

R64. Agriculture and Food, Conservation and Resource Management.**R64-1. Agriculture Resource Development Loans (ARDL).
R64-1-1. Authority and Purpose.**

Pursuant to Section 4-18-5, this rule establishes general operating practices by which the Agriculture Resource Development Loan (ARDL) program shall function.

R64-1-2. Definitions.

(1) "Commission: means the Soil Conservation Commission created by Section 4-18-4, which directs and implements the Agriculture Resource Development Loan program throughout the State of Utah, chaired by the Commissioner of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

(2) "ZEC Committee: means a Zone Executive Committee for each of the seven zones in the state, consisting of one member from each of the soil conservation districts in that zone to coordinate the ARDL program at the zone level.

(3) "S.C.D. Board" means a Soil Conservation district Board, a five-member group within each of 39 soil conservation districts in the state created by Section 4-18-5, to coordinate the ARDL program at the district level.

(4) "ARDL Program Coordinator or Loan Administrator" means the staff administrator of Agriculture Resource Development Loan program employed by the Department of Agriculture and Food.

(5) "Technical assistance" or "technical assistance agency" means such individuals or group of individuals, including administrative services, who may be requested by an applicant client to provide specialized input for proposed projects.

(6) "Executive Committee" means a group composed of a chairman, the President of the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD), and a commission member at large, which review applications for presentation to the Soil Conservation Commission.

(7) "Application" means a project proposal which is prepared by an individual seeking ARDL loan funds through the process established by the commission and in accordance with Section 4-18-5.

(8) "Resource Improvement and Management Plans" means plans and specifications prepared by a technical assistant, or technical assistance agency, which technical assistants and agencies are pre-approved by the commission.

R64-1-3. Administration of Agriculture Resource Development Fund.

(1) The objectives of the ARDL program are to conserve soil and water resources of the state, increase agriculture yields for croplands, orchards, pastures, range and livestock, maintain and improve water quality, conserve and improve wildlife habitat, prevent flooding, conserve or develop on-farm energy resources, and mitigate damages to agriculture as a result of flooding, drought, or other natural disasters. The commission shall annually allocate funds appropriated for projects that further these objectives.

(2) Applicant clients shall submit finalized project proposals to the ARDL Program Coordinator or Loan Administrator for review. Applications shall be reviewed for funding by the executive committee. Applicant clients shall comply with district, zone and commission application procedures, which are available from district and zone offices. Applicant clients shall be investigated for credit and security as may be required by the commission; including past and current financial holdings, fiscal-obligations, and debt history. When requests are expected to exceed available funds, projects shall be rated and prioritized according to levels of quality of improvement(s) sought. Rating and approval information from ZEC committees and SCD boards shall be duly considered.

(3) Loans will be awarded in accordance with contracts;

which will generally consist of promissory notes or other documents that are agreed to and signed by applicant clients to perfect such liens on collateral.

(4) When proposed projects include technical issues that are sufficiently complex, loan and technical assistance fees may be charged to clients. Some projects may require supervision by commission designated personnel.

(5) Contracts with applicant clients shall be based on security involving defined collateral. Contracts shall include schedules for loan repayment according to agreed upon interest rates and related fiscal conditions. The ARDL Loan Administrator may acquire appraisals and estimates of collateral values, and is authorized to obtain security or collateral in order to meet the provisions of the contract until agreed upon amounts have been collected.

(6) Projects for which funds are loaned shall be inspected and certified by commission designated personnel for compliance with contractual provisions.

(7) Under direction of the commission the ARDL Program Coordinator or Loan Administrator shall manage the program; interpret guidelines, administer record-keeping operations, research financial loan collateral security information, process and service contracts associated with program functions, recommend loan approvals to the commission, analyze resource improvement and management plans, and administer loan servicing/collection activities.

KEY: loans**January 16, 1996****Notice of Continuation March 31, 2005****4-18-5**

R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.**R65-1. Utah Apple Marketing Order.****R65-1-1. Authority.**

Promulgated under authority of Subsection 4-2-2(1)(e).

R65-1-2. Definitions of Terms.

A. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food of the State of Utah.

B. "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, legal representative, or any organized group of individuals.

C. "Apples" means apples produced for market.

D. "Producer" means any person in this State in the business of producing or causing to be produced apples for the commercial market, provided such producers shall not include producers who sell all the commodity direct to the consumer.

