon request of the SFM, his duly authorized deputies, or any authorized enforcement official.

7.10 Every person who wishes to secure a display or special effects operator original license shall demonstrate proof of competence by:

7.10.1 Successfully passing a closed book written examination and obtaining a minimum grade of seventy percent (70%).

7.10.2 Submit written verification with the application of having completed a display or special effects operators safety class or demonstrate previous experience acceptable to the SFM.

7.10.3 Submit written verification with the application that the applicant has worked with a licensed display or special effects operator for at least three shows or demonstrate previous experience acceptable to the SFM.

7.11 The written examination stated in Section 7.10(a) shall be valid for five years from the date of the examination.

7.12 At the end of the five year period the licensed display or special effects operator shall take a re-examination. The re-examination shall be open book and sent to the license holder at least 60 days before the renewal date. The re-examination shall focus on the changes in the last 5 years to the adopted standards. The license holder is responsible to complete the re-examination and return it to the Division in time to renew and also comply with the requirements listed in Section 7.13.

7.13 After the issuance of the original license, and each year thereafter, the display or special effects operator shall complete a minimum of one fireworks performance annually or attend an operator safety class annually or work with another licensed display or special effects operator with a show annually to demonstrate proof of competence.

7.14 When the license has expired for more than one year, an application shall be made for an original license and the initial requirements shall be completed as required in Section 7.10 of these rules.

7.15 Every person who wishes to secure an importer, wholesaler, display or special effects operators license shall be at least 18 years of age.

7.16 Every licensed display or special effects operator shall complete the Pyrotechnician's After Action Report for Fireworks Display form within ten (10) working days after the conclusion of any display or special effects show and send it to the State Fire Marshal.

R710-2-8. Adjudicative Proceedings.

8.1 All adjudicative proceedings performed by the agency shall proceed informally as set forth herein and as authorized by UCA, Sections 63-46b-4 and 63-46b-5.

8.2 The issuance, renewal, or continued validity of a license may be denied, suspended or revoked, if the SFM, or his authorized deputies finds that the applicant, person employed for, the person having authority, or the person in question commits any of the following violations:

8.2.1 The person or applicant is not the real person in interest.

8.2.2 Material misrepresentation or false statement in the application.

8.2.3 Refusal to allow inspection by the AHJ.

8.2.4 The person or applicant for a license does not possess the qualifications of skill or competence to conduct operations for which application is made, as evidenced by failure to pass the examination or demonstrate practical skills.

8.2.5 The person or applicant has been convicted of any of the following:

8.2.5.1 a violation of the provisions of these rules;

8.2.5.2 a crime of violence or theft; or

8.2.5.3 any crime that bears upon the person or applicant's ability to perform their functions and duties.

8.2.6 Failure to accurately complete the Pyrotechnician's After Action Report for Fireworks Display form.

8.3 A person may request a hearing on a decision made by the AHJ, by filing an appeal to the Board within 20 days after receiving final notice from the AHJ.

8.4 All adjudicative proceedings, other than criminal prosecution, taken by the AHJ to enforce the Utah Fire Prevention and Safety Act, and these rules, shall commence in accordance with UCA, Section 63-46b-3.

8.5 The Board shall act as the hearing authority, and shall convene as an appeals board after timely notice to all parties involved.

8.6 The Board shall direct the SFM to issue a signed order to the parties involved giving the decision of the Board within a reasonable time of the hearing pursuant to UCA, Section 63-46b-5(i).

8.7 Reconsideration of the Board's decision may be requested in writing within 20 days of the date of the decision pursuant to UCA, Section 63-46b-13.

8.8 Judicial review of all final Board actions resulting from informal adjudicative proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to UCA, Section 63-46b-15.

R710-2-9. Amendments and Additions.

9.1 The following are amendments and additions to the

codes and standards adopted to regulate class C common state approved explosives, placement and discharge of display fireworks, and importer, wholesaler, display or special effects operator licenses, as adopted in Section 1 of these rules:

9.2 IFC, Chapter 33, Section 3301.2.1 and 3301.2.2 is deleted, and rewritten to read as follows:

9.2.1 For the following periods of time: June 1 through July 31; December 1 through January 5; and 30 days before and up to 5 days after the Chinese New Year; class C common state approved explosives may be stored for retail sale as follows:

9.2.1.1 The retail seller shall notify the local fire authority to where the class C common state approved explosives are to be stored.

9.2.1.2 Class C common state approved explosives shall not be stored in residences to include attached garages.

9.2.1.3 The local fire authority shall approve the storage site of the class C common state approved explosives and may use the following guidelines for acceptable places of storage:

9.2.1.3.1 In self storage units where the owner allows it.

9.2.1.3.2 In a temporary stand or trailer used for the retail sales of Class C common state approved explosives, which must be locked or secured when not open for business.

9.2.1.3.3 In a locked or secured truck, trailer, or other vehicle at an approved location.

9.2.1.3.4 In a locked or secured container, garage, shed, barn, or other building, which is detached from an inhabited building.

9.2.1.3.5 Wholesalers warehouse.

9.2.1.3.6 An approved Group M occupancy.

9.2.1.3.7 In a locked or secured metal container adjacent to the temporary stand, trailer or tent that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

9.2.1.3.8 Any other structure or location approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

9.2.2 All other periods of time, except those stated in Section 9.2(1) of these rules, the storage, use, and handling of fireworks are prohibited, except as follows:

9.2.2.1 The storage and handling of fireworks are allowed as required in IFC, Chapter 33 and these rules.

9.2.2.2 The use of fireworks for display is allowed as set forth in IFC, Chapter 33 and these rules.

R710-2-10. Fire Department Displays.

10.1 As required in UCA 53-7-223(1) and as allowed for fire departments in UCA 53-7-202(9)(b), the fire department's involvement in the discharge of display fireworks is allowed only for the discharge of display fireworks in that fire departments community or communities it has a contract to protect.

10.2 Within 10 working days after the conclusion of a fireworks display, the fire chief or an assigned fire department member shall complete a Pyrotechnician's After Action Report and send it to the State Fire Marshal.

10.3 Any fire department member that will be involved in the discharge site as defined in NFPA 1123, shall complete a fireworks display safety class yearly to be allowed in the discharge area during the display.

10.4 Any fireworks purchased by a community or fire department outside of the State of Utah shall require the securing of an annual importers license as required in UCA 53-7-224.

KEY: fireworks
September 15, 2004 **53-7-204**
Notice of Continuation June 11, 2002

R710. Public Safety, Fire Marshal.
R710-5. Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Inspecting and Testing.
R710-5-1. Adoption, Title, Purpose, and Prohibitions.

Pursuant to Section 53-7-204, Utah Code Annotated 1953, the Utah Fire Prevention Board adopts minimum rules to provide regulation to those who inspect and test Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems.

There is adopted as part of these rules the following code which are incorporated by reference:

1.1 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Standard 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2002 edition, except as amended by provisions listed in R710-5-6, et seq.

1.2 A copy of the above-mentioned standard is on file in the Office of Administrative Rules and the State Fire Marshal's Office.

R710-5-2. Definitions.

2.1 "Annual" means a period of one year or 365 calendar days.

2.2 "Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)" means the State Fire Marshal, his duly authorized deputies, or the local fire enforcement authority.

2.3 "Board" means Utah Fire Prevention Board.

2.4 "Certificates of Registration" means a written document issued by the SFM to any person for the purpose of granting permission to such person to perform any act or acts for which authorization is required.

2.5 "NFPA" means National Fire Protection Association.

2.6 "NICET" means National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies.

2.7 "SFM" means State Fire Marshal or authorized deputy.

2.8 "UCA" means Utah State Code Annotated 1953 as amended.

R710-5-3. Certificates of Registration.

3.1 Required Certificates of Registration.

No person shall engage in the inspecting and testing of automatic fire sprinkler systems without first receiving a certificate of registration issued by the SFM. The following groups are exempted from the requirements of this part:

3.1.1 The AHJ that is performing the initial installation acceptance testing of the automatic fire sprinkler system or ongoing inspections to verify compliance with the adopted NFPA standards and these rules.

3.1.2 The building owner or designee that performs additional periodic inspections beyond the annual inspection required in Section 6.2 of these rules, to satisfy requirements set by company policy, insurance, or risk management.

3.2 Application.

3.2.1 Application for a certificate of registration to inspect and test automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be made in writing to the SFM on forms provided the SFM. The applicant shall sign the application. The SFM or his deputies may request picture identification of the applicant for a certificate of registration.

3.2.2 The applicant shall indicate on the application which of the four technician levels the applicant will apply for:

3.2.2.1 Technician I

3.2.2.2 Technician II

3.2.2.3 Technician III

3.2.2.4 Master Technician

3.2.3 The application for a certificate of registration shall be accompanied with proof of public liability insurance from the certificate holder or employing concern. A public liability insurance carrier showing coverage of at least $100,000 for each incident, and $300,000 in total coverage shall issue the public liability insurance. The certificate of registration holder shall notify the SFM within 30 days after the public liability insurance coverage required is not longer in effect for any reason.

3.3 Technician Examination.

The SFM shall require all applicants for a certificate of registration as a technician to complete the following:

3.3.1 Technician I shall pass a written examination on wet pipe sprinkler systems, antifreeze sprinkler systems, and standpipes, and complete the manipulative skills task book.

3.3.2 Technician II shall pass all the requirements listed for Technician I; pass a written examination on dry pipe sprinkler systems, deluge sprinkler systems, preaction sprinkler systems, combined dry pipe-preaction systems, fire pumps, and water storage tanks, and complete the manipulative skills task book.

3.3.3 Technician III shall pass all the requirements listed for Technician I and II; pass a written examination on water spray fixed systems, foam-water sprinkler systems, and foam-water spray systems, and complete the manipulative skills task book.

3.3.4 Master Technician shall have successfully completed and be certified as NICET III in Inspection and Testing of Water-based Systems, and complete the manipulative skills task book.

3.4 To successfully complete the written examination the applicant must obtain a minimum of seventy percent (70%) in each examination taken. To successfully complete the manipulative skills task book, all required skill tasks shall be signed as completed by a person duly qualified or certified in that skill.

3.5 As required in 3.3.4, those applicants that have successfully completed the requirements of NICET III, in Inspection and Testing of Water-based Systems, and that corresponds to the work to be performed by the applicant, shall have the requirement for initial written examination waived, after appropriate documentation is provided to the SFM by the applicant.

3.6 Issuance.

Following receipt of the properly completed application, compliance with Section 3.3 of these rules, the SFM shall issue a certificate of registration.

3.7 Original and Renewal Valid Date.

Original certificates of registration shall be valid for one year from the date of application. Thereafter, each certificate of registration shall be renewed annually and renewals shall be valid for one year from issuance.

3.8 Renewal Date.

Application for renewal shall be made as directed by the SFM.

3.9 Re-examination.

Every holder of a valid certificate of registration shall take a re-examination every three years, from date of original certificate, to comply with the provisions of Section 3.3 of these rules as follows:

3.9.1 The re-examination to comply with the provisions of Section 3.3 of these rules shall consist of an open book examination for each level of certification, to be mailed to the certificate holder at least 60 days before the renewal date.

3.9.2 The re-examination will consist of questions that focus on changes in the last three years to the adopted NFPA standards, the statute, and the adopted administrative rules. The re-examination may also consist of questions that focus on practices of concern as noted by the Board or the SFM.

3.9.3 The certificate holder is responsible to complete the re-examination and return it to the SFM in sufficient time to renew.

3.9.4 The certificate holder is responsible to return to the SFM the correct renewal fees to complete that certificate

renewal.

3.10 Refusal to Renew.

The SFM may refuse to renew any certificate of registration in the same manner and for any reason that he is authorized, pursuant to Section 7, to deny an original certificate of registration. The applicant shall, upon such refusal, have the same rights as are granted by Section 7 of these rules to an applicant for an original certificate of registration, which has been denied by the SFM.

3.11 Inspection.

The holder of a certificate of registration shall submit such certificate for inspection, upon request of the AHJ.

3.12 Type.

Every certificate of registration shall indicate the type of act or acts to be performed and for which the applicant has qualified as follows:

3.12.1 Technician I: A person who is engaged in the inspection and testing of wet pipe sprinkler systems, antifreeze sprinkler systems, and standpipes.

3.12.2 Technician II: A person who is engaged in the inspection and testing of dry pipe sprinkler systems, deluge sprinkler systems, preaction sprinkler systems, combined dry pipe-preaction systems, fire pumps and water storage tanks.

3.12.3 Technician III: A person who is engaged in the inspection and testing of foam-water sprinkler systems, foam-water spray systems, and water spray fixed systems.

3.12.4 Master Technician: A person who has obtained NICET III certification in Inspection and Testing of Water-based Systems.

3.13 Change of Address.

Any change in home address of any holder of a valid certificate of registration shall be reported in writing, by the registered person to the SFM within 30 days of such change.

3.14 Duplicate.

A duplicate certificate of registration may be issued by the SFM to replace any previously issued certificate, which has been lost or destroyed.

3.15 Minimum Age.

No certificate of registration shall be issued to any person who is under 18 years of age.

3.16 Restrictive Use.

3.16.1 A certificate of registration may be used for identification purposes only as long as such certificate remains valid.

3.16.2 Regardless of the acts authorized to be performed by a licensed concern, only those acts for which the applicant for a certificate of registration has qualified shall be permissible by such applicant.

3.17 Right to Contest.

3.17.1 Every person who takes an examination for a certificate of registration shall have the right to contest the validity of individual questions of such examination.

3.17.2 Every contention as to the validity of individual questions of an examination shall be made within 48 hours after taking said examination.

3.17.3 The decision as to the action to be taken on the submitted contention shall be made by the SFM, and such decision shall be final.

3.17.4 The decision made by the SFM, and the action taken, shall be reflected in all future examinations, but shall not affect the grades established in any past examination.

3.18 Non-Transferable.

Certificates of Registration shall not be transferable. The person to whom issued shall carry individual certificates of registration.

3.19 Certificate of Registration Identification.

Every certificate shall be identified by a number, delineated as AFS-(number). Such number shall not be transferred from one person to another.

3.20 New Employees

New or existing employees desiring to attain a Certificate of Registration may perform the various acts required while under the constant direct supervision of a person holding a valid certificate of registration for a period not to exceed 60 days from the initial date of employment or beginning service in the field.

R710-5-4. Service Tags.

4.1 Size and Color.

4.1.1 Tags shall be not more than five and one-half inches (5-1/2") in height, nor less than four and one-half inches (4-1/2") in height, and not more than three inches (3") in width, nor less than two and one-half inches (2-1/2") in width.

4.1.2 Tags may be produced in any color except red or a variation of red.

4.1.3 A red tag shall be used to indicate the system fails to ensure a reasonable degree of protection for life and property from fire through inspecting and testing of automatic fire sprinkler systems as required in NFPA, Standard 25, and the requirements of these rules. After placing the red tag on the system, the certified person shall notify the AHJ and provide the AHJ with a written copy of the noted deficiencies.

4.2 Placement of Tag.

The service tag shall be attached at the sprinkler riser for each system inspected or at other locations as needed to show compliance. The service tag shall be attached to the riser in such a position as to be conveniently inspected by the AHJ.

4.3 Tag Information.

4.3.1 Service tags shall bear the following information:

4.3.1.1 Provisions of Section 4.7.

4.3.1.2 Approved Seal of Registration of the SFM.

4.3.1.3 Certificate of registration "AFS" number of individual who performed or supervised the service or services performed.

4.3.1.4 Signature of individual whose certificate of registration number appears on the tag.

4.3.1.5 Concern's name.

4.3.1.6 Concern's address.

4.3.1.7 Type of service performed.

4.3.1.8 Type of system serviced.

4.3.1.9 Date service is performed.

4.3.2 The above information shall appear on one side of the service tag. All other desired printing or information shall be placed on the reverse side of the tag.

4.4 Legibility.

4.4.1 The certificate of registration number required in Section 4.3.1.3, and the signature required in Section 4.3.1.4, shall be printed or written distinctly.

4.4.2 All information pertaining to date and type of service shall be indicated on the card by perforations in the appropriate space provided. Each perforation shall clearly indicate the desired information.

4.5 Format.

ILLUSTRATION ON FILE IN STATE FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

4.6 New Tag.

A new service tag shall be attached to a system each time a service is performed.

4.7 Tag Wording.

The following wording shall be placed at the top or reinforced ring end of every tag: "DO NOT REMOVE, BY ORDER OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL".

4.8 Removal.

4.8.1 No person or persons shall remove a service tag except when further service is performed.

4.8.2 No person shall deface, modify, or alter any service tag that is required to be attached to the system.

4.8.3 A red tag can only be removed by written authority from the AHJ.

4.9 Tag Dates

Service tags may be printed for any number of years not to exceed eight years.

R710-5-5. Seal of Registration.

5.1 Description.

The official seal of registration of the SFM shall consist of the following:

5.1.1 The image of the State of Utah shall be in the center with an outer ring stating, "Utah State Fire Marshal".

5.1.1.1 The top portion of the outer ring shall have the wording "Utah State".

5.1.1.2 The bottom portion of the outer ring shall have the wording "Fire Marshal".

5.1.2 Appending below the bottom portion and in a centered position, shall be a box provided for the displaying of the certification number assigned to the person.

5.2 Use of Seal.

No person shall produce, reproduce, or use this seal in any manner or for any purpose except as herein provided.

5.3 Permissive Use.

Certificate holders or concerns shall use the Seal of Registration on every service tag.

5.4 Cease Use Order.

No person or concern shall continue the use of the Seal of Registration in any manner or for any purpose after receipt of a notice in writing from the SFM to that effect, or upon the suspension or revocation of the certificate of registration.

5.5 Legibility.

Every reproduction of the Seal of Registration and every letter and number placed thereon, shall be of sufficient size to render such seal, letter, and number distinct and clearly legible.

R710-5-6. Amendments and Additions.

6.1 Service.

At the time of service, all servicing shall be done in accordance with the adopted NFPA standard, adopted statutes, and these rules.

6.2 Frequency

Automatic fire sprinkler systems, standpipes, and fire pumps shall be inspected annually by a person holding a certificate of registration as required in Section 3.1 of these rules.

6.3 Accepted Forms

One of the two forms listed in NFPA, Standard 25, Annex B, B.1, or a similar equivalent approved by the SFM shall be used as the accepted forms for testing and inspecting fire sprinkler systems.

6.4 New Systems

Newly installed automatic fire sprinkler systems, standpipes, and fire pumps are exempt from the annual testing requirement required in Section 6.2 of these rules, for one year from the approval date of the initial installation acceptance testing.

R710-5-7. Adjudicative Proceedings.

7.1 All adjudicative proceedings performed by the agency shall proceed informally as authorized by UCA, Sections 63-46b-4 and 63-46b-5.

7.2 The issuance, renewal, or continued validity of a certificate of registration may be denied, suspended, or revoked, if the SFM finds that the applicant or the person has committed any of the following violations:

7.2.1 The applicant or person is not the real person in interest.

7.2.2 The applicant or person provides material misrepresentation or false statements on the application.

7.2.3 The applicant or person refuses to allow inspection by the SFM, or his duly authorized deputies.

7.2.4 The applicant or person for a certificate of registration does not have the proper equipment to conduct the operations for which application is made.

7.2.5 The applicant or person for a certificate of registration does not possess the qualifications of skill or competence to conduct the operations for which application is made, as evidenced by failure to pass the examination pursuant to Section 3.3 of these rules.

7.2.6 The applicant or person refuses to take the examination required by Section 3.3 of these rules.

7.2.7 The applicant or person fails to pay the certification of registration, examination or other required fees as required in Section 8 of these rules.

7.2.8 The applicant or person has been convicted of one or more federal, state or local laws.

7.2.9 The applicant or person has been convicted of a violation of the adopted rules or been found by a Board administrative proceeding to have violated the adopted rules.

7.2.10 Any offense or finding of unlawful conduct, or there is or may be, a threat to the public's health or safety if the applicant or person were granted a certificate of registration.

7.2.11 There are other factors upon which a reasonable and prudent person would rely to determine the suitability of the applicant or person to safely and competently engage in the practice of servicing fire sprinkler system equipment.

7.3 A person whose certificate of registration is suspended or revoked by the SFM shall have an opportunity for a hearing before the Board if requested by that person within 20 days after receiving notice.

7.4 All adjudicative proceedings, other than criminal prosecution, taken by the SFM to enforce the Utah Fire Prevention and Safety Act, and these rules, shall commence in accordance with UCA, Section 63-46b-3.

7.5 The Board shall act as the hearing authority, and shall convene after timely notice to all parties involved. The Board shall be the final authority on the suspension or revocation of a certificate of registration.

7.6 The Board shall direct the SFM to issue a signed order to the parties involved giving the decision of the Board within a reasonable time of the hearing pursuant to UCA, Section 63-46b-5(i).

7.7 Reconsideration of the Board decision may be requested in writing within 20 days of the date of the decision pursuant to UCA, Section 63-46b-13.

7.8 After a period of three years from the date of revocation, the Board shall review the submitted written application of a person whose certificate of registration has been revoked. After timely notice to all parties involved, the Board shall convene to review the revoked persons application, and that person shall be allowed to present themselves and their case before the Board. After the hearing, the Board shall direct the SFM to allow the person to complete the certification process or shall direct that the revocation be continued.

7.9 Judicial review of all final Board actions resulting from informal adjudicative proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to UCA, Section 63-46b-15.

R710-1-8. Fees.

8.1 Fee Schedule.

8.1.1 Certificates of Registration (new and renewals):

8.1.1.1 Certificate of registration - $30.00

8.1.1.2 Duplicate - $30.00

8.1.2 Examinations:

8.1.2.1 Initial examination - $20.00

8.1.2.2 Re-examination - $20.00

8.1.2.3 Three-year examination - $20.00

8.2 Payment of Fees.

The required fee shall accompany the application for certificate of registration. Certificate of registration fees will be

refunded if the application is denied.

8.3 Late Renewal Fees.

8.3.1 Any certificate of registration not renewed on or before the original date of issuance will be subject to an additional fee equal to 10% of the required fee.

8.3.2 When a certificate of registration has expired for more than one year, an application shall be made for an original certificate as if the application was being made for the first time.

KEY: automatic fire sprinklers
September 15, 2004 53-7-204

R861. Tax Commission, Administration.
R861-1A. Administrative Procedures.
R861-1A-1. Administrative Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Definitions as used in this rule:

1. "Agency" means the Tax Commission of the state of Utah.

2. "Agency head" means the Tax Commission of the state of Utah, or one or more tax commissioners.

3. "Appeal" means appeal from an order of the Commission to an appropriate judicial authority.

4. "Commission" means the Tax Commission of the state of Utah.

5. "Conference" means an informal meeting of a party or parties with division heads, officers, or employees designated by division heads and informal meetings between parties to an adjudicative proceeding and a presiding officer.

6. "Division" means any division of the Tax Commission, including but not restricted to the Auditing Division, Property Tax Division, Motor Vehicle Division, Motor Vehicle Business Administration Division, Data Processing Division, and the Operations Division.

7. "Hearing" means a proceeding, formal or informal, at which the parties may present evidence and arguments to the presiding officer in relation to a particular order or rule.

8. "Officer" means an employee of the Commission in a supervisory or responsible capacity.

9. "Order" means the final disposition by the Commission of any particular controversy or factual matter presented to it for its determination.

10. "Presiding officer" means one or more tax commissioners, administrative law judge, hearing officer, and other persons designated by the agency head to preside at hearings and adjudicative proceedings.

11. "Quorum" means three or more members of the Commission.

12. "Record" means that body of documents, transcripts, recordings, and exhibits from a hearing submitted for review on appeal.

13. "Rule" means an officially adopted Commission rule.

14. "Rulemaking Power" means the Commission's power to adopt rules and to administer the laws relating to the numerous divisions.

15. All definitions contained in the Administrative Procedures Act, Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46b-2 as amended, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein.

R861-1A-2. Rulemaking Power Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210 and 63-46a-4.

A. Policy and Scope. In accordance with the responsibility placed upon it by law, the Commission shall enact appropriate rules. These rules shall prescribe practices and procedures for the Commission and other state and county officials and agencies over which the Commission has supervisory power and shall interpret laws the Commission is charged with administering when such interpretation is deemed necessary and in the public interest.

B. Preparation. In the preparation of rules the Commission may refer to appropriate materials and consult such parties as it deems advisable, whether or not such persons are employees of the Commission. Drafts of proposed rules may be submitted to the Office of the Attorney General for examination as to legality and form.

C. Notice and Hearing. The Commission may publish, by means of local communication, notice of its intent to exercise its rulemaking power in a particular area. Notice therein will be given of a scheduled hearing or hearings not sooner than 15 days after such notice, at which hearing or hearings any party who would be substantially affected by such exercise may present argument in support thereof or in objection thereto. Such notice and hearing or hearings will be instituted when the Commission deems them to be of substantial value and in the public interest or in accordance with Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46a-5. Such notice and hearing or hearings shall not be a prerequisite to the validity of any rule.

D. Adoption. Rules will be adopted by the Commission at formal meetings with a quorum present. Adopted rules will be written and entered into the official minutes of the Commission, which minutes are a public record available for examination by interested members of the public at the Commission offices. This proceeding and no other will be necessary for validity, unless otherwise required by the rulemaking procedures.

E. Effective Date. In accordance with Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46a-4.

F. Publication. Copies of adopted rules will be prepared and made available to interested parties requesting the same. Such rules may also be published periodically in booklets and bulletins. It shall be the policy of the Commission to provide for publication of all new rules at the time of each compilation of rules in the particular area. No rule, however, shall be deemed invalid by failure to prepare copies for distribution or to provide for publication in the manner herein described.

G. Petitions for Exercise of Rulemaking Power. The Commission may be petitioned to exercise its power to adopt a rule of general application. Such petition shall be submitted in writing by any party who would be substantially and directly affected by such rule. The Commission will have wide discretion in this area and will exercise this rulemaking power upon petition only when it deems that such exercise would be of substantial value to the citizens of Utah. If the Commission accepts such a petition, it may adopt such rule as it deems appropriate; however, the petitioning party may submit a proposed rule for the consideration of the Commission. If the Commission acts favorably upon such a petition, it will adopt and publish the rule in the manner hereinabove described, and in addition notify the petitioner of such adoption by mail at his last known address. If the Commission declines to act on such petition, it will so notify the petitioning party in the same manner.

H. Repeal and Amendment. The procedure above described for the enactment of rules shall also be followed for the amendment or repeal of existing rules.

R861-1A-3. Division and Prehearing Conferences Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210 and 63-46b-1.

A. Division Conferences. Any party directly affected by a Commission action or contemplated action may request a conference with the supervisor or designated officer of the division involved in relation to such action. Such request may be either oral or written, and such conference will be conducted in an informal manner in an effort to clarify and narrow the issues and problems involved. The party requesting such conference will be notified of the result of the same, either orally or in writing, in person or through counsel, at the conclusion of such conference or within a reasonable time thereafter. Such conference may be held at any time prior to a hearing, whether or not a petition for such hearing, appeal, or other commencement of an adjudicative proceeding has been filed.

B. Prehearing Conferences. In any matter pending before the Tax Commission, the presiding officer may, after prior written notice, require the parties to appear for a prehearing conference. Such prehearing conferences may be by telephone if the presiding officer determines that it will be more expeditious and will not adversely affect the rights of any party. Prehearing conferences will be for the purposes of encouraging settlement, clarifying the issues, simplifying the evidence,

facilitating discovery, and expediting the proceedings. In furthering those purposes, the presiding officer may request that the parties make proffers of proof or written prehearing conference statements as to what they believe the evidence will show at the hearing. After hearing such proffers of proof and reviewing written statements, the presiding officer may then advise the parties how he views each side of the evidence and state how he believes the Commission may rule if evidence at the hearing is as proffered at the prehearing conference, and then invite the parties to see if a stipulation can be reached which would settle the matter. If a settlement is reached by way of stipulation, the presiding officer may sign and enter an order in the proceeding. If a settlement is not reached, the presiding officer shall enter an order on the prehearing conference which clarifies the issues, simplifies the evidence, facilitates and limits discovery, and expedites the proceedings to a reasonable extent.

R861-1A-9. Tax Commission as Board of Equalization Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-2-212, 59-2-1004, and 59-2-1006.

A. Equalization Responsibilities. The Commission will sit as the State Board of Equalization in discharge of the equalization responsibilities given it by law. The Commission may sit on its own initiative to correct the valuation of property that has been overassessed, underassessed, or nonassessed as described in Section 59-2-212, and as a board of appeal from the various county boards of equalization described in Section 59-2-1004.

B. Proceedings. In all cases, appeals to the Commission shall be scheduled for hearing pursuant to Commission rules.

C. Appeals from county boards of equalization.

1. A notice of appeal filed by the taxpayer with the auditor pursuant to Section 59-2-1006 shall be presumed to have been timely filed unless the county provides convincing evidence to the contrary. In the absence of evidence of the date of mailing of the county board of equalization decision by the county auditor to the taxpayer, it shall be presumed that the decision was mailed three days after the meeting of the county board of equalization at which the decision was made.

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. An appeal from a decision of a county board must be presented upon the same issues as were submitted to the county board in the first instance. The Commission shall consider, but is not limited to, the facts and evidence submitted to the county board.

4. The county board of equalization or county hearing officer shall prepare minutes of hearings held before them on property tax appeals. The minutes shall constitute the record on appeal.

a) For appeals concerning property value, the record shall include:

(1) the name and address of the property owner;

(2) the identification number, location, and description of the property;

(3) the value placed on the property by the assessor;

(4) the basis stated in the taxpayer's appeal;

(5) facts and issues raised in the hearing before the county board that are not clearly evident from the assessor's records; and

(6) the decision of the county board of equalization and the reasons for the decision.

b) Exempt Property. With respect to a decision affecting 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.

5. Appeals from dismissal by the county boards of equalization.

a) Decisions by the county board of equalization are final orders on the merits, and appeals to the Commission shall be on the merits except for the following:

(1) dismissal for lack of jurisdiction;

(2) dismissal for lack of timeliness;

(3) dismissal for lack of evidence to support a claim for relief.

b) On an appeal from a dismissal by a county board for the exceptions under C.5.a), the only matter that will be reviewed by the Commission is the dismissal itself, not the merits of the appeal.

c) An appeal may be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction when the claimant limits arguments to issues not under the jurisdiction of the county board of equalization.

6. An appeal filed with the Commission may be remanded to the county board of equalization for further proceedings if the Commission determines that:

a) dismissal under C.5.a)(1) or (3) was improper;

b) the taxpayer failed to exhaust all administrative remedies at the county level; or

c) in the interest of administrative efficiency, the matter can best be resolved by the county board.

7. An appeal filed with the Commission shall be remanded to the county board of equalization for further proceedings if the Commission determines that dismissal under C.5.a)(2) is improper under R884-24P-66.

8. 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; and

e) a signed statement providing evidence or documentation that supports the taxpayer's claim for relief.

9. If no signed statement is attached, the county will notify the taxpayer 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.

10. If the taxpayer appears before the county board of equalization and fails to produce the evidence or documentation under C.8.e), the county shall send the taxpayer a notice of intent to dismiss, and permit the taxpayer at least 20 calendar days to supply the evidence or documentation. If the taxpayer fails to provide the evidence or documentation within 20 days, the county board of equalization may dismiss the matter for lack of evidence to support a claim for relief.

11. If the minimum information required under C.8. is supplied and the taxpayer produces the evidence or documentation described in the taxpayer's signed statement under C.8.e), the county board of equalization shall render a decision on the merits of the case.

R861-1A-10. Miscellaneous Provisions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Rights of Parties. Nothing herein shall be construed to remove or diminish any right of any party under the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the state of Utah, or any existing law.

B. Effect of Partial Invalidation. If any part of these rules be declared unconstitutional or in conflict with existing statutory law by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect.

C. Enactment of Inconsistent Legislation. Any statute

passed by the Utah Legislature inconsistent with these rules or any part thereof will effect a repeal of that part of these rules with which it is inconsistent, but of no other part.

D. Presumption of Familiarity. It will be presumed that parties dealing with the Commission are familiar with:

1. these rules and the provisions thereof,

2. the revenue laws of the state of Utah, and

3. all rules enacted by the Commission in its administration thereof.

R861-1A-11. Appeal of Corrective Action Order Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-704.

A. Appeal of Corrective Action Order. Any county appealing a corrective action order issued pursuant to Section 59-2-704, shall, within 10 days of the mailing of the order, request in writing a hearing before the Commission. The Commission shall immediately set the time and place of the hearing, which shall be held no later than June 30 of the tax year to which the corrective action order applies.

B. Hearings. Hearings on corrective action order appeals shall be conducted as formal hearings and shall be governed by the procedures contained in these rules. If the parties are able to stipulate to a modification of the corrective action order, and it is evident that there is a reasonable basis for modifying the corrective action order, an amended corrective action order may be executed by the Commission. One or more commissioners may preside at a hearing under this rule with the same force and effect as if a quorum of the Commission were present. However, a decision must be made and an order signed by a quorum of the Commission.

C. Decisions and Orders. The Commission shall render its decision and order no later than July 10 of the tax year to which the corrective action order applies. Upon reaching a decision, the Commission shall immediately notify the clerk of the county board of equalization and the county assessor of that decision.

D. Sales Information. Access to Commission property sales information shall be available by written agreement with the Commission to any clerk of the county board of equalization and county assessor appealing under this rule. All other reasonable and necessary information shall be available upon request, according to Commission guidelines.

E. Conflict with Other Rules. This rule supersedes all other rules that may otherwise govern these proceedings before the Commission.

R861-1A-12. Policies and Procedures Regarding Public Disclosure Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

This rule outlines the policies and procedures of the Commission regarding the public disclosure of and access to documents, workpapers, decisions, and other information prepared by the Commission under provisions of Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Property Tax Orders. Property tax orders signed by the Commission will be mailed to the appropriately named parties in accordance with the Commission's rules of procedure. Property tax orders may also be made available to persons other than the named parties upon written request to the Commission. Nonparty requests will be subject to the following limitations.

1. If, upon consultation with the taxpayer, the Commission determines that a particular property tax order contains information which, if disclosed, would constitute a significant competitive disadvantage to the taxpayer, the Commission may either prohibit the disclosure of the order or require that applicable information be removed from the order prior to it being made publicly available.

2. The limitation in subsection 1. does not apply if the taxpayer affirmatively waives protection against disclosure of the information.

B. Other Tax Orders. Written orders signed by the Commission relating to all tax appeals other than property tax matters will also be mailed to the appropriately named parties in accordance with the Commission rules of procedure. Copies of these orders or information about them will not be provided to any person other than the named parties except for the following circumstances:

1. if the Commission determines that the parties have affirmatively waived any claims to confidentiality; or

2. if the Commission determines that the orders may be effectively sanitized through the deletion of references to the parties, specific tax amounts, or any other information attributable to a return filed with the Commission.

C. Imposition and Waiver of Penalty and Interest.

1. All facts surrounding the imposition of penalty and interest charges as well as requests for waiver of penalty and interest charges are considered confidential and will not be disclosed to any persons other than the parties specifically involved. These facts include the names of the involved parties, the amount of penalty and interest, type of tax involved, amount of the tax owed, reasons for the imposition of the penalty and interest, and any other information relating to imposition of the penalty and interest, except as follows:

(a) if the Commission affirmatively determines that a finding of fraud is involved and seeks the imposition of the appropriate fraud penalties, the Commission may make all pertinent facts available to the public once legal action against the parties has been commenced; or

(b) if the Commission determines that the parties have affirmatively waived their rights to confidentiality, the Commission will make all pertinent facts available to the public.

D. Commission Notes and Workpapers.

1. All workpapers, notes, and other material prepared by the commissioners, as well as staff and employees of the Commission, are to be considered confidential, and access to the specific material is restricted to employees of the Commission and its legal counsel only. Examples of this restricted material include audit workpapers and notes, ad valorem appraisal worksheets, and notes taken during hearings and deliberations. In the case of information prepared as part of an audit, the auditing division will, upon request, provide summary information of the findings to the taxpayer. These items will not be available to any person or party by discovery carried out pursuant to these rules or the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

2. Relevant workpapers of the property tax division prepared in connection with the assessment of property by the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Utah Code Ann. Section 59-2-217, shall be provided to the owner of the property to which the assessment relates, at the owner's request.

E. Reciprocal Agreements. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-7-537, 59-10-545 and 59-12-109, the Commission may enter into individual reciprocal agreements to share specific tax information with authorized representatives of the United States Internal Revenue Service, tax officials of other states, and representatives of local governments within the state of Utah; provided, however, that no information will be provided to any governmental entity if providing such information would violate any statute or any agreement with the Internal Revenue Service.

F. Other Agreements. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-109, the Commission may provide departments and political subdivisions of the state of Utah with copies of returns and other information required by Chapter 12 of Title 59. This information is available only in official matters and must be requested in writing by the head of the department or political subdivision. The request must specifically indicate the information being sought and how the information will be used. The Commission will respond in writing to the request and shall impose conditions of confidentiality on the use of the information disclosed.

G. Multistate Tax Commission. The Commission is

authorized to share specific tax information for audit purposes with the Multistate Tax Commission.

H. Statistical Information. The Commission authorizes the preparation and publication of statistical information regarding the payment and collection of state taxes. The information will be prepared by the various divisions of the Commission and made available after review and approval of the Commission.

I. Public Record Information. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. 59-1-403(3)(c), the Commission may publicize the name and other appropriate information, as contained in the public record, concerning delinquent taxpayers, including their addresses, the amount of money owed by tax type, as well as any legal action taken by the Commission, including charges filed, property seized, etc. No information will be released which is not part of the existing public record.

R861-1A-13. Requests for Accommodation and Grievance Procedures Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46a-3(2), 28 CFR 35.107 1992 edition, and 42 USC 12201.

A. Disabled individuals may request reasonable accommodations to services, programs, or activities, or a job or work environment in the following manner.

1. Requests shall be directed to:
Accommodations Coordinator
Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84134
Telephone: 801-297-3811 TDD: 801-297-3819 or relay at 711

2. Requests shall be made at least three working days prior to any deadline by which the accommodation is needed.

3. Requests shall include the following information:

a) the individual's name and address;

b) a notation that the request is made in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act;

c) a description of the nature and extent of the individual's disability;

d) a description of the service, program, activity, or job or work environment for which an accommodation is requested; and

e) a description of the requested accommodation if an accommodation has been identified.

B. The accommodations coordinator shall review all requests for accommodation with the applicable division director and shall issue a reply within two working days.

1. The reply shall advise the individual that:

a) the requested accommodation is being supplied; or

b) the requested accommodation is not being supplied because it would cause an undue hardship, and shall suggest alternative accommodations. Alternative accommodations must be described; or

c) the request for accommodation is denied. A reason for the denial must be included; or

d) additional time is necessary to review the request. A projected response date must be included.

2. All denials of requests under Subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c) shall be approved by the executive director or designee.

3. All replies shall be made in a suitable format. If the suitable format is a format other than writing, the reply shall also be made in writing.

C. Disabled individuals who are dissatisfied with the reply to their request for accommodation may file a request for review with the executive director in the following manner.

1. Requests for review shall be directed to:
Executive Director
Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84134
Telephone: 801-297-3841 TDD: 801-297-3819 or relay at 711

2. A request for review must be filed within 180 days of the accommodations coordinator's reply.

3. The request for review shall include:

a) the individual's name and address;

b) the nature and extent of the individual's disability;

c) a copy of the accommodation coordinator's reply;

d) a statement explaining why the reply to the individual's request for accommodation was unsatisfactory;

e) a description of the accommodation desired; and

f) the signature of the individual or the individual's legal representative.

D. The executive director shall review all requests for review and shall issue a reply within 15 working days after receipt of the request for review.

1. If unable to reach a decision within the 15 working day period, the executive director shall notify the individual with a disability that the decision is being delayed and the amount of additional time necessary to reach a decision.

2. All replies shall be made in a suitable format. If the suitable format is a format other than writing, the reply shall also be made in writing.

E. The record of each request for review, and all written records produced or received as part of each request for review, shall be classified as protected under Section 63-2-304 until the executive director issues a decision.

F. Once the executive director issues a decision, any portions of the record that pertain to the individual's medical condition shall remain classified as private under Section 63-2-302 or controlled under Section 63-2-303, whichever is appropriate. All other information gathered as part of the appeal shall be classified as private information. Only the written decision of the executive director shall be classified as public information.

G. Disabled individuals who are dissatisfied with the executive director's decision may appeal that decision to the Tax Commission in the manner provided in Sections 63-46b-1 through 63-46b-22.

R861-1A-15. Requirement of Social Security and Federal Identification Numbers Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Taxpayers shall provide the Tax Commission with their social security number or federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

B. Sole proprietor and partnership applicants shall provide the Tax Commission with the following information for every owner or partner of the applying entity:

1. name;

2. home address;

3. social security number and federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

C. Corporation and limited liability applicants shall provide the Tax Commission with the following information for every officer or managing member of the applying entity:

1. name;

2. home address; and

3. social security number and federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

D. Business trust applicants shall provide the Tax Commission with the following information for the responsible trustees:

1. name;

2. home address; and

3. social security number and federal identification number, as required by the Tax Commission.

R861-1A-16. Utah State Tax Commission Management Plan Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-207.

A. The executive director reports to the commission. The executive director shall meet with the commission periodically to report on the status and progress of this agreement, update the commission on the affairs of the agency and seek policy guidance. The chairman of the commission shall designate a liaison of the commission to coordinate with the executive director in the execution of this agreement.

B. The structure of the agency is as follows:

1. The Office of the Commission, including the commissioners and the following units that report to the commission:

a) Internal Audit;
b) Appeals;
c) Economic and Statistical; and
d) Public Information.

2. The Office of the Executive Director, including the executive director's staff and the following divisions that report to the executive director:

a) Administration;
b) Taxpayer Services;
c) Motor Vehicle;
d) Auditing;
e) Property Tax;
f) Technology Management;
g) Processing; and
h) Motor Vehicle Enforcement.

C. The commission hereby delegates full authority for the following functions to the executive director:

1. general supervision and management of the day to day operations and business of the agency conducted through the Office of the Executive Director and through the divisions set out in B.2;

2. management of the day to day relationships with the customers of the agency;

3. all original assessments, including adjustments to audit, assessment, and collection actions, except as provided in C.4. and D;

4. waivers of penalty and interest or offers in compromise agreements in amounts under $10,000, in conformance with standards established by the commission;

5. except as provided in D.7., voluntary disclosure agreements with companies, including multilevel marketers;

6. determination of whether a county or taxing entity has satisfied its statutory obligations with respect to taxes and fees administered by the Tax Commission;

7. human resource management functions, including employee relations, final agency action on employee grievances, and development of internal policies and procedures; and

8. administration of Title 63, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

D. The executive director shall prepare and, upon approval by the commission, implement the following actions, agreements, and documents:

1. the agency budget;
2. the strategic plan of the agency;
3. administrative rules and bulletins;
4. waivers of penalty and interest in amounts of $10,000 or more as per the waiver of penalty and interest policy;
5. offer in compromise agreements that abate tax, penalty and interest over $10,000 as per the offer in compromise policy;
6. stipulated or negotiated agreements that dispose of matters on appeal; and
7. voluntary disclosure agreements that meet the following criteria:

a) the company participating in the agreement is not licensed in Utah and does not collect or remit Utah sales or corporate income tax; and

b) the agreement forgives a known past tax liability of $10,000 or more.

E. The commission shall retain authority for the following functions:

1. rulemaking;
2. adjudicative proceedings;
3. private letter rulings issued in response to requests from individual taxpayers for guidance on specific facts and circumstances;
4. internal audit processes;
5. liaison with the governor's office;

a) Correspondence received from the governor's office relating to tax policy will be directed to the Office of the Commission for response. Correspondence received from the governor's office that relates to operating issues of the agency will be directed to the Office of the Executive Director for research and appropriate action. The executive director shall prepare a timely response for the governor with notice to the commission as appropriate.

b) The executive director and staff may have other contact with the governor's office upon appropriate notice to the commission; and

6. liaison with the Legislature.

a) The commission will set legislative priorities and communicate those priorities to the executive director.

b) Under the direction of the executive director, staff may be assigned to assist the commission and the executive director in monitoring legislative meetings and assisting legislators with policy issues relating to the agency.

F. Correspondence that has been directed to the commission or individual commissioners that relates to matters delegated to the executive director shall be forwarded to a staff member of the Office of the Executive Director for research and appropriate action. A log shall be maintained of all correspondence and periodically the executive director will review with the commission the volume, nature, and resolution of all correspondence from all sources.

G. The executive director's staff may occasionally act as support staff to the commission for purposes of conducting research or making recommendations on tax issues.

1. Official communications or assignments from the commission or individual commissioners to the staff reporting to the executive director shall be made through the executive director.

2. The commissioners and the Office of the Commission staff reserve the right to contact agency staff directly to facilitate a collegial working environment and maintain communications within the agency. These contacts will exclude direct commands, specific policy implementation guidance, or human resource administration.

H. The commission shall meet with the executive director periodically for the purpose of exchanging information and coordinating operations.

1. The commission shall discuss with the executive director all policy decisions, appeal decisions or other commission actions that affect the day to day operations of the agency.

2. The executive director shall keep the commission apprised of significant actions or issues arising in the course of the daily operation of the agency.

3. When confronted with circumstances that are not covered by established policy or by instances of real or potential conflicts of interest, the executive director shall refer the matter to the commission.

R861-1A-18. Allocations of Remittances Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-210 and 59-1-705.

A. Remittances received by the commission shall be applied first to penalty, then interest, and then to tax for the filing period and account designated by the taxpayer.

B. If no designation for period is made, the commission

shall allocate the remittance so as to satisfy all penalty, interest, and tax for the oldest period before applying any excess to other periods.

C. Fees associated with Tax Commission collection activities shall be allocated from remittances in the manner designated by statute. If a statute does not provide for the manner of allocating those fees from remittances, the commission shall apply the remittance first to the collection activity fees, then to penalty, then interest, and then to tax for the filing period.

R861-1A-19. Definition of Bond Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-505.

A. The bond that a taxpayer may deposit with the Tax Commission pursuant to Section 59-1-505 shall consist of one of the following:

1. a surety bond;
2. an assignment of savings account; or
3. an assignment of certificate of deposit.

R861-1A-20. Time of Appeal Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-301, 59-1-501, 59-2-1007, 59-7-517, 59-10-532, 59-10-533, 59-10-535, 59-12-114, 59-13-210, 63-46b-3, and 63-46b-14.

A. A request for a hearing to correct a property tax assessment pursuant to Section 59-2-1007 must be in writing. The request is deemed to be timely if:

1. it is received in the Tax Commission offices on or before the close of business of the last day of the time frame provided by statute; or

2. the date of the postmark on the envelope or cover indicates that the request was mailed on or before June 1.

B. A petition for redetermination is deemed to be timely if:

1. the petition is received in the Tax Commission offices on or before the close of business of the last day of the time frame provided by statute; or

2. the date of the postmark on the envelope or cover indicates that the request was mailed on or before the last day of the time frame provided by statute.

C. Any party adversely affected by an order of the Commission may seek judicial review within the time frame provided by statute. Copies of the appeal shall be served upon the Commission and upon the Office of the Attorney General.

R861-1A-21. Rulings by the Commission Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-205.

A. A quorum of the commission must participate in any order which constitutes final agency action on an adjudicative matter.

B. The party charged with the burden of proof or the burden of overcoming a statutory presumption shall prevail only if a majority of the participating commissioners rules in that party's favor.

R861-1A-22. Petitions for Commencement of Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-501, and 63-46b-3.

A. Time for Petition. Unless otherwise provided by Utah statute, petitions for adjudicative actions shall be filed within the time frames specified in R861-1A-20. If the last day of the 30-day period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period shall run until the end of the next Tax Commission business day.

B. Contents. A petition for adjudicative action need not be in any particular form, but shall be in writing and, in addition to the requirements of Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46b-3, shall contain the following:

1. name and street address and, if available, a fax number or e-mail address of petitioner or the petitioner's representative;

2. a telephone number where the petitioning party or that party's representative can be reached during regular business hours;

3. petitioner's tax identification, social security number or other relevant identification number, such as real property parcel number or vehicle identification number;

4. particular tax or issue involved, period of alleged liability, amount of tax in dispute, and, in the case of a property tax issue, the lien date;

5. if the petition results from a letter or notice, the petition will include the date of the letter or notice and the originating division or officer; and

6. in the case of property tax cases, the assessed value sought.

C. Effect of Nonconformance. The commission will not reject a petition because of nonconformance in form or content, but may require an amended or substitute petition meeting the requirements of this section when such defects are present. An amended or substitute petition must be filed within 15 days after notice of the defect from the commission.

R861-1A-23. Designation of Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46b-4.

A. All matters shall be designated as formal proceedings and set for a prehearing conference, an initial hearing, or a scheduling conference pursuant to R861-1A-26.

B. A matter may be diverted to a mediation process pursuant to R861-1A-32 upon agreement of the parties and the presiding officer.

R861-1A-24. Formal Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-502.5, 63-46b-8, and 63-46b-10.

A. At a formal proceeding, an administrative law judge appointed by the commission or a commissioner may preside.

1. Assignment of a presiding officer to a case will be made pursuant to agency procedures and not at the request of any party to the appeal.

2. Once assigned, the presiding officer will preside at all steps of the formal proceeding except as otherwise indicated in these rules or as internal staffing requirements dictate.

B. Unless waived by the petitioner, a formal proceeding includes an initial hearing pursuant to Section 59-1-502.5, and may also involve a formal hearing on the record.

1. Initial Hearing.

a) An initial hearing pursuant to Section 59-1-502.5 shall be in the form of a conference.

b) Any issue may be settled in the initial hearing, but any party has a right to a formal hearing on matters that remain in dispute at the conclusion of the initial hearing. As to those matters, a party must pursue a formal hearing and final agency action before pursuing judicial review of unsettled matters.

2. Formal Hearing on the Record.

a) Formal hearings on the record shall be conducted by a presiding officer under 2.b) or by the commission sitting as panel under 2.c).

b) Except as provided in 2.c., all formal hearings will be heard by the presiding officer.

(1) Within the time period specified by statute, the presiding officer shall sign a decision and order in accordance with Section 63-46b-10 and forward the decision to the Commission for automatic agency review.

(2) A quorum of the commission shall review the decision. If a majority of the participating commissioners concur with the decision, a statement affirming the decision shall be affixed to the decision and signed by the concurring commissioners to indicate that the decision represents final agency action. The order is subject to petition for reconsideration or to judicial review.

(3) If, on agency review, a majority of the commissioners disagree with the decision, the case may be remanded to the presiding officer for further action, amended or reversed. If the presiding officer's decision is amended or reversed, the commission shall issue its decision and order, and that decision and order shall represent final agency action on the matter.

c) The commission, on its own motion, upon petition by a party to the appeal, or upon recommendation of the presiding officer, may sit as a panel at the formal hearing on the record if the case involves an important issue of first impression, complex testimony and evidence, or testimony requiring a prolonged hearing.

(1) A panel of the commission shall consist of two or more commissioners

(2) An order issued from a hearing before a panel of commissioners shall constitute final agency action, and it is subject to petition for reconsideration or to judicial review.

R861-1A-26. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-501 and 63-46b-6 through 63-46b-11.

A. Prehearing and Scheduling Conference.

1. At the conference, the parties and the presiding officer shall:

a) establish ground rules for discovery;

b) discuss scheduling;

c) clarify other issues;

d) determine whether to divert the action to a mediation process; and

e) determine whether the initial hearing will be waived and whether the commission will preside as a panel at the formal hearing on the record pursuant to R861-1A-24.

2. The prehearing and scheduling conference may be converted to an initial hearing upon agreement of the parties.

B. Notice of Hearing. At least ten days prior to a hearing date, the Commission shall notify the petitioning party or the petitioning party's representative by mail, e-mail, or facsimile of the date, time and place of any hearing or proceeding.

C. Proceedings Conducted by Telephone. Any proceeding may be held with one or more of the parties on the telephone if the presiding officer determines that it will be more convenient or expeditious for one or more of the parties and does not unfairly prejudice the rights of any party. Each party to the proceeding is responsible for notifying the presiding officer of the telephone number where contact can be made for purposes of conducting the hearing.

D. Representation.

1. A party may pursue a petition without assistance of counsel or other representation. However, a party may be represented by legal counsel or other representation at every stage of adjudication. Failure to obtain legal representation shall not be grounds for complaint at a later stage in the adjudicative proceeding or for relief on appeal from an order of the commission.

a) Legal counsel must enter an appearance.

b) Any representative other than legal counsel must submit a signed power of attorney authorizing the representative to act on the party's behalf and binding the party by the representative's action.

c) All documents will be directed to the party's representative. Documents may be transmitted by facsimile number, e-mail address or other electronic means if such transmission does not breach confidentiality. Otherwise, documents will be mailed to or served upon the representative's street address as shown in the petition for agency action.

2. Any division of the commission named as party to the proceeding may be represented by the Attorney General's Office.

E. Subpoena Power.

1. The presiding officer may issue subpoenas to secure the attendance of witnesses or the production of evidence.

a) The party requesting the subpoena must prepare it and submit it to the presiding officer for signature.

b) Service of the subpoena shall be made by the party requesting it in a manner consistent with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

F. Motions.

1. Consolidation. The presiding officer has discretion to consolidate cases when the same tax assessment, series of assessments, or issues are involved in each, or where the fact situations and the legal questions presented are virtually identical.

2. Continuance. A continuance may be granted at the discretion of the presiding officer.

3. Default. The presiding officer may enter an order of default against a party in accordance with Section 63-46b-11.

a) The default order shall include a statement of the grounds for default and shall be delivered to all parties by electronic means or, if electronic transmission is unavailable, by U.S. mail.

b) A defaulted party may seek to have the default set aside according to procedures set forth in the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

4. Ruling on Procedural Motions. Procedural motions may be made during the hearing or by written motion.

a) Each motion shall include the grounds upon which it is based and the relief or order sought. Copies of written motions shall be served upon all other parties to the proceeding.

b) Upon the filing of any motion, the presiding officer may:

(1) grant or deny the motion; or

(2) set the matter for briefing, hearing, or further proceedings.

R861-1A-27. Discovery Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46b-7.

A. Discovery procedures in formal proceedings shall be established during the prehearing and scheduling conference in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and other applicable statutory authority.

B. The party requesting information or documents may be required to pay in advance the costs of obtaining or reproducing such information or documents.

R861-1A-28. Evidence in Adjudicative Proceedings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-210, 76-8-502, 76-8-503, 63-46b-8.

A. Except as otherwise stated in this rule, formal proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Utah Rules of Evidence, and the degree of proof in a hearing before the commission shall be the same as in a judicial proceeding in the state courts of Utah.

B. Every party to an adjudicative proceeding has the right to introduce evidence. The evidence may be oral or written, real or demonstrative, direct or circumstantial.

1. The presiding officer may admit any reliable evidence possessing probative value which would be accepted by a reasonably prudent person in the conduct of his affairs.

2. The presiding officer may admit hearsay evidence. However, no decision of the commission will be based solely on hearsay evidence.

3. If a party attempts to introduce evidence into a hearing, and that evidence is excluded, the party may proffer the excluded testimony or evidence to allow the reviewing judicial authority to pass on the correctness of the ruling of exclusion on appeal.

C. At the discretion of the presiding officer or upon stipulation of the parties, the parties may be required to reduce their testimony to writing and to prefile the testimony.

1. Prefiled testimony may be placed on the record without being read into the record if the opposing parties have had reasonable access to the testimony before it is presented. Except upon finding of good cause, reasonable access shall be not less than ten working days.

2. Prefiled testimony shall have line numbers inserted at the left margin and shall be authenticated by affidavit of the witness.

3. The presiding officer may require the witness to present a summary of the prefiled testimony. In that case, the witness shall reduce the summary to writing and either file it with the prefiled testimony or serve it on all parties within 10 days after filing the testimony.

4. If an opposing party intends to cross-examine the witness on prefiled testimony or the summary of prefiled testimony, that party must file a notice of intent to cross-examine at least 10 days prior to the date of the hearing so that witness can be scheduled to appear or within a time frame agreed upon by the parties.

D. The presiding officer shall rule and sign orders on matters concerning the evidentiary and procedural conduct of the proceeding.

E. Oral testimony at a formal hearing will be sworn. The oath will be administered by the presiding officer or a person designated by him. Anyone testifying falsely under oath may be subject to prosecution for perjury in accordance with the provisions of Sections 76-8-502 and 76-8-503.

F. Any party appearing in an adjudicative proceeding may submit a memorandum of authorities. The presiding officer may request a memorandum from any party if deemed necessary for a full and informed consideration of the issues.

R861-1A-29. Agency Review and Reconsideration Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46b-13.

A. Agency Review.

1. All written decisions and orders shall be submitted by the presiding officer to the commission for agency review before the decision or order is issued. Agency review is automatic, and no petition is required.

B. Reconsideration. Within 20 days after the date that an order is issued, any party may file a written request for reconsideration alleging mistake of law or fact, or discovery of new evidence.

1. The commission shall respond to the petition within 20 days after the date that it was received in the appeals unit to notify the petitioner whether the reconsideration is granted or denied.

(a) If no notice is issued within the 20-day period, the commission's lack of action on the request shall be deemed to be a denial and a final order.

(b) For purposes of calculating the 30 day limitation period for pursuing judicial review, the date of the commission's order on the reconsideration or the order of denial is the date of the final agency action.

2. If no petition for reconsideration is made, the 30 day limitation period for pursuing judicial review begins to run from the date of the final agency action.

R861-1A-30. Ex Parte Communications Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 63-46b-5 and 63-46b-8.

A. No commissioner or administrative law judge shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any party to an appeal any communication relevant to the merits of a matter under appeal unless notice and an opportunity to be heard are afforded to all parties.

B. No party shall make or knowingly cause to be made to any commissioner or administrative law judge an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of a matter under appeal for the purpose of influencing the outcome of the appeal. Discussion of procedural matters are not considered ex parte communication relevant to the merits of the appeal.

C. A presiding officer may receive aid from staff assistants if:

1. the assistants do not receive ex parte communications of a type that the presiding officer is prohibited from receiving, and,

2. in an instance where assistants present information which augments the evidence in the record, all parties shall have reasonable notice and opportunity to respond to that information.

D. Any commissioner or administrative law judge who receives an ex parte communication relevant to the merits of a matter under appeal shall place the communication into the case file and afford all parties an opportunity to comment on the information.

R861-1A-31. Declaratory Orders Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 63-46b-21.

A. A party has standing to bring a declaratory action if that party is directly and adversely affected or aggrieved by an agency action within the meaning of the relevant statute. A party with standing may petition for a declaratory order to challenge:

1. the commission's interpretation of statutory language as stated in an administrative rule; or

2. the commission's grant of authority under a statute.

B. The commission shall not accept a petition for declaratory order on matters pending before the commission in an audit assessment, refund request, collections action or other agency action, or on matters pending before the court on judicial review of a commission decision.

C. The commission may refuse to render a declaratory order if the order will not completely resolve the controversy giving rise to the proceeding or if the petitioner has other remedies through the administrative appeals processes. The commission's decision to accept or reject a petition for declaratory order rests in part on the petitioner's standing to raise the issue and on a determination that the petitioner has not already incurred tax liability under the statutes or rules challenged.

D. A declaratory order that invalidates all or part of an administrative rule shall trigger the rulemaking process to amend the rule.

R861-1A-32. Mediation Process Pursuant to Utah Code Section 63- 46b-1.

A. Except as otherwise precluded by law, a resolution to any matter of dispute may be pursued through mediation.

1. The parties may agree to pursue mediation any time before the formal hearing on the record.

2. The choice of mediator and the apportionment of costs shall be determined by agreement of the parties.

B. If mediation produces a settlement agreement, the agreement shall be submitted to the presiding officer pursuant to R861-1A-33.

1. The settlement agreement shall be prepared by the parties or by the mediator, and promptly filed with the presiding officer.

2. The settlement agreement shall be adopted by the commission if it is not contrary to law.

3. If the mediation does not resolve all of the issues, the parties shall prepare a stipulation that identifies the issues resolved and the issues that remain in dispute.

4. If any issues remain unresolved, the appeal will be scheduled for a formal hearing pursuant to R861-1A-23.

R861-1A-33. Settlement Agreements Pursuant to Utah Code Sections 59-1-210 and 59-1- 502.5.

A. "Settlement agreement" means a stipulation, consent decree, settlement agreement or any other legally binding document or representation that resolves a dispute or issue between the parties.

B. Procedure:

1. Parties with an interest in a matter pending before a division of the Tax Commission may submit a settlement agreement for review and approval, whether or not a petition for hearing has been filed.

2. Parties to an appeal pending before the commission may submit a settlement agreement to the presiding officer for review and approval.

3. Each settlement agreement shall be in writing and executed by each party or each party's legal representative, if any, and shall contain:

a) the nature of the claim being settled and any claims remaining in dispute;

b) a proposed order for commission approval; and

c) a statement that each party has been notified of, and allowed to participate in settlement negotiations.

4. A settlement agreement terminates the administrative action on the issues settled before all administrative remedies are exhausted, and, therefore, precludes judicial review of the issues. Each settlement agreement shall contain a statement that the agreement is binding and constitutes full resolution of all issues agreed upon in the settlement agreement.

5. The signed agreement shall stay further proceedings on the issues agreed upon in the settlement until the agreement is accepted or rejected by the commission or the commission's designee.

a) If approved, the settlement agreement shall take effect by its own terms.

b) If rejected, action on the claim shall proceed as if no settlement agreement had been reached. Offers made during the negotiation process will not be used as an admission against that party in further adjudicative proceedings.

R861-1A-34. Private Letter Rulings Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-210.

A. Private letter rulings are written, informational statements of the commission's interpretation of statutes or administrative rules, or informational statements concerning the application of statutes and rules to specific facts and circumstances.

1. Private letter rulings address questions that have not otherwise been addressed in statutes, rules, or decisions issued by the commission.

2. The commission shall not knowingly issue a private letter ruling on a matter pending before the commission in an audit assessment, refund request, or other agency action, or regarding matters that are pending before the court on judicial review of a commission decision. Any private letter ruling inadvertently issued on a matter pending agency or judicial action shall be set aside until the conclusion of that action.

3. Requests for private letter rulings must be addressed to the commission in writing. If the requesting party is dissatisfied with the ruling, that party may resubmit the request along with new facts or information for commission review.

B. The weight afforded a private letter ruling in a subsequent audit or administrative appeal depends upon the degree to which the underlying facts addressed in the ruling were adequate to allow thorough consideration of the issues and interests involved.

C. A private letter ruling is not a final agency action. Petitioner must use the designated appeal process to address judiciable controversies arising from the issuance of a private letter ruling.

1. If the private letter ruling leads to a denial of a claim, an audit assessment, or some other agency action at a divisional level, the taxpayer must use the appeals procedures to challenge that action within 30 days of the final division decision.

2. If the only matter at issue in the private letter ruling is a challenge to the commission's interpretation of statutory language or a challenge to the commission's authority under a statute, the matter may come before the commission as a petition for declaratory order submitted within 30 days of the date of the ruling challenged.

R861-1A-35. Manner of Retaining Records Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-1-210, 59-5-104, 59-5-204, 59-6-104, 59-7-506, 59-8-105, 59-8a-105, 59-10-501, 59-12-111, 59-13-211, 59-13-312, 59-13-403, 59-14-303, and 59-15-105.

A. Definitions.

1. "Database Management System" means a software system that controls, relates, retrieves, and provides accessibility to data stored in a database.

2. "Electronic data interchange" or "EDI technology" means the computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions in a standardized, structured electronic format.

3. "Hard copy" means any documents, records, reports, or other data printed on paper.

4. "Machine-sensible record" means a collection of related information in an electronic format. Machine-sensible records do not include hard-copy records that are created or recorded on paper or stored in or by an imaging system such as microfilm, microfiche, or storage-only imaging systems.

5. "Storage-only imaging system" means a system of computer hardware and software that provides for the storage, retention, and retrieval of documents originally created on paper. It does not include any system, or part of a system, that manipulates or processes any information or data contained on the document in any manner other than to reproduce the document in hard copy or as an optical image.

6. "Taxpayer" means the person required, under Title 59 or other statutes administered by the Tax Commission, to collect, remit, or pay the tax or fee to the Tax Commission.

B. If a taxpayer retains records in both machine-sensible and hard-copy formats, the taxpayer shall make the records available to the commission in machine-sensible format upon request by the commission.

C. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prohibit a taxpayer from demonstrating tax compliance with traditional hard-copy documents or reproductions thereof, in whole or in part, whether or not the taxpayer also has retained or has the capability to retain records on electronic or other storage media in accordance with this rule. However, this does not relieve the taxpayer of the obligation to comply with B.

D. Recordkeeping requirements for machine-sensible records.

1. Machine-sensible records used to establish tax compliance shall contain sufficient transaction-level detail information so that the details underlying the machine-sensible records can be identified and made available to the commission upon request. A taxpayer has discretion to discard duplicated records and redundant information provided its responsibilities under this rule are met.

2. At the time of an examination, the retained records must be capable of being retrieved and converted to a standard record format.

3. Taxpayers are not required to construct machine-sensible records other than those created in the ordinary course of business. A taxpayer who does not create the electronic equivalent of a traditional paper document in the ordinary course of business is not required to construct such a record for tax purposes.

4. Electronic Data Interchange Requirements.

a) Where a taxpayer uses electronic data interchange processes and technology, the level of record detail, in

combination with other records related to the transactions, must be equivalent to that contained in an acceptable paper record.

b) For example, the retained records should contain such information as vendor name, invoice date, product description, quantity purchased, price, amount of tax, indication of tax status, and shipping detail. Codes may be used to identify some or all of the data elements, provided that the taxpayer provides a method that allows the commission to interpret the coded information.

c) The taxpayer may capture the information necessary to satisfy D.4.b) at any level within the accounting system and need not retain the original EDI transaction records provided the audit trail, authenticity, and integrity of the retained records can be established. For example, a taxpayer using electronic data interchange technology receives electronic invoices from its suppliers. The taxpayer decides to retain the invoice data from completed and verified EDI transactions in its accounts payable system rather than to retain the EDI transactions themselves. Since neither the EDI transaction nor the accounts payable system captures information from the invoice pertaining to product description and vendor name, i.e., they contain only codes for that information, the taxpayer also retains other records, such as its vendor master file and product code description lists and makes them available to the commission. In this example, the taxpayer need not retain its EDI transaction for tax purposes.

5. Electronic data processing systems requirements.

a) The requirements for an electronic data processing accounting system should be similar to that of a manual accounting system, in that an adequately designed accounting system should incorporate methods and records that will satisfy the requirements of this rule.

6. Business process information.

a) Upon the request of the commission, the taxpayer shall provide a description of the business process that created the retained records. The description shall include the relationship between the records and the tax documents prepared by the taxpayer, and the measures employed to ensure the integrity of the records.

b) The taxpayer shall be capable of demonstrating:

(1) the functions being performed as they relate to the flow of data through the system;

(2) the internal controls used to ensure accurate and reliable processing; and

(3) the internal controls used to prevent unauthorized addition, alteration, or deletion of retained records.

c) The following specific documentation is required for machine-sensible records retained pursuant to this rule:

(1) record formats or layouts;

(2) field definitions, including the meaning of all codes used to represent information;

(3) file descriptions, e.g., data set name; and

(4) detailed charts of accounts and account descriptions.

E. Records maintenance requirements.

1. The commission recommends but does not require that taxpayers refer to the National Archives and Record Administration's (NARA) standards for guidance on the maintenance and storage of electronic records, such as labeling of records, the location and security of the storage environment, the creation of back-up copies, and the use of periodic testing to confirm the continued integrity of the records. The NARA standards may be found at 36 C.F.R., Section 1234,(1995).

2. The taxpayer's computer hardware or software shall accommodate the extraction and conversion of retained machine-sensible records.

F. Access to machine-sensible records.

1. The manner in which the commission is provided access to machine-sensible records as required in B. may be satisfied through a variety of means that shall take into account a taxpayer's facts and circumstances through consultation with the taxpayer.

2. Access will be provided in one or more of the following manners:

a) The taxpayer may arrange to provide the commission with the hardware, software, and personnel resources necessary to access the machine-sensible records.

b) The taxpayer may arrange for a third party to provide the hardware, software, and personnel resources necessary to access the machine-sensible records.

c) The taxpayer may convert the machine-sensible records to a standard record format specified by the commission, including copies of files, on a magnetic medium that is agreed to by the commission.

d) The taxpayer and the commission may agree on other means of providing access to the machine-sensible records.

G. Taxpayer responsibility and discretionary authority.

1. In conjunction with meeting the requirements of D., a taxpayer may create files solely for the use of the commission. For example, if a data base management system is used, it is consistent with this rule for the taxpayer to create and retain a file that contains the transaction-level detail from the data base management system and meets the requirements of D. The taxpayer should document the process that created the separate file to show the relationship between that file and the original records.

2. A taxpayer may contract with a third party to provide custodial or management services of the records. The contract shall not relieve the taxpayer of its responsibilities under this rule.

H. Alternative storage media.

1. For purposes of storage and retention, taxpayers may convert hard-copy documents received or produced in the normal course of business and required to be retained under this rule to microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging systems and may discard the original hard-copy documents, provided the conditions of this section are met. Documents that may be stored on these media include general books of account, journals, voucher registers, general and subsidiary ledgers, and supporting records of details, such as sales invoices, purchase invoices, exemption certificates, and credit memoranda.

2. Microfilm, microfiche and other storage-only imaging systems shall meet the following requirements:

a) Documentation establishing the procedures for converting the hard-copy documents to microfilm, microfiche, or other storage-only imaging system must be maintained and made available on request. This documentation shall, at a minimum, contain a sufficient description to allow an original document to be followed through the conversion system as well as internal procedures established for inspection and quality assurance.

b) Procedures must be established for the effective identification, processing, storage, and preservation of the stored documents and for making them available for the period they are required to be retained.

c) Upon request by the commission, a taxpayer must provide facilities and equipment for reading, locating, and reproducing any documents maintained on microfilm, microfiche, or other storage-only imaging system.

d) When displayed on equipment or reproduced on paper, the documents must exhibit a high degree of legibility and readability. For this purpose, legibility is defined as the quality of a letter or numeral that enables the observer to identify it positively and quickly to the exclusion of all other letters or numerals. Readability is defined as the quality of a group of letters or numerals being recognizable as words or complete numbers.

e) All data stored on microfilm, microfiche, or other storage-only imaging systems must be maintained and arranged

in a manner that permits the location of any particular record.

f) There is no substantial evidence that the microfilm, microfiche or other storage-only imaging system lacks authenticity or integrity.

I. Effect on hard-copy recordkeeping requirements.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of this rule do not relieve taxpayers of the responsibility to retain hard-copy records that are created or received in the ordinary course of business as required by existing law and regulations. Hard-copy records may be retained on a recordkeeping medium as provided in H.

2. Hard-copy records not produced or received in the ordinary course of transacting business, e.g., when the taxpayer uses electronic data interchange technology, need not be created.

3. Hard-copy records generated at the time of a transaction using a credit or debit card must be retained unless all the details necessary to determine correct tax liability relating to the transaction are subsequently received and retained by the taxpayer in accordance with this rule. These details include those listed in D.4.a) and D.4.b).

4. Computer printouts that are created for validation, control, or other temporary purposes need not be retained.

5. Nothing in this section shall prevent the commission from requesting hard-copy printouts in lieu of retained machine-sensible records at the time of examination.

R861-1A-36. Signatures Defined Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-209, 59-10-512, 59-12-107, 59-13-206, and 59-13-307.

A. "TaxExpress" means the filing of tax returns and tax payment information by telephone and Internet web site.

B. Taxpayers who file tax return information, other than electronic funds transfers, through the Tax Commission's TaxExpress system shall use the Tax Commission assigned personal identification number as their signature for all tax return information filed through that system.

C. Individuals who submit an application to renew their vehicle registration on the Internet web site authorized by the Tax Commission shall use the Tax Commission assigned personal identification number included with their registration renewal information as their signature for the renewal application submitted over the Internet.

D. Taxpayers who use the Tax Commission authorized Internet web site to file tax return information for tax types that may be filed on that web site shall use the personal identification number provided by the Tax Commission as their signature for the tax return information filed on that web site.

E. Taxpayers who file an individual income tax return electronically and who met the signature requirement of the Internal Revenue Service shall be deemed to meet the signature requirement of Section 59-10-512.

R861-1A-37. Provisions Relating to Disclosure of Commercial Information Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-404.

A. The provisions of this rule apply to the disclosure of commercial information under Section 59-1-404. For disclosure of information other than commercial information, see rule R861-1A-12.

B. For purposes of Section 59-1-404, "assessed value of the property" includes any value proposed for a property.

C. Information that may be disclosed under Section 59-1-404(3) includes:

1. the following information related to the property's tax exempt status:

a) information provided on the application for property tax exempt status;

b) information used in the determination of whether a property tax exemption should be granted or revoked; and

c) any other information related to a property's property tax exemption;

2. the following information related to penalty or interest relating to property taxes that the county legislative body determines should be abated:

a) the amount of penalty or interest that is abated;

b) information provided on an application or request for abatement of penalty or interest;

c) information used in the determination of the abatement of penalty or interest; and

d) any other information related to the amount of penalty or interest that is abated; and

3. the following information related to the amount of property tax due on property:

a) the amount of taxes refunded or deducted as an erroneous or illegal assessment under Section 59-2-1321;

b) information provided on an application or request that property has been erroneously or illegally assessed under Section 59-2-1321; and

c) any other information related to the amount of taxes refunded or deducted under 3.a).

R861-1A-38. Class Actions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-1-304.

A. Unless the limitations of Section 59-1-304(2) apply, the commission may expedite the exhaustion of administrative remedies required by individuals desiring to be included as a member of the class.

B. In expediting exhaustion of administrative remedies, the commission may take any of the following actions:

1. publish sample claim forms that provide the information necessary to process a claim in a form that will reduce the burden on members of the putative class and expedite processing by the commission;

2. provide for waiver of initial hearings where requested by any party;

3. provide for expedited rulings on motions for summary judgment where the facts are not contested and the legal issues have been previously determined by the commission in ruling on the case brought by class representatives. The parties may waive oral hearing and have final orders issued based upon information submitted in the claims and division responses;

4. consolidate the cases for hearing at the commission, where a group of claims presents identical legal issues and it is agreed by the parties that the resolution of the legal issues would be dispositive of the claims;

5. designate a claim as a test or sample claim with any rulings on that test or sample claim to be applicable to all other similar claims, upon agreement of the claiming parties; or

6. any other action not listed in this rule if that action is not contrary to procedures required by statute.

KEY: developmentally disabled, grievance procedures, taxation, disclosure requirements

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59-1-207
59-1-210
59-1-301
59-1-304
59-1-403
59-1-404
59-1-501
59-1-502.5
59-1-505
59-1-602
59-1-705
59-1-1004
59-10-512

59-10-532
59-10-533
59-10-535
59-12-107
59-13-206
59-13-210
59-13-307
59-10-544
59-14-404
59-2-212
59-2-701
59-2-705
59-2-1003
59-2-1004
59-2-1006
59-2-1007
59-2-704
59-2-924
59-7-517
63-46a-4
63-46b-1
76-8-502
76-8-503
59-2-701
63-46b-3
63-46b-4
63-46b-5
63-46b-6
63-46b-7
through
63-46b-11
63-46b-13
63-46b-14
63-46b-21
63-46a-3(2)
42 USC 12201
28 CFR 25.107 1992 Edition

R865. Tax Commission, Auditing.
R865-13G. Motor Fuel Tax.
R865-13G-1. Carrier's Reports of Motor Fuel Deliveries Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-208.

A. Carrier means every individual, firm, partnership, group, or corporation importing or transporting motor fuels into the state of Utah by means of conveyance, whether gratuitously, for hire, or otherwise. It includes both common and private carriers, as those terms are commonly used.

B. Every carrier delivering motor fuels, as defined in Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-102, within this state must submit written reports of all deliveries from outside Utah. The Tax Commission will furnish forms and the forms must be submitted on or before the last day of each month to cover fuel imported during the previous month.

R865-13G-3. Export Sales Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-201.

A. Sales and deliveries of motor fuel, by a Utah licensed distributor are exempt, provided one of the following requirements is met:

1. delivery is made to a point outside this state by a common or contract carrier to a Utah licensed distributor;

2. delivery is made to a point outside this state in a vehicle owned and operated by a Utah licensed distributor;

3. delivery is made at a point in or outside this state to a distributor or importer licensed in another state for use or sale in that state; or

4. delivery is made, in a drum or similar container, at a point in the state of Utah to a person for use in another state.

B. Each export sale must be supported by records that disclose the following information.

1. If sold to a licensed distributor, records shall show the date exported, the consignee or purchaser, and the destination of the motor fuel.

2. If the exporter is not a licensed distributor, credit must be claimed through a licensed distributor and the following requirements must be met:

(a) the exporter must furnish a licensed distributor with a completed Form TC-112 Proof of Exportation -- Motor Fuel, showing the date, the purchaser or consignee, and the destination of the motor fuel;

(b) the licensed distributor shall make note of the date this information is furnished and make claim for credit due on the motor fuel return for the same period in which the Form TC-112 was received;

(c) claims for credit or refund must be made within 180 days from date of export, whether the claim is made through a licensed distributor or directly to the Tax Commission; all persons authorized to do so must file a claim directly with the Tax Commission; and

C. motor fuel delivered into the fuel tank or auxiliary fuel tank of any vehicle owned or operated by a resident or a nonresident of this state is taxable.

R865-13G-5. Sales to Licensed Distributors Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-13-203 and 59-13-204.

A. Motor fuel dealers engaged in the business of selling motor fuel for resale in wholesale quantities may elect to become a licensed distributor under the provisions of Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-13-203 and 59-13-204 of the Motor Fuel Tax Act. License and bond requirements contained in Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-203 of the Motor Fuel Tax Act must be fulfilled when a dealer makes this election.

B. A licensed distributor wishing to purchase motor fuel without payment of tax at the time of purchase must furnish his supplier or suppliers with a signed letter containing the following information:

1. a statement advising that the purchaser is the holder of a valid motor fuel tax license;

2. the number of the license; and

3. a statement that the purchaser will assume the responsibility and liability for the payment of motor fuel tax on all future purchases of motor fuel.

C. The letter from the purchaser must be retained by the seller as part of his permanent records.

R865-13G-6. Product Considered Exempt Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-210.

A. Volatile or inflammable liquids which qualify as motor fuels under Utah laws but which in their present state are not usable in internal combustion engines and in fact are not used as motor fuels in internal combustion engines are exempt if sold in bulk quantities of not less than 1,000 gallons at each delivery.

B. The licensed motor fuel importer, refiner, or licensed distributor shall submit specifications and other related data to the Tax Commission. If the Tax Commission agrees that the product is not a taxable motor fuel in its current state, it may be sold exempt provided it is determined that all of the product sold will be used for other than use in an internal combustion engine.

C. The Tax Commission may set reporting and verification requirements for nontaxable products if additional sales are made to the same purchaser for identical use. Failure to submit reports, verification, or specifications upon request by the Tax Commission will result in the product losing its exempt status.

D. Sellers and purchasers of the exempt product must maintain records to show the use of the product together with laboratory specifications to indicate its quality. These records must be available for audit by the Tax Commission.

E. Any exempt products subsequently sold in their original state for use as a motor fuel, or to be blended with other products to be used as a motor fuel, will be subject to the motor fuel tax at the time of sale.

R865-13G-8. Nonhighway Agricultural Use Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-202.

A. Every person who purchases motor fuel within this state for the operation of farm engines, including self-propelled farm machinery, used solely for nonhighway agricultural purposes, is entitled to a refund of the Utah Motor Fuel Tax paid thereon.

1. Agricultural purposes relate to the cultivation of the soil for the production of crops, including: vegetables, sod crops, grains, feed crops, trees, fruits, nursery floral and ornamental stock, and other such products of the soil. The term also includes raising livestock and animals useful to man.

2. Refunds are limited to the person raising agricultural products for resale or performing custom agricultural work using nonhighway farm equipment. It is further limited to persons engaged in commercial farming activities rather than those engaged in a hobby or farming for personal use.

3. Fuel used in the spraying of crops by airplanes does not ordinarily qualify for refund since aviation fuel tax rather than motor fuel tax normally applies to the sale of this fuel.

R865-13G-9. Solid Hydrocarbon Motor Fuel Exemptions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-201.

A. Motor fuels refined in Utah from solid hydrocarbons located in Utah are exempt from the motor fuel tax. If any exempt product is blended into gasoline refined from oil or into gasohol produced by blending gasoline and alcohol, the resulting product will be exempt only to the extent of the exempt hydrocarbon fuel included in the final blended product.

1. For example, if the motor fuel produced from solid hydrocarbons is blended with product containing 90 percent motor fuel produced from oil, 10 percent of the total product will be exempt from the motor fuel tax. To the extent possible,

the solid hydrocarbon exemption should be claimed by the person refining or distilling the exempt product.

B. If the resulting blended motor fuel is exported from Utah or sold to a tax-exempt government agency, the exemption claimed as a result of the export or government sales must be reduced by the amount of exemption claimed for the motor fuel produced from solid hydrocarbons in Utah.

C. In order for this adjustment to be made in cases where the export or exempt sale is made by someone other than the refiner or blender, the invoice covering the sale of the fuel must designate the amount of exempt product included in the motor fuel sold. This must be shown whether sold to a licensed distributor or to an unlicensed distributor.

1. If the exempt, or partially exempt product is sold to a licensed distributor, the distributor must make the adjustment on the form used to claim credit for the government sale or the export.

2. If sold to an unlicensed distributor, the export form or government sale form submitted to a licensed distributor for a claim must contain a statement disclosing the amount of exempt motor fuel included.

3. If the records are insufficient to disclose the identity of the exempt purchaser on a direct basis, an adjustment shall be made multiplying the exempt product by a percentage factor representing the government and export sales portion of total motor fuel sales for the same period.

R865-13G-10. Exemption For Purchase of Motor Fuels by State and Local Government Agencies Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-201.

A. Sales to an Indian tribe for its exclusive use, acting in its tribal capacity, are exempt from taxation. Sales to individual tribal members, to Indian businesses operating on or off tribal territory, or to other nontribal organizations for personal use, retail sales purposes, or distribution to third parties do not qualify for the exemption for sales to Indian tribes.

B. Licensed distributors may claim the exemption on sales to government agencies by taking the deduction on their motor fuel tax return for the month in which the sales occurred.

1. Nonlicensed distributors making qualifying sales to government agencies must obtain credit for the exemption through the return of the licensed distributor supplying them with the fuel for the sales.

2. Each sale claimed as a deduction must be supported with a copy of the sales invoice attached to the return. The sales invoice must be in proper form and must contain sufficient information to substantiate the exemption status of the sale according to this rule.

C. The fuel tax exemption for motor fuel sold to the United States, this state, or a political subdivision of this state shall be administered in the form of a refund if the government entity purchases the motor fuel after the tax imposed by Title 59, Chapter 13, Part 2 was paid. For refund procedures, see rule R865-13G-13.

R865-13G-11. Consistent Basis for Motor Fuel Reporting Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-204.

A. Definitions:

1. "Gross gallon" means the United States volumetric gallon with a liquid capacity of 231 cubic inches.

2. "Net gallon" means the gross metered gallon with temperature correction in volume to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

B. All Utah licensed distributors shall elect to calculate the tax liability on the Utah Motor Fuel Tax Returns on a consistent and strict gross gallon or net gallon basis. The election must be declared in writing and must be sent to the Tax Commission. The declared basis must be the exclusive basis used for 12 consecutive months. Any licensed distributor failing to make an election will default to the gross gallon basis and must then report and pay the excise tax on that basis. Requests for changes in the reporting basis must be submitted in writing and approved by the Tax Commission prior to any change in the reporting basis. Changes in basis may occur only on January 1 and must remain in effect 12 consecutive months.

C. If the election is made to purchase under the net gallon basis, all invoices, bills of lading, and motor fuel tax returns must include both the gross and net gallon amounts. Conversion from gross to net must conform to the ASTM-API-IP Petroleum Measurement Tables.

D. All transactions such as purchases, sales, or deductions, reported on the Motor Fuel Tax Return must be reported on a consistent and exclusive basis. The taxpayer shall not alternate the two methods on any return or during any 12-month period.

E. This rule shall take effect January 1, 1992.

R865-13G-13. Refund of Motor Fuel Taxes Paid Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-201.

A. Governmental entities entitled to a refund for motor fuel taxes paid shall submit a completed Application for Government Motor Fuel and Special Fuel Tax Refund, form TC-114, to the commission.

B. A government entity shall retain the following records for each purchase of motor fuel for which a refund of taxes paid is claimed:

1. name of the government entity making the purchase;

2. license plate number of vehicle for which the motor fuel is purchased;

3. invoice date;

4. invoice number;

5. supplier;

6. Vendor location;

7. fuel type purchased;

8. number of gallons purchased; and

9. amount of state motor fuel tax paid.

C. Original records supporting the refund claim must be maintained by the governmental entity for three years following the year of refund.

R865-13G-15. Reduction in Motor Fuel Tax for Distributors Subject to Navajo Nation Fuel Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-201.

A. The purpose of this rule is to provide procedures for administering the reduction of motor fuel tax authorized under Section 59-13-201.

B. The reduction shall be in the form of a refund.

C. The refund shall be available only for motor fuel:

1. delivered to a retailer or consumer on the Utah portion of the Navajo Nation; and

2. for which Utah motor fuel tax has been paid.

D. The refund shall be available to a motor fuel distributor that is licensed as a distributor with the Office of the Navajo Tax Commission.

E. The refund application may be filed on a monthly basis.

F. A completed copy of the Navajo Tax Commission Monthly Fuel Distributor Tax Return, form 900, along with schedules and manifests, must be included with the Utah State Tax Commission Application for Navajo Nation Fuel Tax Refund, form TC-126.

G. Original records supporting the refund claim must be maintained by the distributor for three years following the year of refund. These records include:

1. proof of payment of Utah motor fuel tax;

2. proof of payment of Navajo Nation fuel tax; and

3. documentation that the motor fuel was delivered to a retailer or consumer on the Utah portion of the Navajo Nation.

R865-13G-16. Aviation Fuel Tax Refund or Credit Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-13-404.

For purposes of administering the aviation fuel tax refund or credit for aviation fuel tax paid on gallons of aviation fuel purchased at Salt Lake International Airport, "tax year" means calendar year.

KEY: taxation, motor fuel, gasoline, environment

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	59-13-203
	59-13-204
	59-13-208
	59-13-210
	59-13-404

R865. Tax Commission, Auditing.
R865-19S. Sales and Use Tax.
R865-19S-1. Sales and Use Taxes Distinguished Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. The tax imposed on amounts paid or charged for transactions under Title 59, Chapter 12 is a:

1. sales tax, if the tax is collected and remitted by a seller on the seller's in-state or out-of-state sales; or

2. use tax, if the tax is remitted by a purchaser.

B. The two taxes are compensating taxes, one supplementing the other, but both cannot be applicable to the same transaction. The rate of tax is the same.

R865-19S-2. Nature of Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. The sales and use taxes are transaction taxes imposed upon certain retail sales and leases of tangible personal property, as well as upon certain services.

B. The tax is not upon the articles sold or furnished, but upon the transaction, and the purchaser is the actual taxpayer. The vendor is charged with the duty of collecting the tax from the purchaser and of paying the tax to the state.

R865-19S-4. Collection of Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-107.

A. An invoice or receipt issued by a vendor shall show the sales tax collected as a separate item on the invoice or receipt.

B. If an invoice or receipt issued by a vendor does not show the sales tax collected as required in A., sales tax will be assessed on the vendor based on the amount of the invoice or receipt.

C. A vendor that collects an excess amount of sales or use tax must either refund the excess to the purchasers from whom the vendor collected the excess or remit the excess to the Commission.

1. A vendor may offset an undercollection of tax on sales against any excess tax collected in the same reporting period.

2. A vendor may not offset an underpayment of tax on the vendor's purchases against an excess of tax collected.

R865-19S-6. Tax Collection Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-107.

A. The vendor shall collect sales or use tax at the rate set by law. Rule R865-19S-30 defines sales price.

B. The Tax Commission furnishes tables that may be used to determine the proper amount of tax on each transaction. These tables reflect the appropriate amount, including applicable local taxes, for the various taxing jurisdictions.

R865-19S-7. Sales Tax License Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-106.

A.1. A separate sales and use tax license must be obtained for each place of business, but where more than one place of business is operated by the same person, one application may be filed giving the required information about each place of business.

2. Each license must be posted in a conspicuous place in the place of business for which it is issued.

B. The holder of a license issued under Section 59-12-106 shall notify the commission:

1. of any change of address of the business;

2. of a change of character of the business, or

3. if the license holder ceases to do business.

C. The commission may determine that a person has ceased to do business or has changed that person's business address if:

1. mail is returned as undeliverable as addressed and unable to forward;

2. the person fails to file four consecutive monthly or quarterly sales tax returns, or two consecutive annual sales tax returns;

3. the person fails to renew its annual business license with the Department of Commerce; or

4. the person fails to renew its local business license.

D. If the requirements of C. are met, the commission shall notify the license holder that the license will be considered invalid unless the license holder provides evidence within 15 days that the license should remain valid.

E. A person may request the commission to reopen a sales and use tax license that has been determined invalid under D.

F. The holder of a license issued under Section 59-12-106 shall be responsible for any sales and use tax, interest, and penalties incurred under that license whether those taxes and fees are incurred during the time the license is valid or invalid.

R865-19S-8. Bonds and Securities Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-107.

A. Factors the commission will consider in determining whether a vendor must post security to ensure compliance with the provisions of Title 59, Chapter 12, include:

1. failure to file returns;

2. failure to make payments;

3. filing of returns that are improper; and

4. payment of sales tax with a check that is not honored.

B. The Tax Commission may accept as security a valid corporate surety bond, United States treasury bond, or other negotiable security it deems adequate.

C. The bond will be released only upon written request and after a review of all circumstances or upon cessation of business if no liability exists.

R865-19S-12. Filing of Returns Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-107 and 59-12-118.

A. Every person responsible for the collection of the tax under the act shall file a return with the Tax Commission whether or not sales tax is due.

B. If the due date for a return falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return will be considered timely filed if it is received on the next business day.

C. If a return is transmitted through the United States mail, a legible cancellation mark on the envelope, or the date of registration of certification thereof by a United States post office, is considered the date the return is filed.

D. Sales and use tax returns shall be filed and paid monthly or quarterly with the following exceptions:

1. New businesses that expect annual sales and use tax liability less than $1,000, shall be assigned an annual filing status unless quarterly filing status is requested.

2.a) Businesses currently assigned a quarterly filing status, in good standing and reporting less than $1,000 in tax for the preceding calendar year may be changed to annual filing status.

b) The Tax Commission will notify businesses, in writing, if their filing status is changed to annual.

3.a) Businesses assigned an annual filing status reporting in excess of $1,000 for a calendar year, will be changed to quarterly filing status.

b) The Tax Commission will notify businesses, in writing, if their filing status is changed to quarterly.

E. Annual returns are due on January 31 following the calendar year end. The Tax Commission may revoke the annual filing status if sales tax collections are in excess of $1,000 or as a result of delinquent payment history.

R865-19S-13. Confidential Nature of Returns Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-109.

A. The returns filed are confidential and the information contained therein will not be divulged by the Tax Commission, its agents, clerks, or employees except in accordance with

judicial order or upon proper application of a federal, state, or local agency. The returns will not be produced in any court proceeding except where such proceeding directly involves provisions of the sales tax act.

B. However, any person or his duly authorized representative who files returns under this act may obtain copies of the same upon proper application and presentation of proper picture identification.

R865-19S-16. Failure to Remit Excess Tax Collection Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-107.

A. The amount paid by any vendor to the Tax Commission with each return is the greater of:

1. the actual tax collections for the reporting period, or

2. the amount computed at the rates imposed by law against the total taxable sales for that period.

B. Space is available on the return forms for inserting figures and the words "excess collections," if needed.

R865-19S-20. Basis for Reporting Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-107.

A. "Total sales" means the total amount of all cash, credit, installment, and conditional sales made during the period covered by the return.

B. Amounts shown on returns must include the total sales made during the period of the returns, and the tax must be reported and paid upon that basis.

C. Justified adjustments may be made and credit allowed for cash discounts, returned goods, bad debts, and repossessions that result from sales upon which the tax has been reported and paid in full by retailers to the Tax Commission.

1. Adjustments and credits will be allowed only if the retailer has not reimbursed himself in the full amount of the tax except as noted in C.6.a) and can establish that fact by records, receipts or other means.

2. In no case shall the credit be greater than the sales tax on that portion of the purchase price remaining unpaid at the time the goods are returned, the account is charged off, or the repossession occurs.

3. Any refund or credit given to the purchaser must include the related sales tax.

4. Sales tax credits for bad debts are allowable only on accounts determined to be worthless and actually charged off for income tax purposes. Recoveries made on bad debts and repossessions for which credit has been claimed must be reported and the tax paid.

5. Sales tax credit for repossessions is allowable on the basis of the original amount subject to tax, less down payment. This amount is multiplied by the ratio of the number of monthly payments not made, divided by the total number of monthly payments required by the contract.

a) For example: the credit allowed on a taxable $30,000 car sale with a $5,000 down payment financed on a 60-month contract and repossessed after 20 full payments were made would be $16,667 as computed and shown below. The number of unpaid full payments is determined by dividing the total received on the contract by the monthly payment amount.

TABLE

Example:	
(1) Original amount subject to tax	$30,000
(2) Down payment	(5,000)
(3) Balance of taxable base financed	25,000
(4) Number of full payments unpaid at the time of repossession	40
(5) Total contract period (no. of months)	60

Line 4 divided by line 5 times taxable base financed equals repossession credit

(40/60) x $25,000 = $16,667

b) In cases where a contract assignment creates a partial (part of the loan amount) recourse obligation to the seller, any repossession credit must be calculated in the same manner as shown above.

c) The credit for repossession shall be reported on the dealer's or vendor's sales tax return with an attached schedule showing computations and appropriate adjustments for any tax rate changes between the date of sale and the date of repossession.

6. Credit for tax on repossessions is allowed only to the selling dealer or vendor.

a) This does not preclude arrangements between the dealer or vendor and third party financial institutions wherein sales tax credits for repossessions by financial institutions may be taken by the dealer or vendor who will in turn reimburse the financial institution.

b) In the event the applicable vehicle dealer is no longer in business, and there are no outstanding delinquent taxes, the third party financial institution may apply directly to the Tax Commission for a refund of the tax in the amount that would have been credited to the dealer.

D. Adjustments in sales price, such as allowable discounts or rebates, cannot be anticipated. The tax must be based upon the original price unless adjustments were made prior to the close of the reporting period in which the tax upon the sale is due. If the price upon which the tax is computed and paid is subsequently adjusted, credit may be taken against the tax due on a subsequent return.

E. If a sales tax rate change takes place prior to the reporting period when the credit is claimed, the tax credit must be determined and deducted rather than deducting the sales price adjustments.

F. Commissions to agents are not deductible under any conditions for purposes of tax computation.

R865-19S-22. Sales and Use Tax Records Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-111.

A. Every retailer, lessor, lessee, and person doing business in this state or storing, using, or otherwise consuming in this state tangible personal property purchased from a retailer, shall keep and preserve complete and adequate records as may be necessary to determine the amount of sales and use tax for which such person or entity is liable. Unless the Tax Commission authorizes in writing an alternative method of record keeping, these records shall:

1. show gross receipts from sales, or rental payments from leases, of tangible personal property or services performed in connection with tangible personal property made in this state, irrespective of whether the retailer regards the receipts to be taxable or nontaxable;

2. show all deductions allowed by law and claimed in filing returns;

3. show bills, invoices or similar evidence of all tangible personal property purchased for sale, consumption, or lease in this state; and

4. include the normal books of account maintained by an ordinarily prudent business person engaged in such business, together with supporting documents of original entry such as: bills, receipts, invoices, and cash register tapes. All schedules or working papers used in connection with the preparation of tax returns must also be maintained.

B. Records may be microfilmed or microfiched. However, microfilm reproductions of general books of account--such as cash books, journals, voucher registers, ledgers, and like documents--are not acceptable as original records. Where microfilm or microfiche reproductions of supporting records are maintained--such as sales invoices, purchase invoices, credit memoranda and like documents--the following conditions must be met:

1. appropriate facilities must be provided for preservation of the films or fiche for the periods required and open to examination,

2. microfilm rolls and microfiche must be systematically filed, indexed, cross referenced, and labeled to show beginning and ending numbers and to show beginning and ending alphabetical listing of documents included,

3. upon request of the Tax Commission, the taxpayer shall provide transcriptions of any information contained on microfilm or microfiche which may be required for verification of tax liability,

4. proper facilities must be provided for the ready inspection and location of the particular records, including machines for viewing and copying the records,

5. a posting reference must appear on each invoice. Credit memoranda must carry a reference to the document evidencing the original transaction. Documents necessary to support exemptions from tax liability, such as bills of lading and purchase orders, must be maintained in such order so as to relate to exempt transactions claimed.

C. Any automated data processing (ADP) tax accounting system must be capable of producing visible and legible records for verification of taxpayer's tax liability.

1. ADP records shall provide an opportunity to trace any transaction back to the original source or forward to a final total. If detailed printouts are not made of transactions at the time they are processed, the systems must have the ability to reconstruct these transactions.

2. A general ledger with source references should be prepared to coincide with financial reports for tax reporting periods. In cases where subsidiary ledgers are used to support the general ledger accounts, the subsidiary ledgers should also be prepared periodically.

3. The audit trail should be designed so that the details underlying the summary accounting data may be identified and made available to the Tax Commission upon request. The system should be so designed that supporting documents--such as sales invoices, purchase invoices, credit memoranda, and like documents--are readily available.

4. A description of the ADP portion of the accounting system shall be made available. The statements and illustrations as to the scope of operations shall be sufficiently detailed to indicate:

(a) the application being performed;

(b) the procedures employed in each application (which, for example, might be supported by flow charts, block diagrams or other satisfactory description of the input or output procedures); and

(c) the controls used to insure accurate and reliable processing and important changes, together with their effective dates, in order to preserve an accurate chronological record.

D. All records pertaining to transactions involving sales or use tax liability shall be preserved for a period of not less than three years.

E. All of the foregoing records shall be made available for examination on request by the Tax Commission or its authorized representatives.

F. Upon failure of the taxpayer, without reasonable cause, to substantially comply with the requirements of this rule, the Tax Commission may:

1. Prohibit the taxpayer from introducing in any protest or refund claim proceeding those microfilm, microfiche, ADP, or any records which have not been prepared and maintained in substantial compliance with the requirements of this rule.

2. Dismiss any protest or refund claim proceeding in which the taxpayer bases its claim upon any microfilm, microfiche, ADP, or any records which have not been prepared and maintained in substantial compliance with the requirements of this rule.

3. Enter such other order necessary to obtain compliance with this rule in the future.

4. Revoke taxpayer's license upon evidence of continued failure to comply with the requirements of this rule.

R865-19S-23. Exemption Certificates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-106 and 59-12-104.

A. Taxpayers selling tangible personal property or services to customers exempt from sales tax are required to keep records verifying the nontaxable status of those sales.

B. The Tax Commission will furnish samples of acceptable exemption certificate forms on request. Stock quantities are not furnished, but taxpayers may reproduce samples as needed in whole or in part.

C. A seller may retain a copy of a purchase order, check, or voucher in place of the exemption certificate as evidence of exemption for a federal, state, or local government entity, including public schools.

D. If a purchaser is unable to segregate tangible personal property or services purchased for resale from tangible personal property or services purchased for the purchaser's own consumption, everything should be purchased tax-free. The purchaser must then report and pay the tax on the cost of goods or services purchased tax-free for resale that the purchaser uses or consumes.

E. A seller may provide evidence of a sales and use tax exemption electronically if the seller uses the standard sales and use tax exemption form adopted by the governing board of the agreement.

F. A seller shall obtain the same information for proof of a claimed exemption regardless of the medium in which the transaction occurs.

R865-19S-25. Sale of Business Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-112.

A. Every sales tax license holder who discontinues business, is required to notify the Tax Commission immediately and return the sales tax license for cancellation.

B. Every person discontinuing business shall retain records for a period of three years unless a release from such provision is obtained from the Tax Commission.

R865-19S-27. Retail Sales Defined Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-102 and 59-12-103(1)(g).

A. The term retail sale has a broader meaning than the sale of tangible personal property. It includes any transfers, exchanges, or barter whether conditional or for a consideration by a person doing business in such commodity or service, either as a regularly organized principal endeavor or as an adjunct thereto. The price of the service or tangible personal property, the quantity sold, or the extent of the clientele are not factors which determine whether or not it is a retail sale.

B. Retail sale also includes certain leases and rentals of tangible personal property as defined in Rule R865-19S-32, accommodations as defined in Rule R865-19S-79, services performed on tangible personal property as defined in Rules R865-19S-51 and R865-19S-78, services that are part of a sale or repair, admissions as defined in Rules R865-19S-33 and R865-19S-34, sales of meals as defined in Rules R865-19S-61 and R865-19S-62, and sales of certain public utility services.

C. A particular retail sale or portion of the selling price may not be subject to a sales or use tax. The status of the exemption is governed by the circumstances in each case. See other rules for specific and general exemption definitions, Rule R865-19S-30 for definition of sales price and Rule R865-19S-72 covering trade-ins.

R865-19S-29. Wholesale Sale Defined Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. "Wholesale sale" means any sale by a wholesaler, retailer, or any other person, of tangible personal property or services to a retailer, jobber, dealer, or another wholesaler for resale.

1. All sales of tangible personal property or services which enter into and become an integral or component part of tangible personal property or product which is further manufactured or compounded for sale, or the container or the shipping case thereof, are wholesale sales.

2. All sales of poultry, dairy, or other livestock feed and the components thereof and all seeds and seedlings are deemed to be wholesale sales where the eggs, milk, meat, or other livestock products, plants, or plant products are produced for resale.

3. Sprays and insecticides used in the control of insect pests, diseases, and weeds for the commercial production of fruit, vegetables, feeds, seeds, and animal products shall be wholesale sales. Also baling ties and twine for baling hay and straw and fuel sold to farmers and agriculture producers for use in heating orchards and providing power in off-highway type farm machinery shall be wholesale sales.

B. Tangible personal property or services which are purchased by a manufacturer or compounder which do not become and remain an integral part of the article being manufactured or compounded are subject to sales or use tax.

1. For example, sales to a knitting factory of machinery, lubricating oil, pattern paper, office supplies and equipment, laundry service, and repair labor are for consumption and are taxable. These services and tangible personal property do not become component parts of the manufactured products. On the other hand, sales of wool, thread, buttons, linings, and yarns, to such a manufacturer that do become component parts of the products manufactured are not taxable.

C. The price of tangible personal property or services sold or the quantity sold are not factors which determine whether or not the sale is a wholesale sale.

D. All vendors who make wholesale sales are required to obtain an exemption certificate from the purchaser as evidence of the nature of the sale, as required by Rule R865-19S-23.

R865-19S-30. Sale of a Vehicle or Vessel by a Person Not Regularly Engaged in Business Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. This rule provides guidance on the sale of a vehicle or vessel by a person not regularly engaged in business for purposes of Subsections 59-12-104(13) and (18).

B. For purposes of calculating sales and use tax on the sale of a vehicle where no trade in was involved, the bill of sale or other written evidence of value shall contain the names and addresses of the purchaser and the seller, and the sales price and vehicle identification number of the vehicle.

C. For purposes of calculating sales and use tax on the sale of a vehicle when the seller has received a trade-in vehicle as payment or partial payment, the bill of sale or other written evidence of value shall contain all of the following:

1. the names and addresses of the buyer and the seller;

2. the purchase price of the vehicle;

3. the value allowed for the trade-in vehicle;

4. the net difference between the vehicle traded and the vehicle purchased;

5. the signature of the seller; and

6. the vehicle identification numbers of the vehicle traded in and the vehicle purchased.

D. In the absence of a bill of sale or other written evidence of value, the fair market value of the vehicle or vessel shall be determined by industry accepted vehicle pricing guides.

R865-19S-31. Time and Place of Sale Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. Ordinarily, the time and place of a sale are determined by the contract of sale between the seller and buyer. The intent of the parties is the governing factor in determining both time and place of sale subject to the general law of contracts. If the contract of sale requires the seller to deliver or ship goods to a buyer, title to the property passes upon delivery to the place agreed upon unless the contract of sale provides otherwise.

R865-19S-32. Leases and Rentals Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. The lessor shall compute sales or use tax on all amounts received or charged in connection with a lease or rental.

B. When a lessee has the right to possession, operation, or use of tangible personal property, the tax applies to the amount paid pursuant to the lease agreement, regardless of the duration of the agreement. The tax applies when situs of the property is in Utah or if the lessee takes possession in Utah. However, if the leased property is used exclusively outside Utah and an affidavit is furnished to the lessor to this effect, the tax does not apply. Examples of taxable leases include neon signs and custom made signs on the premises of the lessee, automobiles, and construction equipment leased for use in Utah.

C. Lessors of tangible personal property shall furnish an exemption certificate when purchasing tangible personal property subject to the sales or use tax on rental receipts. Costs of repairs and renovations to tangible personal property are exempt if paid for by the lessor since it is assumed that those costs are recovered by the lessor in his rental receipts.

D. Persons who furnish an operator with the rental equipment and charge for the use of the equipment and personnel are regarded as the consumers of the property leased or rented. An example of this type of rental is the furnishing of a crane and its operating personnel to a building erector. Sales or use tax then applies to the purchase of the equipment by the lessor rather than to the rental revenue.

E. Rentals to be applied on a future sale or purchase are subject to sales or use tax.

F. A lessee may, at its option, treat a conditional sale lease as either a sale or lease for sales or use tax purposes.

A conditional sale lease is a lease in which:

1. the consideration the lessee is to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the property is an obligation for the term of the lease not subject to termination by the lessee, and

2. the total consideration to be paid by the lessee is fixed at the time the lease is executed and cannot be modified by use, condition, or market value, and either:

a. the lessee is bound to become the owner of the property; or

b. the lessee has an option to become the owner of the property for no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement. Nominal consideration in this sense means ten percent or less of the original lease amount.

G. If the lessee treats a conditional sale lease as a sale, and if the lessor is also the vendor of the property, the sales price for sales tax purposes must be at least equal to the average sales price of similar property.

H. If the lessee treats a conditional sale lease as a sale, the sales tax must be collected by the lessor on the full purchase price of the property at the time of the purchase.

R865-19S-33. Admissions and User Fees Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-102 and 59-12-103.

A. "Admission" means the right or privilege to enter into a place. Admission includes the amount paid for the right to use a reserved seat or any seat in an auditorium, theater, circus, stadium, schoolhouse, meeting house, or gymnasium to view any type of entertainment. Admission also includes the right to

use a table at a night club, hotel, or roof garden whether such charge is designated as a cover charge, minimum charge, or any such similar charge.

1. This applies whether the charge made for the use of the seat, table, or similar accommodation is combined with an admission charge to form a single charge, or is separate and distinct from an admission charge, or is the sole charge.

B. "Annual membership dues paid to a private organization" includes only those dues paid by members who, directly or indirectly, establish the level of the dues.

C. "Season passes" include amounts paid to participate in specific activities, once annual membership dues have been paid.

D. If the original admission charge carries the right to remain in a place, or to use a seat or table, or other similar accommodation for a limited time only, and an additional charge is made for an extension of such time, the extra charge is paid for admission within the meaning of the law. Where a person or organization acquires the sole right to use any place or the right to dispose of all of the admissions to any place for one or more occasions, the amount paid is not subject to the tax on admissions. Such a transaction constitutes a rental of the entire place and if the person or organization in turn sells admissions, sales tax applies to amounts paid for such admissions.

E. Annual membership dues may be paid in installments during the year.

F. Amounts paid for the following activities are not admissions or user fees:

1. lessons, public or private;

2. sign up for amateur athletics if the activity is sponsored by a state governmental entity, or a nonprofit corporation or organization, the primary purpose of which, as stated in the corporation's or organization's articles or bylaws, is the sponsoring, promoting, and encouraging of amateur athletics;

3. sign up for participation in school activities. Sign up for participation in school activities excludes attendance as a spectator at school activities.

G. If amounts charged for activities listed in F. are billed along with admissions or user fees, the amounts not subject to the sales tax must be listed separately on the invoice in order to remain untaxed.

R865-19S-34. Admission to Places of Amusement Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. The phrase "place of amusement, entertainment, or recreation" is broad in meaning but conveys the basic idea of a definite location.

B. The amount paid for admission to such a place is subject to the tax, even though such charge includes the right of the purchaser to participate in some activity within the place. For example, the sale of a ticket for a ride upon a mechanical or self-operated device is an admission to a place of amusement.

C. Charges for admissions to swimming pools, skating rinks, and other places of amusement are subject to tax. Charges for towel rentals, swimming suit rentals, skate rentals, etc., are also subject to tax. Locker rental fees are subject to sales tax if the lockers are tangible personal property.

R865-19S-35. Residential or Commercial Use of Gas, Electricity, Heat, Coal, Fuel Oils or Other Fuels Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. "Residential use" is as defined in Section 59-12-102, and includes use in nursing homes or other similar establishments that serve as the permanent residence for a majority of the patients because they are unable to live independently.

B. Explosives or material used as active ingredients in explosive devices are not fuels.

C. If a firm has activities that are commercial and industrial and all fuels are furnished at given locations through single meters, the predominant use of the fuels shall determine taxable status of the fuels.

D. Fuel oil and other fuels must be used in a combustion process in order to qualify for the exemption from sales tax for industrial use of fuels pursuant to Section 59-12-104.

R865-19S-37. Exempt Sales of Commercials, Audio Tapes, and Video Tapes by or to Motion Pictures Exhibitors and Distributors Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. The purpose of this rule is to clarify the sales tax exemption for sales of commercials, motion picture films, prerecorded audio program tapes or records, and prerecorded video tapes by a producer, distributor, or studio to a motion picture exhibitor, distributor, or commercial television or radio broadcaster.

B. Definitions.

1. "Commercials," "audio tapes," and "video tapes" mean tapes, films, or discs used by television or radio stations in regular broadcasting activities but do not include blank tapes purchased for newscasts or other similar uses by radio and television stations.

2. "Motion picture exhibitor" means any person engaged in the business of operating a theater or establishment in which motion pictures are regularly exhibited to the public for a charge.

3. "Distributor" means any person who purchases or sells motion picture films and video tapes that are used by a commercial television broadcaster or a motion picture exhibitor.

C. The sales tax exemption will be administered according to the provisions of Section 59-12-104 and this rule.

R865-19S-38. Isolated and Occasional Sales Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Sales made by officers of a court, pursuant to court orders, are occasional sales, with the exception of sales made by trustees, receivers, assignees and the like, in connection with the liquidation or conduct of a regularly established place of business. Examples of casual sales are those made by sheriffs in foreclosing proceedings and sales of confiscated property.

B. If a sale is an integral part of a business whose primary function is not the sale of tangible personal property, then such sale is not isolated or occasional. For example, the sale of repossessed radios, refrigerators, etc., by a finance company is not isolated or occasional.

C. Sales of vehicles required to be titled or registered under the laws of this state are not isolated or occasional sales, except that any transfer of a vehicle in a business reorganization where the ownership of the transferee organization is substantially the same as the ownership of the transferor organization shall be considered an isolated or occasional sale.

D. Isolated or occasional sales made by persons not regularly engaged in business are not subject to the tax. The word "business" refers to an enterprise engaged in selling tangible personal property or taxable services notwithstanding the fact that the sales may be few or infrequent. Any sale of an entire business to a single buyer is an isolated or occasional sale and no tax applies to the sale of any assets made part of such a sale (with the exception of vehicles subject to registration).

E. The sale of used fixtures, machinery, and equipment items is not an exempt occasional sale if the sale is one of a series of sales sufficient in number, amount, and character to indicate the seller deals in the sale of such items.

F. Sales of items at public auctions do not qualify as exempt isolated or occasional sales.

G. Wholesalers, manufacturers, and processors who primarily sell at other than retail are not making isolated or occasional sales when they sell such tangible personal property for use or consumption.

R865-19S-40. Exchange of Agricultural Produce For Processed Agricultural Products Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. When a raiser or grower of agricultural products exchanges his produce for a more finished product capable of being made from the produce exchanged with the processor, the more finished product is not subject to the tax within limitations of the value of the raised produce exchanged.

R865-19S-41. Sales to The United States Government and Its Instrumentalities Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-104 and 59-12-106.

A. Sales to the United States government are exempt if federal law or the United States Constitution prohibits the collection of sales or use tax.

B. If the United States government pays for merchandise or services with funds held in trust for nonexempt individuals or organizations, sales tax must be charged.

C. Sales made directly to the United States government or any authorized instrumentality thereof are not taxable, provided the sale is paid for directly by the federal government. If an employee of the federal government pays for the purchase with his own funds and is reimbursed by the federal government, that sale is not made to the federal government and does not qualify for the exemption.

D. Vendors making exempt sales to the federal government are subject to the recordkeeping requirements of Tax Commission rule R865-19S-23.

R865-19S-42. Sales to The State of Utah and Its Subdivisions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Sales made to the state of Utah, its departments and institutions, or to its political subdivisions such as counties, municipalities, school districts, drainage districts, irrigation districts, and metropolitan water districts are exempt from tax if the purchase is for use in the exercise of an essential governmental function.

B. A sale is considered made to the state, its departments and institutions, or to its political subdivisions if the purchase is paid for directly by the purchasing state or local entity. If an employee of a state or local entity pays for a purchase with his own funds and is reimbursed by the state or local entity, that sale is not made to the state or local entity and does not qualify for the exemption.

C. Vendors making exempt sales to the state, its departments and institutions, or to its political subdivisions are subject to the recordkeeping requirements of Tax Commission rule R865-19S-23.

R865-19S-43. Sales to or by Religious and Charitable Institutions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. In order to qualify for an exemption from sales tax as a religious or charitable institution, an organization must be recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as exempt from tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

B. Religious and charitable institutions must collect sales tax on any sales income arising from unrelated trades or businesses and report that sales tax to the Tax Commission unless the sales are otherwise exempted by law.

1. The definition of the phrase "unrelated trades or businesses" shall be the definition of that phrase in 26 U.S.C.A. Section 513 (West Supp. 1993), which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

C. Every institution claiming exemption from sales tax under this rule must submit form TC-160, Application for Sales Tax Exemption Number for Religious or Charitable Institutions, along with any other information that form requires, to the Tax Commission for its determination. Vendors making sales to institutions exempt from sales tax are subject to the requirements of Rule R865-19S-23.

R865-19S-44. Sales In Interstate Commerce Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Sales made in interstate commerce are not subject to the sales tax imposed. However, the mere fact that commodities purchased in Utah are transported beyond its boundaries is not enough to constitute the transaction of a sale in interstate commerce. When the commodity is delivered to the buyer in this state, even though the buyer is not a resident of the state and intends to transport the property to a point outside the state, the sale is not in interstate commerce and is subject to tax.

B. Before a sale qualifies as a sale made in interstate commerce, the following must be complied with:

1. the transaction must involve actual and physical movement of the property sold across the state line;

2. such movement must be an essential and not an incidental part of the sale;

3. the seller must be obligated by the express or unavoidable implied terms of the sale, or contract to sell, to make physical delivery of the property across a state boundary line to the buyer;

C. Where delivery is made by the seller to a common carrier for transportation to the buyer outside the state of Utah, the common carrier is deemed to be the agent of the vendor for the purposes of this section regardless of who is responsible for the payment of the freight charges.

D. If property is ordered for delivery in Utah from a person or corporation doing business in Utah, the sale is taxable even though the merchandise is shipped from outside the state to the seller or directly to the buyer.

R865-19S-48. Sales Tax Exemption For Coverings and Containers Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Sales of containers, labels, bags, shipping cases, and casings are taxable when:

1. sold to the final user or consumer;

2. sold to a manufacturer, processor, wholesaler, or retailer for use as a returnable container that is ordinarily returned to and reused by the manufacturer, processor, wholesaler, or retailer for storing or transporting their product; or

3. sold for internal transportation or accounting control purposes.

B. Returnable containers may include water bottles, carboys, drums, beer kegs for draft beer, dairy product containers, and gas cylinders.

1. Labels used for accounting, pricing, or other control purposes are also subject to tax.

C. For the purpose of this rule, soft drink bottles and similar containers that are ultimately destroyed or retained by the final user or consumer are not considered returnable and are exempt from the tax when purchased by the processor.

D. When tangible personal property sold in containers, for example soft drinks, is assessed a deposit or other container charge, that charge is subject to the tax. Upon refund of this charge, the retailer may take credit on a sales tax return if the tax is refunded to the customer.

R865-19S-49. Sales to and by Farmers and Other Agricultural Producers Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. The purchase of feed, medicine, and veterinary supplies by a farmer or other agricultural producer qualify for the sales and use tax exemption for tangible personal property used or consumed primarily and directly in farming operations if the feed, medicine, or veterinary supplies are used:

1. to produce or care for agricultural products that are for sale;

2. to feed or care for working dogs and working horses in

agricultural use;

3. to feed or care for animals that are marketed.

B. Fur-bearing animals that are kept for breeding or for their products are agricultural products.

C. The sales and use tax exemption for sales of tangible personal property used or consumed primarily and directly in farming operations applies only to commercial farming operations, as evidenced by the filing of a federal Farm Income and Expenses Statement (Schedule F) or other similar evidence that the farm is operated as a commercial venture.

D. A vendor making sales to a farmer or other agricultural producer is liable for the tax unless that vendor obtains from the purchaser a certificate as set forth in Rule R865-19S-23.

E. Poultry, eggs, and dairy products are not seasonal products for purposes of the sales and use tax exemption for the exclusive sale of locally grown seasonal crops, seedling plants, or garden, farm, or other agricultural produce sold by a producer during the harvest season.

R865-19S-50. Florists Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. Flowers, trees, bouquets, plants, and other similar items of tangible personal property are agricultural products and are, therefore, subject to the rules concerning the sale of those products as set forth in Rule R865-19S-49.

B. Where florists conduct transactions through a florist telegraphic delivery association, the following rules apply in computation of tax liability:

1. the florist must collect tax from the customer if the flower order is telegraphed to a second florist in Utah;

2. if a Utah florist receives an order pursuant to which he gives telegraphic instructions outside Utah, the Utah florist must collect tax from his customer upon the total charges;

3. if a Utah florist receives telegraphic instructions from a florist either within or outside of Utah for the delivery of flowers, the receiving vendor is not liable for the tax. In this instance, if the order originated in Utah, the tax is due from and payable by the Utah florist who first received the order.

R865-19S-51. Fabrication and Installation Labor in Connection With Retail Sales of Tangible Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. The amount charged for fabrication or installation which is part of the process of creating a finished article of tangible personal property must be included in the amount upon which tax is collected. This type of labor and service charge may not be deducted from the selling price used for taxation purposes even though billed separately to the consumer and regardless of whether the articles are commonly carried in stock or made up on special order.

B. Casting, forging, cutting, drilling, heat treating, surfacing, machining, constructing, and assembling are examples of steps in the process resulting in the creation or production of a finished article.

C. Charges for labor to install personal property in connection with other personal property are taxable (see Rule R865-19S-78) whether material is furnished by seller or not.

D. Labor to install tangible personal property to real property is exempt, whether the personal property becomes part of the realty or not. See Rule R865-19S-58, dealing with improvements to or construction of real property, to determine the applicable tax on personal property which becomes a part of real property.

E. Tangible personal property which is attached to real property, but remains personal property, is subject to sales tax on the retail selling price of the personal property, and installation charges are exempt if separately stated. If the retailer does not segregate the selling price and installation charges, the sales tax applies to the entire sales price, including installation charges.

F. This rule primarily covers manufacturing and assembling labor. Other rules deal with other types of labor and should be referred to whenever necessary.

R865-19S-52. Federal, State and Local Taxes Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. Federal excise tax involved in a transaction which is subject to sales or use tax is exempt from sales and use tax provided the federal tax is separately stated on the invoice or sales ticket and collected from the purchaser.

B. State and local taxes are taxable as a part of the sales price of an article if the tax is levied on the manufacturer or the seller.

R865-19S-53. Sale by Finance Companies Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. Sales of tangible personal property acquired by repossession or foreclosure are subject to tax. Persons making such sales must secure a license and collect and remit tax on the sales made.

R865-19S-54. Governmental Exemption Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Tax does not apply to sales to the state of Utah, or to any political subdivision of the state, where such property is for use in the exercise of an essential governmental function. Also, certain sales are not taxed because of federal law or the United States Constitution.

B. Sales to the following state and federal agencies, institutions, and instrumentalities are exempt:

1. federal agencies and instrumentalities
2. state institutions and departments
3. counties
4. municipalities
5. school districts, public schools
6. special taxing districts
7. federal land banks
8. federal reserve banks
9. activity funds within the armed services
10. post exchanges
11. Federally chartered credit unions

C. The following are taxable:

1. national banks
2. federal building and loan associations
3. joint stock land banks
4. state banks (whether or not members of the Federal Reserve System)
5. state building and loan associations
6. private irrigation companies
7. rural electrification projects
8. sales to officers or employees of exempt instrumentalities

D. No sales tax immunity exists solely by virtue of the fact that the sale was made on federal property.

E. Sales made by governmental units are subject to sales tax.

R865-19S-56. Sales by Employers to Employees Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. Sales to employees are subject to tax on the amount charged for goods and taxable services. If tangible personal property is given to employees with no charge, the employer is deemed to be the consumer and must pay tax on his cost of the merchandise. Examples of this type of transaction are meals furnished to waitresses and other employees, contest prizes given to salesmen, merchandise bonuses given to clerks, and similar items given away.

R865-19S-57. Ice Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-102 and 59-12-103.

A. In general, sales of ice to be used by the purchaser for refrigeration or cooling purposes are taxable. Sales to restaurants, taverns, or the like to be placed in drinks consumed by customers at the place of business are sales for resale and are not taxable.

B. Where ice is sold in fulfillment of a contract for icing or reicing property in transit by railroads or other freight lines, the entire amount of the sale is taxable, and no deduction for services is allowed.

R865-19S-58. Materials and Supplies Sold to Owners, Contractors and Repairmen of Real Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-102 and 59-12-103.

A. Sales of construction materials and other items of tangible personal property to real property contractors and repairmen of real property are generally subject to tax if the contractor or repairman converts the materials or items to real property.

1. "Construction materials" include items of tangible personal property such as lumber, bricks, nails and cement that are used to construct buildings, structures or improvements on the land and typically lose their separate identity as personal property once incorporated into the real property.

2. Fixtures or other items of tangible personal property such as furnaces, built-in air conditioning systems, built-in appliances, or other items that are appurtenant to or incorporated into real property and that become an integral part of a real property improvement are treated as construction materials for purposes of this rule.

B. The sale of real property is not subject to sales tax, nor is the labor performed on real property. For example, the sale of a completed home or building is not subject to the tax, but sales of materials and supplies to contractors for use in building the home or building are taxable transactions as sales to final consumers.

1. The contractor or repairman who converts the personal property to real property is the consumer of tangible personal property regardless of the type of contract entered into--whether it is a lump sum, time and material, or a cost-plus contract.

2. Except as otherwise provided in B.4, the contractor or repairman who converts the construction materials, fixtures or other items to real property is the consumer of the personal property whether the contract is performed for an individual, a religious or charitable institution, or a government entity.

3. Sales of construction materials or fixtures made to religious or charitable institutions are exempt only if the items are sold as tangible personal property.

4. Sales of materials are considered made to religious or charitable institutions and, therefore, exempt from sales tax, if:

a) the religious or charitable institution makes payment for the materials directly to the vendor; or

b) the materials are purchased on behalf of the religious or charitable institution.

(i) Materials are purchased on behalf of the religious or charitable institution if the materials are clearly identified and segregated and installed or converted to real property owned by the religious or charitable institution.

5. Purchases not made pursuant to B.4. are assumed to have been made by the contractor and are subject to sales tax.

C. If the contractor or repairman purchases all materials and supplies from vendors who collect the Utah tax, no sales tax license is required unless the contractor makes direct sales of tangible personal property in addition to the work on real property.

1. If direct sales are made, the contractor shall obtain a sales tax license and collect tax on all sales of tangible personal property to final consumers.

2. The contractor must accrue and remit tax on all merchandise bought tax-free and converted to real property. Books and records must be kept to account for both material sold and material consumed.

D. This rule does not apply to contracts where the retailer sells and installs personal property that does not become part of the real property. Examples of items that remain tangible personal property even when attached to real property are:

1. moveable items that are attached to real property merely for stability or for an obvious temporary purpose;

2. manufacturing equipment and machinery and essential accessories appurtenant to the manufacturing equipment and machinery; and

3. items installed for the benefit of the trade or business conducted on the property that are affixed in a manner that facilitates removal without substantial damage to the real property or to the item itself.

R865-19S-59. Sales of Materials and Services to Repairmen Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Sales of tangible personal property and services to persons engaged in repairing or renovating tangible personal property are for resale, provided the tangible personal property or service becomes a component part of the repair or renovation sold. For example, paint sold to a body and fender shop and used to paint an automobile is exempt from sales tax since it becomes a component part of the repair work.

1. Sandpaper, masking tape, and similar supplies are subject to sales tax when sold to a repairman since these items are consumed by the repairman rather than being sold to his customer as an ingredient part of the repair job. These items shall be taxed at the time of sale if it is known that they are to be consumed. However, if this is not determinable at the time of sale, these items should be purchased tax free, as set forth in Rule R865-19S-23 and sales tax reported on the repairman's sales tax return covering the period during which consumption takes place.

R865-19S-60. Sales of Machinery, Fixtures and Supplies to Manufacturers, Businessmen and Others Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Unless specifically exempted by statute, sales of machinery, tools, equipment, and supplies to a manufacturer or producer are taxable.

B. Sales of furniture, supplies, stationery, equipment, appliances, tools, and instruments to stores, shops, businesses, establishments, offices, and professional people for use in carrying on their business and professional activities are taxable.

C. Sales of trade fixtures to a business owner are taxable as sales of tangible personal property even if the fixtures are temporarily attached to real property.

1. Trade fixtures are items of tangible personal property used for the benefit of the business conducted on the property.

2. Trade fixtures tend to be transient in nature in that the fixtures installed in a commercial building may vary from one tenant to the next without substantial alteration of the building, and the building itself is readily adaptable to multiple uses.

3. Examples of trade fixtures include cases, shelves and racks used to store or display merchandise.

D. Sales tax treatment or charges for installing trade fixtures to real property are dealt with in R865-19S-78.

E. Sales described in A. through C. of this rule are sales to final buyers or ultimate consumers and therefore not sales for resale.

R865-19S-61. Meals Furnished Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. The following definitions apply to the sales and use tax exemption authorized under Section 59-12-104 for inpatient

meals provided at a medical facility or nursing facility.

1. "Medical facility" means a facility:

a) described in SIC codes 8062 through 8069 of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the federal Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget; and

b) licensed under Section 26-21-8.

2. "Nursing facility" means a facility:

a) described in SIC codes 8051 through 8059 of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the federal Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget; and

b) licensed under Section 26-21-8.

B. The following definition applies to the sales and use tax exemption authorized under Section 59-12-104 for sales of meals served by an institution of higher education.

1. "Student meal plan" means an arrangement:

a) between an institution of higher education and a student;

b) available only to a student;

c) whose duration is the entire term, semester, or similar unit of study;

d) paid in advance of the term, semester, or similar unit of study; and

e) providing for specified meals at eating facilities of the institution of higher education.

C. Except as provided in Section 59-12-104, sales and use tax is imposed upon the amount paid for meals furnished by any restaurant, cafeteria, eating house, hotel, drug store, diner, private club, boarding house, or other place, regardless of whether meals are regularly served to the public.

D. Ingredients that become a component part of meals subject to tax are construed to be purchased for resale, and as such the purchase of those ingredients is exempt from sales and use tax.

E. Where a meal is given away on a complementary basis, the provider of the meal is considered to be the consumer of the items used in preparing the meal.

F. Meals served by religious or charitable institutions and institutions of higher education are not available to the general public if:

1. access to the restaurant, cafeteria, or other facility is restricted to:

a) in the case of a religious or charitable institution:

(1) employees of the institution;

(2) volunteers of the institution;

(3) guests of the institution; and

(4) other individuals that constitute a limited class of people; or

b) in the case of an institution of higher education:

(1) students of the institution;

(2) employees of the institution;

(3) guests of the institution; and

(4) other individuals that constitute a limited class of people; and

2. the restricted access is enforced.

G. Sales of meals at occasional church or charity bazaars or fund raisers, and other similar functions are considered isolated and occasional sales and therefore exempt from sales and use tax.

R865-19S-62. Meal Tickets, Coupon Books, and Merchandise Cards Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Meal tickets, coupon books, or merchandise cards sold by persons engaged in selling taxable commodities or services are taxable, and the tax shall be billed or collected on the selling price at the time the tickets, books, or cards are sold. Tax is to be added at the subsequent selection and delivery of the merchandise or services if an additional charge is made.

R865-19S-63. Sales of Memorial Markers Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Sales of tombstones and grave markers, which are embedded in sod or a concrete foundation, are considered to be improvements to real property. If the seller furnishes and installs the marker, tax applies to his cost of the marker and to his cost of installation material. If the seller does not install the marker, the transaction is a sale of tangible personal property and the seller must collect tax on the full selling price, including cutting, shaping, lettering, and polishing.

R865-19S-64. Morticians, Undertakers and Funeral Directors Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Morticians, undertakers, and funeral directors make taxable sales of caskets, vaults, clothing, etc. They also render nontaxable services to their patrons. Their purchase of antiseptics, cosmetics, embalming fluids, and other chemicals used in rendering professional services is taxable.

B. If the books are kept in such a manner as to reflect the sales of tangible personal property separate from the services rendered, the tax attaches only to the sale of tangible personal property. If no separation is made of the tangible personal property and the services rendered, the sales tax is collected upon one-half of the total price of a standard funeral service. This includes the casket, professional services, care of remains, funeral coach, floral car, use of funeral car, use of funeral chapel, and the securing of permits.

1. Clothing, an outside grave vault, and other tangible personal property furnished in addition to the casket must be billed separately and the sales tax collected thereon.

R865-19S-65. Newspapers Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. "Newspaper" means a publication that appears to be a newspaper in the general or common sense. In addition, the publication:

1. must be published at short intervals, daily, or weekly;

2. must not, when its successive issues are put together, constitute a book;

3. must be intended for circulation among the general public; and

4. must contain matters of general interest and report on current events.

B. Purchases of tangible personal property by a newspaper publisher are subject to sales and use tax if the property will be used or consumed in the printing or distribution of the newspaper.

C. A newspaper publisher may purchase tax free for resale any tangible personal property that becomes a component part of the newspaper.

1. Examples of tangible personal property that becomes a component part of the newspaper include newsprint, ink, staples, plastic or paper protective coverings, and rubber bands distributed with the newspaper.

D. Purchases of advertising inserts that will be distributed with a newspaper are exempt from sales and use tax if the inserts are identified with the name and date of distribution of the newspaper. The identification may include a multiple listing of all newspapers that will carry the insert and the corresponding distribution dates.

1. Advertising inserts that are not identified as provided in D. are exempt from sales and use tax if the newspaper maintains a log at its place of business that lists by date and name the inserts included in each publication. The log may reflect all inserts or only the inserts not otherwise identified with the newspaper in accordance with D.

R865-19S-66. Optometrists, Opticians, and Ophthalmologists Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Optometrists and ophthalmologists are deemed to be persons engaged primarily in rendering personal services. These services consist of the examination and treatment of eyes. Glasses, contact lenses, or other tangible personal property such as sunglasses, or cleaning solutions sold by optometrists and ophthalmologists are taxable and tax must be collected from the patient or buyer. Invoices or receipts must show the charges for personal services separate from the charges for tangible personal property and the sales tax thereon. If an optometrist or ophthalmologist does not provide separate charges for personal services and sales of tangible personal property, sales tax shall be charged on the entire amount.

B. All sales of tangible personal property to optometrists or ophthalmologists for use or consumption in connection with their services are subject to sales or use tax.

C. Opticians are makers of or dealers in optical items and instruments and fill prescriptions written by optometrists and ophthalmologists. Opticians are engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property and personal services rendered by them are considered as merely incidental thereto. Opticians are required to collect the sales tax on all their sales of tangible personal property.

R865-19S-68. Premiums, Gifts, Rebates, and Coupons Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-102 and 59-12-103.

A. Donors of articles of tangible personal property, which are given away as premiums or otherwise, are regarded as the users or consumers thereof and the sale to them is a taxable sale. Exceptions to this treatment are items of tangible personal property donated to or provided for use by exempt organizations who would qualify for exemption under R865-19S-43 or R865-19S-54 if a sale of such items were made to them. An item given away as a sales incentive is exempt to the donor if the sale of that item would have been exempt. An example is prescribed medicine given away by a drug manufacturer.

B. When a retailer making a retail sale of tangible personal property which is subject to tax gives a premium together with the tangible personal property sold, the transaction is regarded as a sale of both articles to the purchaser, provided the delivery of such premium is certain and does not depend upon chance.

C. Where a retailer is engaged in selling tangible personal property which is not subject to tax and furnishes a premium with the property sold, the retailer is the consumer of the premium furnished.

D. If a retailer accepts a coupon for part or total payment for a taxable product and is reimbursed by a manufacturer or another party, the total sales value, including the coupon amount, is subject to sales tax.

E. A coupon for which no reimbursement is received is considered to be a discount and the taxable amount is the net amount paid by the customer after deducting the value of the coupon.

F. Manufacturer rebates on sales of tangible personal property are considered as a discount and the taxable amount is the net amount paid by the customer after deducting the rebate. If the manufacturer's rebate is certain at the time of sale, tax should be charged only on the net amount of the sale; otherwise, tax is charged on the total before the rebate credit, and then later refunded to the customer when proof of rebate is given to the dealer for his file.

1. If the rebate is applied as part of the down payment, it must be segregated on the buyer's order, invoice, or other sales document from any cash down payment. Since the tax base for collection is reduced by the amount of the rebate, the rebate must be shown separately and identified for sales tax computation and subsequent audit verification. Care must be taken to avoid a double deduction if the gross sales price on the sales document has already been reduced by the rebate amount.

G. If a retailer agrees to furnish a free item in conjunction with the sale of an item, the sales tax applies only to the net amount due. If sales tax is computed on both items and only the sales value of the free item is deducted from the bill, excess collection of sales tax results. The vendor is then required to follow the procedure outlined in R865-19S-16 and remit any excess sales tax collected.

H. Any coupon with a fixed price limit must be deducted from the total bill and sales tax computed on the difference. For example, if a coupon is redeemed for two $6 meals, but the value of the free meal is limited to $5, the $12 is rung up and the $5 deducted, resulting in a taxable sale of $7.

R865-19S-70. Sales Incidental To The Rendition of Services Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. Persons engaged in occupations and professions that primarily involve the rendition of services upon the client's person and incidentally dispense items of tangible personal property are regarded as the consumers of the tangible personal property dispensed with the services.

B. Physicians, dentists, beauticians, and barbers are examples of persons described in A.

R865-19S-71. Transportation Charges in Connection With the Sale of Tangible Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. To qualify for the sales tax exemption for movements of freight by common carrier, transportation charges must satisfy all of the following conditions:

1. Shipment must take place by means of common carrier.

2. Charges must be segregated and listed separately.

3. Charges must reflect the actual cost of shipping the particular tangible personal property by common carrier.

4. Shipment of the tangible personal property must take place after passage of title.

a) Shipment of the tangible personal property takes place after passage of title if the terms of the sale or lease are F.O. B. origin or F.O.B. shipping point.

b) If the invoice does not indicate an F.O.B. point, and a common carrier is used, it is assumed the terms are F.O.B. origin.

c) In all other cases, the shipment of tangible personal property takes place before passage of title.

B. If shipment of the tangible personal property occurs before the passage of title, shipping costs, to the extent included in the sales price of the item, and regardless of whether they are segregated on the invoice, shall be included in the sales and use tax base.

R865-19S-72. Trade-ins and Exchanges Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. An even exchange of tangible personal property for tangible personal property is exempt from tax. When a person takes tangible personal property as part payment on a sale of tangible personal property, sales or use tax applies only to any consideration valued in money which changes hands.

B. For example, if a car is sold for $8,500 and a credit of $6,500 is allowed for a used car taken in trade, the sales or use tax applies to the difference, or $2,000 in this example. Subsequently, when the used car is sold, tax applies to the selling price less any trade-in at that time.

C. An actual exchange of tangible personal properties between two persons must be made before the exemption applies. For example, there is no exchange if a person sells his car to a dealer and the dealer holds the credit to apply on a

purchase at a later date; there are two separate transactions, and tax applies to the full amount of the subsequent purchase if and when it takes place.

R865-19S-73. Trustees, Receivers, Executors, Administrators, Etc. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Trustees, receivers, assignees, executors, and administrators, who -- by virtue of their appointment -- operate, manage, or control a business making taxable sales or leases of tangible personal property, or performing taxable services, must collect and remit sales tax on the total taxable sales even though such sales are made in liquidation.

R865-19S-74. Vending Machines Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Persons operating vending machines are deemed to be retailers and selling articles of tangible personal property. The total sales from vending machine operations are considered the total selling price of the tangible personal property distributed in connection with their operations and must be reported as the amount of sales subject to tax.

B. Persons operating vending machines selling food, beverages, and dairy products in which the proceeds of each sale do not exceed $1, and who do not report an amount equal to 150% of the cost of items as goods consumed, are subject to the requirements of A.

C. For purposes of the 150% of cost formula in Section 59-12-104(3), "cost" is defined as follows.

1. In the case of retailers, cost is the total purchase price paid for products, including any packaging and incoming freight.

2. In the case of a manufacturer, cost includes the following items:

a) acquisition costs of materials and packaging, including freight;

b) direct manufacturing labor; and

c) utility expenses, if a sales tax exemption has been granted on utility purchases.

D. Operators of vending machines, if they so desire, may divide the tax out and sell items at fractional parts of a cent, providing their records so indicate.

E. Where machines vending taxable items are owned by persons other than the proprietor of a place of business in which the machine is placed and the person owning the machine has control over the sales made by the machine, evidenced by collection of the money, the owner is required to secure a sales tax license. One license is sufficient for all such machines. A statement in substantially the following form must be conspicuously affixed upon each vending machine:

"This machine is operated under Utah Sales Tax License No. "

R865-19S-75. Sales by Photographers, Photo Finishers, and Photostat Producers and Engravers Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Photographers, photofinishers, and photostat producers are engaged in selling tangible personal property and rendering services such as developing, retouching, tinting, or coloring photographs belonging to others.

1. Persons described in this rule must collect tax on all of the above services and on all sales of tangible personal property, such as films, frames, cameras, prints, etc.

B. Sales of tangible personal property by photoengravers, electrotypers, and wood engravers to printers, advertisers, or other persons who do not resell such property but use or consume it in the process of producing printed matter are taxable sales. The value or worth of the services or processing which go into their production is of no moment, and it is immaterial that each sale is upon a special order for a particular customer.

1. Electrotypes and engravings are manufactured articles of merchandise and are sold as such and not as a service. No deduction is allowed on account of the cost of the property sold, labor, service, or any other expense.

R865-19S-76. Painters, Polishers, Car Washers, Etc. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. Charges for painting, polishing, washing, cleaning, and waxing tangible personal property are subject to tax, and no deduction is allowed for the service involved.

B. Sales of paint, wax, or other material which becomes a part of the customer's tangible personal property, to persons engaged in the business of painting and polishing of tangible personal property are exempt as sales for resale. However, the vendor of these items must be given a resale certificate as provided for in Rule R865-19S-23.

C. Sales of soap, washing mitts, polishing cloths, spray equipment, sand paper, and similar items to painters, polishers, car washes, etc., are sales to the final consumer and are subject to tax.

R865-19S-78. Charges for Labor to Repair, Renovate, and Install Tangible Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Charges for installation labor.

1. Amounts paid or charged for labor for installing tangible personal property in connection with other tangible personal property are subject to tax.

2. Separately stated charges for labor to install personal property to real property are not subject to tax, regardless of whether the personal property becomes part of the real property. On-site assembly that does not involve affixing the tangible personal property to real property is not installation within the meaning of this rule.

B. Charges for labor to repair, renovate, wash, or clean.

1. Charges for labor to repair, renovate, wash, or clean tangible personal property are subject to sales tax. Parts or materials used to repair, renovate, wash, or clean tangible personal property that are exempt from sales tax pursuant to Section 59-12-104 must be separately stated on the invoice or the entire charge for labor and parts is taxable.

a) Labor for cleaning and blocking hats is taxable under the provisions of the act imposing a tax on dry cleaning services.

b) Motor vehicles, trailers, contractors' equipment, drilling equipment, commercial equipment, railroad cars and engines, radio and television sets, watches, jewelry, clothing and accessories, shoes, tires and tubes, office equipment, furniture, bicycles, sporting equipment, boats and household appliances not permanently attached to a house or building are examples of tangible personal property upon which the sales or use tax applies when repaired, washed, cleaned, renovated, or installed in connection with other tangible personal property.

c) Labor charges for cleaning and washing tangible personal property held in resale inventory are not taxable. An example is the cleaning, washing, or detailing of a new or used car in a dealer's inventory.

2. Charges for labor to service, repair or renovate real property, improvements, or items of personal property that are attached to real property so as to be considered real property are not subject to sales tax. The determination of whether parts, materials or other items are sold or used in the service, repair, or renovation of real property shall be made in accordance with R865-19S-58. Exempt labor charges must be separately stated on the invoice or the entire charge for labor and parts is taxable.

a) For purposes of B., fixtures, trade fixtures, equipment, or machinery permanently attached to real property shall be

treated as real property while so attached, but shall revert to personal property when severed from the real property.

b) Mere physical attachment is not enough to indicate permanent attachment. Portable or movable items that are attached merely for convenience, stability or for an obvious temporary purpose are considered personal property, even when attached to real property.

c) An item is considered permanently attached if:

(i) attachment is essential to the operation or use of the item and the manner of attachment suggests that the item will remain affixed in the same place over the useful life of the item; or

(ii) removal would cause substantial damage to the item itself or require substantial alteration or repair of the structure to which it is affixed.

d) If an item is attached to real property so that it is treated as real property for purposes of this rule, its accessories are also treated as real property if the accessories are essential to the operation of the item and installed solely to serve the operation of the item.

e) An item or part of an item may be temporarily detached from real property for on-site repairs without losing its real property status, but an item that is detached from the premises and removed from the site temporarily or permanently reverts to personal property.

C. Charges made for lubrication of motor vehicles are taxable as sales of tangible personal property.

D. Sales of extended warranty agreements.

1. Sales of extended warranty agreements or service plans are taxable, and tax must be collected at the time of the sale of the agreement. The payment is considered to be for future repair, which would be taxable. If the extended warranty agreement covers parts as well as labor, any parts that are exempt from sales tax pursuant to Section 59-12-104 must be separately stated on the invoice or the entire charge under the extended warranty agreement is taxable. Repairs made under an extended warranty plan are exempt from tax, even if the plan was sold in another state.

a) Repair parts provided and services rendered under the warranty agreements or service plans are not taxable because the tax is considered prepaid as a result of taxing the sale of the warranty or service plan when it was sold.

b) If the customer is required to pay for any parts or labor at the time of warranty service, sales tax must be collected on the amount charged to the customer. Sales tax must also be collected on any deductibles charged to customers for their share of the repair work done under the warranty agreement. Parts or materials that are exempt from sales tax pursuant to Section 59-12-104 must be separately stated on the invoice or the entire charge for labor and parts is taxable.

2. Extended warranties on items of tangible personal property that are converted to real property are not taxable. However, the taxable nature of parts and other items of tangible personal property provided in conjunction with labor under an extended warranty service shall be determined in accordance with R865-19S-58.

R865-19S-79. Tourist Home, Hotel, Motel, or Trailer Court Accommodations and Services Defined Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103, 59-12-301, 59-12-352, and 59-12-353.

A. The following definitions shall be used for purposes of administering the sales tax on accommodations and transient room taxes provided for in Sections 59-12-103, 59-12-301, 59-12-352, and 59-12-353.

1. "Tourist home," "hotel," or "motel" means any place having rooms, apartments, or units to rent by the day, week, or month.

2. "Trailer court" means any place having trailers or space to park a trailer for rent by the day, week, or month.

3. "Trailer" means house trailer, travel trailer, and tent trailer.

4. "Accommodations and services charges" means any charge made for the room, apartment, unit, trailer, or space to park a trailer, and includes charges made for local telephone, electricity, propane gas, or similar services.

R865-19S-80. Printers' Purchases and Sales Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Definitions.

1.a) "Pre-press materials" means materials that:

(1) are reusable;

(2) are used in the production of printed matter;

(3) do not become part of the final printed matter; and

(4) are sold to the customer.

b) Pre-press materials include film, magnetic media, compact disks, typesetting paper, and printing plates.

2.a) "Printer" means a person that reproduces multiple copies of images, regardless of the process employed or the name by which that person is designated.

b) A printer includes a person that employs the processes of letterpress, offset, lithography, gravure, engraving, duplicating, silk screen, bindery, or lettership.

B. Purchases by a printer.

1. Purchases of tangible personal property by a printer are subject to sales and use tax if the property will be used or consumed by the printer.

a) Examples of tangible personal property used or consumed by the printer include conditioners, solvents, developers, and cleaning agents.

2. A printer may purchase tax free for resale any tangible personal property that becomes a component part of the finished goods for resale.

a) Examples of tangible personal property that becomes a component part of the finished goods for resale include glue, stitcher wire, paper, and ink.

3. A printer may purchase pre-press materials tax free if the printer's invoice, or other written material provided to the purchaser, states that reusable pre-press materials are included with the purchase. A description and the quantity of the actual items used in the order is not necessary. The statement must not restrict the customer from taking physical possession of the pre-press materials.

4. The tax treatment of a printer's purchase of graphic design services shall be determined in accordance with rule R865-19S-111.

C. Sales by a printer.

1. Except as provided in this Subsection C., a printer shall collect sales and use tax on the following:

a) charges for printed material, even though the paper may be furnished by the customer;

b) charges for envelopes;

c) charges for services performed in connection with the printing or the sale of printed matter, such as cutting, folding, binding, addressing, and mailing;

d) charges for pre-press materials purchased tax exempt by the printer; and

e) charges for reprints and proofs.

2. Charges for postage are not subject to sales and use tax.

3. Sales by a printer are exempt from sales and use tax if:

a) the sale qualifies for exemption under Section 59-12-104; and

b) the printer obtains from the purchaser a certificate as set forth in rule R865-19S-23.

4. If the printer's customer is purchasing printed material for resale, but will not resell the pre-press materials, the printer must collect sales and use tax on the pre-press materials.

5. If printed material is shipped outside of the state,

charges for pre-press materials are exempt from sales tax as a sale of goods sold in interstate commerce only if the pre-press materials are physically shipped out of state with the printed material. If pre-press materials are retained in the state by the printer for any reason, the pre-press materials do not qualify for the sales tax exemption for goods sold in interstate commerce, and as such, the printer must collect sales tax on the part of the transaction relating to the pre-press materials.

D. If a sale by a printer consists of items that are subject to sales and use tax as well as items or services that are not taxable, the nontaxable items or services must be separately stated on the invoice or the entire sale is subject to sales and use tax.

R865-19S-81. Sale of Art Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Art dealers and artists selling paintings, drawings, etchings, statues, figurines, etc., to final consumers must collect tax, whether an object is sold from an inventory or is created upon special order. The value or worth of the services to produce the art object are an integral part of the value of the tangible personal property upon completion and no deduction for such services may be made in determining the amount which is subject to tax.

B. Paints, canvases, frames, sculpture ingredients, and items becoming part of the finished product may be purchased tax-free if used in a painting or other work of art for resale.

1. Brushes, easels, tools, and similar items are consumed by the artist, and tax must be paid on the purchase of these items.

R865-19S-82. Demonstration, Display, and Trial Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Tangible personal property purchased by a wholesaler or a retailer and held for display, demonstration or trial in the regular course of business is not subject to tax.

Examples of this are a desk bought by an office supply firm and placed in a window display, or an automobile purchased by an auto dealer and assigned to a salesman as a demonstrator. Sales tax applies to any rental charges made to the salesman for use of a demonstrator.

B. Sales tax applies to these charges even though all or part of the charge may be waived if such waiver is dependent upon the salesman performing certain services or reaching a certain sales quota or some similar contingency.

C. Sales tax applies to items purchased primarily for company or personal use and only casually used for demonstration purposes.

1. For example, wreckers or service trucks used by a parts department, are subject to tax even though they are demonstrated occasionally. Also, automobiles assigned to nonsales personnel such as a service manager, an office manager, an accountant, an officer's spouse, or a lawyer are subject to tax.

a. For motor vehicle dealers using certain vehicles withdrawn from inventory for periods not exceeding one year, the tax liability is deemed satisfied if the dealer remits sales or use tax on each such vehicle based on its lease value while so used.

(1) Only motor vehicles provided or assigned to company personnel or to exempt entities qualify for this treatment. For vehicles donated to religious, charitable, or government institutions, see Rule R865-19S-68.

(2) The monthly lease value is the manufacturer's invoice price to the dealer, divided by 60.

(3) Records must be maintained to show when each vehicle is placed in use, to whom assigned or provided, lease value computation, tax remitted, when removed from service and when returned to inventory for resale.

(4) Vehicles used for periods exceeding one year are subject to tax on the dealer's acquisition cost.

2. An exception is an item held for resale in the regular course of business and used for demonstration a substantial amount of time. Records must be maintained to show the manner of demonstration involved if exemption is claimed.

D. Normally, vehicles will not be allowed as demonstrators if they are used beyond the new model year by a new-car dealer or if used for more than six months by a used-car dealer.

1. Tax will apply if these conditions are not met, unless it is shown that these guidelines are not applicable in a given instance. In this case consideration will be given to the circumstances surrounding the need for a demonstrator for a longer period of time.

R865-19S-83. Pollution Control Facilities Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Since certification of a pollution control facility may not occur until a firm contract has been entered into or construction has begun, tax should be paid on all purchases of tangible personal property or taxable services that become part of a pollution control facility until the facility is certified, and invoices and records should be retained to show the amount of tax paid. Upon verification of the amount of tax paid for pollution control facilities and verification that a certificate has been obtained, the Tax Commission will refund the taxes paid on these purchases.

1. Claims for refund of tax paid prior to certification must be filed within 180 days after certification of a facility. Refund claims filed within this time period will have interest added at the rate prescribed in Section 59-1-402 from the date of the overpayment.

2. If claims for refund are not filed within 180 days after certification of a facility, it is assumed the delay was for investment purposes, and interest shall be added at the rate prescribed in Section 59-1-402 however, interest will not begin to accrue until 30 days after receipt of the refund request.

B. After the facility is certified, qualifying purchases should be made without paying tax by providing an exemption certificate to the vendor.

1. If sales tax is paid on qualifying purchases for certified pollution control facilities, it will be deemed that the overpayment was made for the purpose of investment. Accordingly, interest, at the rate prescribed in Section 59-1-402, will not begin to accrue until 30 days after receipt of the refund request.

C. In the event part of the pollution control facility is constructed under a real property contract by someone other than the owner, the owner should obtain a statement from the contractor certifying the amount of Utah sales and use tax paid by the contractor and the location of the vendors to whom tax was paid, and the owner will then be entitled to a refund of the tax paid and included in the contract.

D. The owner shall apply to the Tax Commission for a refund using forms furnished by the Tax Commission. The claim for refund must contain sufficient information to support the amount claimed for credit and show that the tax has in fact been paid.

E. The owner shall retain records to support the claim that the project is qualified for the exemption.

R865-19S-85. Sales and Use Tax Exemptions for New or Expanding Operations and Normal Operating Replacements Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. Definitions:

1. "Establishment" means an economic unit of operations, that is generally at a single physical location in Utah, where qualifying manufacturing processes are performed. If a business operates in more than one location (e.g., branch or satellite

offices), each physical location is considered separately from any other locations operated by the same business.

2. "Machinery and equipment" means:

a) electronic or mechanical devices incorporated into a manufacturing process from the initial stage where actual processing begins, through the completion of the finished end product, and including final processing, finishing, or packaging of articles sold as tangible personal property. This definition includes automated material handling and storage devices when those devices are part of the integrated continuous production cycle; and

b) any accessory that is essential to a continuous manufacturing process. Accessories essential to a continuous manufacturing process include:

(i) bits, jigs, molds, or devices that control the operation of machinery and equipment; and

(ii) gas, water, electricity, or other similar supply lines installed for the operation of the manufacturing equipment, but only if the primary use of the supply line is for the operation of the manufacturing equipment.

3. "Manufacturer" means a person who functions within a manufacturing facility.

4a) "New or expanding operations" means:

(i) the creation of a new manufacturing operation in this state; or

(ii) the expansion of an existing Utah manufacturing operation if the expanded operation increases production capacity or is substantially different in nature, character, or purpose from that manufacturer's existing Utah manufacturing operation.

b) The definition of new or expanding operations is subject to limitations on normal operating replacements.

c) A manufacturer who closes operations at one location in this state and reopens the same operation at a new location does not qualify for the new or expanding operations sales and use tax exemption without demonstrating that the move meets the conditions set forth in A.4.a). Acquisitions of machinery and equipment for the new location may qualify for the normal operating replacements sales and use tax exemption if they meet the definition of normal operating replacements in A.5.

5. "Normal operating replacements" includes:

a) new machinery and equipment or parts, whether purchased or leased, that have the same or similar purpose as machinery or equipment retired from service due to wear, damage, destruction, or any other cause within 12 months before or after the purchase date, even if they improve efficiency or increase capacity.

b) if existing machinery and equipment or parts are kept for backup or infrequent use, any new, similar machinery and equipment or parts purchased and used for the same or similar function.

B. The sales and use tax exemptions for new or expanding operations and normal operating replacements apply only to purchases or leases of tangible personal property used in the actual manufacturing process.

1. The exemptions do not apply to purchases of real property or items of tangible personal property that become part of the real property in which the manufacturing operation is conducted.

2. Purchases of qualifying machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements are treated as purchases of tangible personal property under R865-19S-58, even if the item is affixed to real property upon installation.

C. Machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements used for a nonmanufacturing activity qualify for the exemption if the machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements are primarily used in manufacturing activities. Examples of nonmanufacturing activities include:

1. research and development;

2. refrigerated or other storage of raw materials, component parts, or finished product; or

3. shipment of the finished product.

D. Where manufacturing activities and nonmanufacturing activities are performed at a single physical location, machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements purchased for use in the manufacturing operation are eligible for the sales and use tax exemption for new or expanding operations or for normal operating replacements if the manufacturing operation constitutes a separate and distinct manufacturing establishment.

1. Each activity is treated as a separate and distinct establishment if:

a) no single SIC code includes those activities combined; or

b) each activity comprises a separate legal entity.

2. Machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements used in both manufacturing activities and nonmanufacturing activities qualify for the exemption for new or expanding operations or for normal operating replacements only if the machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements are primarily used in manufacturing activities.

E. Charges for labor to repair, renovate, or install tangible personal property shall be taxable or tax exempt as provided in R865-19S-78.

F. The manufacturer shall retain records to support the claim that the machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements are qualified for exemption from sales and use tax under the provisions of this rule and Section 59-12-104.

G. Vendors are required to obtain a tax exemption certificate upon which the purchaser certifies that the use of the machinery and equipment or normal operating replacements qualifies for exemption under Title 59, Chapter 12. Vendors must obtain a separate tax exemption certificate, or a purchase order that incorporates the appropriate language, including authorized signature, date and title, of the tax exemption certificate, from the purchaser for each purchase of exempt machinery and equipment, at the time of purchase.

H. If a purchase consists of items that are exempt from sales and use tax under this rule and Section 59-12-104, and items that are subject to tax, the tax exempt items must be separately stated on the invoice or the entire purchase will be subject to tax.

R865-19S-86. Monthly Payment of Sales Taxes Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-108.

A. Definitions:

1. "Cash equivalent" means either:

a) cash;

b) wire transfer; or

c) cashier's check drawn on the bank in which the Tax Commission deposits sales tax receipts.

2. "Fiscal year" means the year commencing on July 1 and ending the following June 30.

3. "Mandatory filer" means a seller that meets the threshold requirements for monthly filing and remittance of sales taxes or for electronic funds transfer (EFT) remittance of sales taxes.

4. For purposes of the monthly filing and the electronic remittance of sales taxes, the term "tax liability for the previous year" means the tax liability for the previous calendar year.

B. The determination that a seller is a mandatory filer shall be made by the Tax Commission at the end of each calendar year and shall be effective for the fiscal year.

C. A seller that meets the qualifications for a mandatory filer but does not receive notification from the Tax Commission to that effect, is not excused from the requirements of monthly filing and remittance or EFT remittance.

D. Mandatory filers shall also file and remit any waste tire fees and transient room, resort communities, and tourism,

recreation, cultural, and convention facilities taxes to the commission on a monthly basis or by EFT, respectively.

E. Sellers that are not mandatory filers may elect to file and remit their sales taxes to the commission on a monthly basis, or remit sales taxes by EFT, or both.

1. The election to file and remit sales taxes on a monthly basis or to remit sales taxes by EFT is effective for the immediate fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter unless the Tax Commission receives written notification prior to the commencement of a fiscal year that the seller no longer elects to file and remit sales taxes on a monthly basis, or to remit sales taxes by EFT, respectively.

2. Sellers that elect to file and remit sales taxes on a monthly basis, or to remit sales taxes by EFT, are subject to the same requirements and penalties as mandatory filers.

F. Sellers that are mandatory filers may request deletion of their mandatory filer designation if they do not expect to accumulate a $50,000 sales tax liability for the current calendar year.

1. The request must be accompanied by documentation clearly evidencing that the business that led to the $50,000 tax liability for the previous year will not recur.

2. The request must be made prior to the commencement of a fiscal year.

3. If a seller's request is approved and the seller does accumulate a $50,000 sales tax liability, a similar request by that seller the following year shall be denied.

G. Sellers that are required to remit sales tax by EFT may, following approval by the Tax Commission, remit a cash equivalent in lieu of the EFT.

1. Approval for remittance by cash equivalent shall be limited to those sellers that are able to establish that remittance by EFT would cause a hardship to their organization.

2. Requests for approval shall be directed to the Deputy Executive Director of the Tax Commission.

3. Sellers that receive approval to remit their sales taxes by cash equivalent shall ensure that the cash equivalent is received at the Tax Commission's main office no later than three working days prior to the due date of the sales tax.

H. Sellers that are required to remit sales taxes by EFT, but remit these taxes by some means other than EFT or a Tax Commission approved cash equivalent, are not entitled to reimbursement for the cost of collecting and remitting sales taxes and are subject to penalties.

I. Prior to remittance of sales taxes by EFT, a vendor shall complete an EFT agreement with the Tax Commission. The EFT Agreement shall indicate that all EFT payments shall be made in one of the following manners.

1. Except as provided in I.2., sellers shall remit their EFT payment by an ACH-debit transaction through the National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA) system CCD application.

2. If an organization's bylaws prohibit third party access to its bank account or extenuating circumstances exist, a seller may remit its EFT payment by an ACH-credit with tax payment addendum transaction through the NACHA system CCD Plus application.

J. In unusual circumstances, a particular EFT payment may be accomplished in a manner other than that specified in I. Use of any manner of remittance other than that specified in I. must be approved by the Tax Commission prior to its use.

K. If a seller that is required to remit sales taxes by EFT is unable to remit a payment of sales taxes by EFT because the system for remitting payments by EFT fails, the seller may remit its sales taxes by cash equivalent. A seller shall notify the Waivers Unit of the Tax Commission if this condition arises.

R865-19S-87. Government-Owned Tooling and Equipment Exemption Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. As used in Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104(6), and for the purpose of this rule:

1. "Tooling" means jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, test equipment, other equipment, and other similar manufacturing aids generally available as stock items.

2. "Special Tooling" means jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, other equipment and manufacturing aids, and all components of these items that are of such a specialized nature that without substantial modification or alteration their use is limited to the development or production of particular supplies or parts thereof or performing particular services.

3. "Support equipment" means implements or devices that are required to inspect, test, service, adjust, calibrate, appraise, transport, safeguard, record, gauge, measure, repair, overhaul, assemble, disassemble, handle, store, actuate or otherwise maintain the intended functional operation status of an aerospace electronic system.

4. "Special test equipment" means either single or multipurpose integrated test units engineered, designed, fabricated, or modified to accomplish special purpose testing in performing a contract. These testing units may be electrical, electronic, hydraulic, pneumatic, or mechanical. Or they may be items or assemblies of equipment that are mechanically, electrically, or electronically interconnected so as to become a new functional entity, causing the individual item or items to become interdependent and essential in performing special purpose testing in the development or production of peculiar supplies or services.

B. The effective date of this rule is July 1, 1986.

R865-19S-90. Telephone Service Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Definitions.

1. "Interstate" means a transmission that originates in this state but terminates in another state, or a transmission that originates in another state but terminates in this state.

2. "Intrastate" means a transmission that originates and terminates in this state, even if the route of the transmission signal itself leaves and reenters the state. Prepaid telephone services or service contracts are presumed to be used for intrastate telephone services unless the service contract is sold exclusively for use in interstate communications.

3. "Two-way transmission" includes any services provided over a public switched network.

B. Taxable telephone service charges include:

1. subscriber access fees;

2. charges for optional telephone features, such as call waiting, caller ID, and call forwarding; and

3. nonrecurring charges that are ordinarily charged to subscribers only once or only under exceptional circumstances, including charges to:

a) establish, change, or disconnect telephone service or optional features; and

b) install or repair telephone equipment that retains its character as tangible personal property under R865-19S-58 and R865-19S-78.

C. Nontaxable charges include:

1. refundable subscriber deposits, interest, and late payment penalties;

2. charges for interstate long distance or toll calls;

3. telephone answering services received or relayed by a human operator;

4. charges to install or repair subscriber equipment that is regarded as real property under R865-19S-58 and R865-19S-78;

5. charges levied on subscribers to fund or subsidize special telephone services, including 911 service, special communications services for the deaf, and special telephone service for low income subscribers;

6. contributions in aid of construction, land development

fees, payments in lieu of land development fees, and special plant construction and relocation charges; and

7. charges for one-way pager services.

R865-19S-91. Sales of Tangible Personal Property to Government Project Managers and Supply Contractors Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-102, 59-12-103, and 59-12-104.

A. Sales of tangible personal property or services as defined in Sections 59-12-102 and 59-12-103 to federal, state, or municipal government facilities managers or supply contractors, who are not employees or agents of that government entity, are subject to sales or use tax if the manager or contractor uses or consumes the property. Tax is due even though a contract vests title in the government.

B. A person qualifies as an agent for purchasing on behalf of a government entity if the person and the government entity enter into a contract that includes the following conditions:

1. The person is officially designated as the government entity's purchasing agent by resolution of the government entity;

2. The person identifies himself as a purchasing agent for the government entity;

3. The purchase is made on purchase orders that indicate the purchase is made by or on behalf of the government entity and the government entity is responsible for the purchase price;

4. The transaction is approved by the government entity; and

5. Title passes directly to the government entity upon purchase.

C. If the government entity makes a direct payment to the vendor for the tangible personal property or services, the sale is made to the government entity and not to the facilities manager or the supply contractor. In that case, the sale is not subject to sales tax.

D. Certain purchases made by aerospace or electronic industry contractors dealing with the United States are exempted by Section 59-12-104(15) and further covered by R865-19S-87. Therefore, these industry purchases are not covered by this rule.

R865-19S-92. Computer Software and Other Related Transactions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. "Computer-generated output" means the microfiche, microfilm, paper, discs, tapes, molds, or other tangible personal property generated by a computer.

B. The sale, rental or lease of prewritten computer software constitutes a sale of tangible personal property and is subject to the sales or use tax regardless of the form in which the software is purchased or transferred.

C. The sale, rental or lease of custom computer software constitutes a sale of personal services and is exempt from the sales or use tax, regardless of the form in which the software is purchased or transferred. Charges for services such as software maintenance, consultation in connection with a sale or lease, enhancements, or upgrading of custom software are not taxable.

D. The sale of computer generated output is subject to the sales or use tax if the primary object of the sale is the output and not the services rendered in producing the output.

R865-19S-93. Waste Tire Recycling Fee Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 19-6-808.

A. The waste tire recycling fee shall be paid by the retailer to the State Tax Commission at the same time and in the same manner as sales and use tax returns are filed. The sales tax account number will also be the recycling fee account number. A separate return form will be provided.

1. The tire recycling fee will be imposed at the same time the sales tax is imposed. For example, if tires are purchased for resale either as part of a vehicle sale or to be sold separately by a vehicle dealer, the recycling fee and the sales tax would be collected by the dealer at the time the vehicle is sold. If sales tax is paid to a tire retailer by a vehicle dealer when tires are purchased, the recycling fee will also be paid by the vehicle dealer to the tire retailer.

2. Where tires are sold to entities exempt from sales tax, the exempt entity must still pay the recycling fee.

B. The recycling fee is not considered part of the sales price of the tire and is not subject to sales or use tax.

C. Wholesalers purchasing tires for resale are not subject to the fee.

D. Tires sold and delivered out of state are not subject to the fee.

E. Tires purchased from out of state vendors are subject to the fee. The fee must be reported and paid directly to the Tax Commission in conjunction with the use tax.

R865-19S-94. Tips, Gratuities and Cover Charges Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Restaurants, cafes, clubs, private clubs, and similar businesses must collect sales tax on tips or gratuities included on a patron's bill and which are required to be paid, unless the total amount of the gratuity or tip is passed on to the waiter or waitress who served the customer. Tax on the required gratuity is due from private clubs, even though the club is not open to the public. Voluntary tips left on the table or added to a credit card charge slip are not subject to sales tax.

B. Cover charges to enter a restaurant, tavern, club or similar facility are taxable as an admission to a place of recreation, amusement or entertainment.

R865-19S-96. Transient Room Tax Collection Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-301.

A. Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-301 authorizes any board of county commissioners to impose a transient room tax. The transient room tax shall be charged in addition to sales tax authorized in 59-12-103(1)(i).

B. The transient room tax shall be charged on the rental price of any motor court, motel, hotel, inn, tourist home, campground, mobile home park, recreational vehicle park or similar business where the rental period is less than 30 consecutive days.

C. The transient room tax is not subject to sales tax.

R865-19S-98. Sales to Nonresidents of Vehicles, Off-highway Vehicles, and Boats Required to be Registered, and Sales to Nonresidents of Boat Trailers and Outboard Motors Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. "Use" means mooring, slipping, and dry storage as well as the actual operation of vehicles.

B. In order to qualify as a nonresident for the purpose of exempting vehicles from sales tax under Subsections 59-12-104(9) and 59-12-104(31), a person may not:

1. be a resident of this state. The fact that a person leaves the state temporarily is not sufficient to terminate residency;

2. be engaged in intrastate business within this state;

3. maintain a vehicle with this state designated as the home state;

4. except in the case of a tourist temporarily within this state, own, lease, or rent a residence or a place of business within this state, or occupy or permit to be occupied a Utah residence or place of business;

5. except in the case of an employee who can clearly demonstrate that the use of the vehicle in this state is to commute to work from another state, be engaged in a trade, profession, or occupation or accept gainful employment in this state;

6. allow the purchased vehicle to be kept or used by a resident of this state; or

7. declare residency in Utah to obtain privileges not

ordinarily extended to nonresidents, such as attending school or placing children in school without paying nonresident tuition or fees, or maintaining a Utah driver's license.

C. A nonresident owner of a vehicle described in Section 59-12-104(9) may continue to qualify for the exemption provided by that section if use of the vehicle in this state is infrequent, occasional, and nonbusiness in nature.

D. A nonresident owner of a vehicle described in Subsection 59-12-104(31) may continue to qualify for the exemption provided by that section if use of the vehicle in this state does not exceed 14 days in any calendar year and is nonbusiness in nature.

E. Vehicles are deemed not used in this state beyond the necessity of transporting them to the borders of this state if purchased by:

1. a nonresident student who will be permanently leaving the state within 30 days of the date of purchase; or

2. a nonresident member of the military stationed in Utah, but with orders to leave the state permanently within 30 days of the date of purchase.

F. Each purchaser, both buyer and co-buyer, claiming this exemption must complete a nonresident affidavit. False, misleading, or incomplete responses shall invalidate the affidavit and subject the purchaser to tax, penalties, and interest.

G. A dealer of vehicles who accepts an incomplete affidavit, may be held liable for the appropriate tax, interest, and penalties.

H. A dealer of vehicles who accepts an affidavit with information that the dealer knows or should have known is false, misleading or inappropriate may be held liable for the appropriate tax, interest, and penalties.

R865-19S-99. Sales and Use Taxes on Vehicles Purchased in Another State Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104(26), (28).

A. No sales or use tax is due on vehicles purchased in another state by a resident of that state and transferred into this state if all sales or use taxes required by the prior state for the purchase of the vehicle have been paid. A valid, nontemporary registration card shall serve as evidence of such payment.

R865-19S-100. Procedures for Exemption from and Refund of Sales and Use Taxes Paid by Religious and Charitable Institutions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.1.

A. For purposes of Section 59-12-104.1(2)(b)(iii), "contract" does not include a purchase order.

B. Religious and charitable institutions may apply to the Tax Commission for a refund of Utah sales and use taxes paid no more often than on a monthly basis. Refund applications should be returned to the Tax Commission by the tenth day of the month for a timely refund.

C. Applications for refund of sales and use taxes shall be made on forms provided by the Tax Commission.

D. Religious and charitable institutions shall substantiate requests for refunds of sales and use taxes paid by retaining a copy of a receipt or invoice indicating the amount of sales or use taxes paid for each purchase for which a refund of taxes paid is claimed.

E. All supporting receipts required by D. must be provided to the Tax Commission upon request.

F. Original records supporting the refund claim must be maintained for three years following the date of refund.

G. Failure to pay any penalties and interest assessed by the Tax Commission may subject the institution to a deduction from future refunds of amounts owed, or revocation of the institution's exempt status as a religious or charitable institution, or both.

R865-19S-101. Application of Sales Tax to Fees Assessed in Conjunction with the Retail Sale of a Motor Vehicle Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Document preparation fees assessed in conjunction with the retail sale of a motor vehicle are not subject to the sales tax if they satisfy both of the following conditions:

1. Fees must be separately identified and segregated.

2. Fees may not be included in the total sale price upon which sales tax is calculated and collected.

B. State-mandated fees and taxes assessed in conjunction with the retail sale of a motor vehicle are not subject to the sales tax and must be separately identified and segregated on the invoice as required by Tax Commission rule R877-23V-14.

R865-19S-102. Calculation of Qualifying Exempt Electricity Sales to Ski Resorts Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-104.

A. When the sale of exempt electricity to a ski resort is not separately metered and accounted for in utility billings, the ski resort shall identify a methodology for the calculation of exempt electricity purchases, and shall submit that methodology to Internal Customer Support, Customer Service Division, of the Tax Commission for approval prior to its use.

B. When exempt electricity is not separately metered and accounted for in utility billings, a ski resort shall pay sales tax on all electricity at the time of purchase. The ski resort may then take a credit on its sales tax return for taxes paid on electricity that is determined to be exempt under this rule.

C. The provisions of this rule shall be retrospective to July 1, 1996.

R865-19S-103. Municipal Energy Sales and Use Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 10-1-303, 10-1-306, and 10-1-307.

A. Definitions.

1. "Gas" means natural gas in which those hydrocarbons, other than oil and natural gas liquids separated from natural gas, that occur naturally in the gaseous phase in the reservoir are produced and removed at the wellhead in gaseous form.

2. "Supplying taxable energy" means the selling of taxable energy to the user of the taxable energy.

B. Except as provided in C., the delivered value of taxable energy for purposes of Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 3, shall be the arm's length sales price for that taxable energy.

C. If the arm's length sales price does not include all components of delivered value, any component of the delivered value that is not included in the sales price shall be determined with reference to the most applicable tariffed price of the gas corporation or electrical corporation in closest proximity to the taxpayer.

D. The point of sale or use of the taxable energy shall normally be the location of the taxpayer's meter unless the taxpayer demonstrates that the use is not in a municipality imposing the municipal energy sales and use tax.

E. An energy supplier shall collect the municipal energy sales and use tax on all component parts of the delivered value of the taxable energy for which the energy supplier bills the user of the taxable energy.

F. A user of taxable energy is liable for the municipal energy sales and use tax on any component of the delivered value of the taxable energy for which the energy supplier does not collect the municipal energy sales and use tax.

G. A user of taxable energy who is required to pay the municipal energy sales and use tax on any component of the delivered value of taxable energy shall remit that tax to the Tax Commission:

1. on forms provided by the Tax Commission, and

2. at the time and in the manner sales and use tax is remitted to the Tax Commission.

H. A person that delivers taxable energy to the point of sale or use of the taxable energy shall provide the following information to the Tax Commission for each user for whom the person does not supply taxable energy, but provides only the transportation component of the taxable energy's delivered value:

1. the name and address of the user of the taxable energy;
2. the volume of taxable energy delivered to the user; and
3. the entity from which the taxable energy was purchased.

I. The information required under H. shall be provided to the Tax Commission:

1. on or before the last day of the month following each calendar quarter; and
2. for each user for whom, during the preceding calendar quarter, the person did not supply taxable energy, but provided only the transportation component of the taxable energy's delivered value.

R865-19S-104. County Option Sales Tax Distribution Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-1102.

A. The $75,000 minimum annual distribution required under Section 59-12-1102 shall be based on sales tax amounts collected by the counties from January 1 through December 31.

B. Any adjustments made to ensure the required minimum distribution shall be reflected in the February distribution immediately following the end of the calendar year.

R865-19S-105. Procedures for Refund of Sales and Use Taxes Paid on Food Donated to a Qualified Emergency Food Agency Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-902.

A. A qualified emergency food agency may apply to the Tax Commission for a refund of Utah sales and use taxes paid on food donated to that entity no more often than on a monthly basis. Refund applications should be submitted to the Tax Commission by the tenth day of the month for a timely refund.

B. Applications for refund of sales and use taxes shall be made on forms provided by the Tax Commission.

C. Original records supporting the refund claim must be maintained by the qualified emergency food agency for three years following the date of refund.

D. Failure to pay any penalties and interest assessed by the Tax Commission may subject the qualified emergency food agency to a deduction from future refunds of amounts owed.

R865-19S-107. Reporting of Exempt Sales or Purchases Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-105.

The amount of purchases or uses exempt under Sections 59-12-104(14) and 59-12-104(51) shall be reported to the commission by the person that purchases the items exempt from sales or use tax under those subsections.

R865-19S-108. User Fee Defined Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. For purposes of administering the sales or use tax on admission or user fees provided for in Section 59-12-103, "user fees" includes charges imposed on an individual for access to the following, if that access occurs at any location other than the individual's residence:

1. video or video game;
2. television program; or
3. cable or satellite broadcast.

B. The provisions of this rule are effective for transactions occurring on or after October 1, 1999.

R865-19S-109. Sales Tax Nature of Veterinarians' Purchases and Sales Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. Purchases of tangible personal property by a veterinarian are exempt from sales and use tax if the property will be resold by the veterinarian.

1. Except as provided in E., a veterinarian must collect sales tax on tangible personal property that the veterinarian resells.

B. Purchases of tangible personal property by a veterinarian are subject to sales and use tax if the property will be used or consumed in the veterinarian's practice.

C. The determination of whether a veterinarian's purchase of food, medicine, or vitamins is a sale for resale or a purchase that will be used or consumed in the veterinarian's practice shall be made by the veterinarian.

1. For food, medicine, or vitamins that the veterinarian will resell, the veterinarian shall comply with A.

2. For food, medicine, or vitamins that the veterinarian will use or consume in the veterinarian's practice, the veterinarian shall comply with B.

D. A veterinarian is not required to collect sales and use tax on:

1. medical services;
2. boarding services; or
3. grooming services required in connection with a medical procedure.

E. Sales of tangible personal property by a veterinarian are exempt from sales and use tax if:

1. the sales are exempt from sales and use tax under Section 59-12-104; and
2. the veterinarian obtains from the purchaser a certificate as set forth in rule R865-19S-23.

F. If a sale by a veterinarian consists of items that are subject to sales and use tax as well as items or services that are not taxable, the nontaxable items or services must be separately stated on the invoice or the entire sale is subject to sales and use tax.

R865-19S-110. Advertisers' Purchases and Sales Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. "Advertiser" means a person that places advertisements in a publication, broadcast, or electronic medium, regardless of the name by which that person is designated.

1. A person is an advertiser only with respect to items actually placed in a publication, broadcast, or electronic medium.

B. All purchases of tangible personal property by an advertiser are subject to sales and use tax as property used or consumed by the advertiser.

C. The tax treatment of an advertiser's purchase of graphic design services shall be determined in accordance with rule R865-19S-111.

D. An advertiser's charges for placement of advertisements are not subject to sales and use tax.

R865-19S-111. Graphic Design Services Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. Graphic design services are not subject to sales and use tax:

1. if the graphic design is the object of the transaction; and
2. even though a representation of the design is incorporated into a sample or template that is itself tangible personal property.

B. Except as provided in C., if a vendor provides both graphic design services and tangible personal property that incorporates the graphic design:

1. there is a rebuttable presumption that the tangible personal property is the object of the transaction; and
2. the vendor must collect sales and use tax on the graphic design services and the tangible personal property.

C. A vendor that provides both graphic design services and tangible personal property that incorporates the graphic design is not required to collect sales tax on the graphic design

services if the vendor subcontracts the production of the tangible personal property to an independent third party.

D. A vendor that provides nontaxable graphic design services and taxable tangible personal property under C. must separately state the nontaxable graphic design services or the entire sale is subject to sales and use tax.

R865-19S-112. Confirmation of Purchase of Admission or User Fee Relating to the Olympic Winter Games of 2002 Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

A. For purposes of the sales and use tax exemption for amounts paid or charged as admission or user fees relating to the Olympic Winter Games of 2002:

1. Except as provided in 2., the Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC), or a person designated by SLOC, is deemed to have sent a purchaser confirmation of the purchase of an admission or user fee relating to the Olympic Winter Games of 2002 at the time SLOC or its designee receives a payment for the purchase.

2. In the case of a purchase of tickets designated as lottery tickets by SLOC, SLOC or its designee are deemed to have sent confirmation of the purchase at the time the purchaser accepts the tickets available to him or her through that process.

R865-19S-113. Sales Tax Obligations of Jeep, Snowmobile, and Boat Tour Operators, River Runners, Outfitters, and Other Sellers Providing Similar Services Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-107.

A. The provisions of this rule apply to jeep, snowmobile, and boat tour operators, river runners, outfitters, and other sellers providing similar services.

B. If payment for a service provided by a seller described in A. occurs in Utah and the service originates or terminates in Utah, the seller shall collect Utah sales and use tax on the entire amount of the transaction.

C. If payment for a service provided by a seller described in A. occurs outside Utah and the entire service occurs in Utah, the seller shall collect Utah sales and use tax on the entire amount of the transaction.

D. If payment for a service provided by a seller described in A. occurs outside Utah and the service originates or terminates outside Utah, the seller is not required to collect Utah sales and use tax on the transaction.

E. Payment occurs in Utah if the purchaser:

1. while at a business location of the seller in the state, presents payment to the seller; or

2. does not meet the criteria under E.1. and is billed for the service at an address within the state.

F. For purposes of this rule, there is a rebuttable presumption that payment for a service provided by a seller described in A. occurs in Utah.

R865-19S-114. Items that Constitute Clothing Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

A. "Clothing" includes:

1. aprons for use in a household or shop;
2. athletic supporters;
3. baby receiving blankets;
4. bathing suits and caps;
5. beach capes and coats;
6. belts and suspenders;
7. boots;
8. coats and jackets;
9. costumes;
10. diapers, including disposable diapers, for children and adults;
11. ear muffs;
12. footlets;
13. formal wear;
14. garters and garter belts;
15. girdles;
16. gloves and mittens for general use;
17. hats and caps;
18. hosiery;
19. insoles for shoes;
20. lab coats;
21. neckties;
22. overshoes;
23. pantyhose;
24. rainwear;
25. rubber pants;
26. sandals;
27. scarves;
28. shoes and shoe laces;
29. slippers;
30. sneakers;
31. socks and stockings;
32. steel toed shoes;
33. underwear;
34. uniforms, both athletic and non-athletic; and
35. wearing apparel.

B. "Clothing" does not include:

1. belt buckles sold separately;
2. costume masks sold separately;
3. patches and emblems sold separately;
4. sewing equipment and supplies, including:
a) knitting needles;
b) patterns;
c) pins;
d) scissors;
e) sewing machines;
f) sewing needles;
g) tape measures; and
h) thimbles; and
5. sewing materials that become part of clothing, including:
a) buttons;
b) fabric;
c) lace;
d) thread;
e) yarn; and
f) zippers.

R865-19S-115. Items that Constitute Protective Equipment Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

"Protective equipment" includes:

A. breathing masks;
B. clean room apparel and equipment;
C. ear and hearing protectors;
D. face shields;
E. hard hats;
F. helmets;
G. paint or dust respirators;
H. protective gloves;
I. safety glasses and goggles;
J. safety belts;
K. tool belts; and
L. welders gloves and masks.

R865-19S-116. Items that Constitute Sports or Recreational Equipment Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-102.

"Sports or recreational equipment" includes:

A. ballet and tap shoes;
B. cleated or spiked athletic shoes;
C. gloves, including:
(i) baseball gloves;
(ii) bowling gloves;

(iii) boxing gloves;
(iv) hockey gloves; and
(v) golf gloves;
D. goggles;
E. hand and elbow guards;
F. life preservers and vests;
G. mouth guards;
H. roller skates and ice skates;
I. shin guards;
J. shoulder pads;
K. ski boots;
L. waders; and
M. wetsuits and fins.

R865-19S-117. Use of Rounding in Determining Sales and Use Tax Liability Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-118.

A. The computation of sales and use tax must be:
1. carried to the third place; and
2. rounded to a whole cent pursuant to B.

B. The tax shall be rounded up to the next cent whenever the third decimal place of the tax liability calculated under A. is greater than four.

C. Sellers may compute the tax due on a transaction on an:
1. item basis; or
2. invoice basis.

D. The rounding required under this rule may be applied to aggregated state and local taxes.

R865-19S-118. Collection of Municipal Telecommunications License Tax Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 10-1-405.

A. The commission shall transmit monies collected under Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 4, Municipal Telecommunications License Tax Act:
1. monthly; and
2. by electronic funds transfer to the municipality that imposes the tax.

B. The commission shall conduct audits of the municipal telecommunications license tax with the same frequency and diligence as it does with the state sales and use tax.

C. The commission shall charge a municipality for the commission's services in an amount:
1. sufficient to reimburse the commission for the commission's cost of administering, collecting, and enforcing the municipal telecommunications license tax; and
2. not to exceed an amount equal to 1.5 percent of the municipal telecommunications license tax imposed by the ordinance of the municipality.

D. The commission shall collect, enforce, and administer the municipal telecommunications license tax pursuant to the same procedures used in the administration, collection, and enforcement of the state sales and use tax as provided in Subsection 10-1-405(1)(a).

KEY: charities, tax exemptions, religious activities, sales tax
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10-1-303
10-1-306
10-1-307
10-1-405
19-6-808
26-32a-101 through 26-32a-113
59-1-210
59-12
59-12-102
59-12-103
59-12-104
59-12-105
59-12-106
59-12-107
59-12-108
59-12-118
59-12-301
59-12-352
59-12-353

R994. Workforce Services, Workforce Information and Payment Services.
R994-310. Coverage.
R994-310-101. General Definition.

This rule identifies when coverage under the Act will be terminated and specifies who has the authority to approve an employing unit's election to become covered under the Act.

R994-310-102. Terminating Coverage.

(1) Coverage will automatically be terminated if the employing unit has paid no wages in the preceding calendar year.

(2) If within the calendar year after coverage is terminated an employer becomes subject to the Act again, the termination will be canceled or the employer's account will be re-opened.

(3) If the Department determines that the termination was not bona fide, but an attempt to manipulate the rate provisions of the Act, the termination will be canceled and the employer will be assigned it's earned rate.

R994-310-103. Elections to Become Covered.

An employing unit's election to become covered under the Act for either the entire employing unit or for services which do not constitute employment as defined in the Act, may be approved by the Executive Director or designee.

KEY: unemployment compensation, coverage*
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