E. "Handler" means any person engaged in the operation of selling, marketing, or distributing in commerce, or affecting commerce, apples which are produced in Utah; but no rule under this Order shall apply to the sale of such apples to Retail Outlets.

F. "Registered" producers means a producer who has indicated that he/she wants to be included in the marketing order voting process by registering to vote in the referendum. Registration forms may be mailed out with the ballots.

G. "Known" producers means a producer of a specific commodity who has been identified by the commodity group, her/himself, or a third party as being eligible to register to vote in a referendum affecting that specific commodity.

R65-1-3. Board.

A. A Board of Control is hereby established consisting of seven members, two of whom shall be handlers to carry out the provisions of this order.

B. The original members of the Board of Control shall be selected by the Commissioner from a list of names submitted by the industry. Two grower members and one handler shall be appointed for a period of two years - the first appointment only. Three grower members and one handler member shall be appointed for a period of four years. All appointments after the first year shall be for a period of four years.

C. Successors to original members shall be appointed by the Commissioner from names submitted by the industry.

D. No member of such Board shall receive a salary but each shall be entitled to his actual expenses incurred while engaged in performing his duties herein authorized in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

E. The duties of the Board shall be administrative only and may include only the acts mentioned in this order.

F. A majority of the Board of Control must attend a meeting to conduct business. All decisions of the Board of Control shall be by majority vote.

G. The officers of the Board shall be selected from the seven Board members at their first meeting after reorganization. The officers shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, to be elected yearly by the members of the Board. In the event of a vacancy or unfilled office; it shall be filled by the Commissioner from a list of names submitted by the industry.

H. No member of the Board, nor any employee of the Board, shall be deemed responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor, handler, processor, or any other person, for errors of judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission of principal, agent, person, or employee, except for his own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act or omission of any other member of the Board. The liability of the members of such Board shall be several and not joint, and no member shall be liable for the default of any other member.

R65-1-4. Provisions of the Order.

A. This order provides for:

1. Advertising and sales promotion to create and expand the market of Utah Apples. This shall be done without reference to brand or trade names.

2. Research projects and experiments for the purpose of improving the quality, size, health and general conditions of the apples grown in the State of Utah and for the purpose of protecting the health of the citizens of the State.

3. Uniform grading of apples sold or offered for sale by producers or handlers. Such grading standards shall not be established below any minimum standards now prescribed by law for this State.

4. The Board may cooperate with any other state or federal agency whose activities may be deemed beneficial to the purpose of this Order which is to strengthen the apple businesses in the state.

B. Expenses - Assessments - Collection and Disbursement

1. Each producer or handler subject to this order shall pay to the Board of Control such producer's or handler's pro rata share of such expenses as the Commissioner may find will necessarily be incurred by the Board for the maintenance and functioning of said Board. Each producer shall pay up to 5 cents per 40 lb. box to the Board annually. The discretionary assessment shall be set by majority vote of the board, and approved by the Commissioner. The pro rata share of the expenses payable by a cooperative association of producers shall be computed on the basis of the quantity of the product covered by the Order which is distributed, sold, or shipped in commerce by such cooperative association of producers. The Board may maintain in its own name, or in the name of its members, a suit against any handler or producer, subject to this Order, for the collection of such handler's or producer's pro rata share of expenses.

2. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment. The records shall be audited annually by an auditor approved by the Commissioner. Copies of the audit shall be available to any contributor upon request.

3. The Board of Control is required to reimburse the Commissioner for funds which are expended by the Commissioner in performing his duties, as provided in this Order, such reimbursement to include only funds actually expended in connection with this Order.

4. The Board is authorized to incur such expenses as are necessary to carry out its functions subject to the approval of the Commissioner. The Board shall receive and disburse all funds received by it pursuant to paragraph 5. Any funds remaining at the end of any year over and above the necessary expenses of said Board of Control may be divided among all persons from whom such funds were collected, or, at the discretion of the Board, such amounts may be applied to the necessary expenses of the Board for the continuation of its program during the next succeeding year, and in such case the Board shall credit all persons from whom such funds were collected with their proper proportions thereof.

R65-1-5. Division of Funds.

Assessments made and monies collected under provisions of this Order shall be divided into assessments and funds for

A. administrative purposes,

B. advertising and promotional purposes, and

C. research purposes. Such assessments and funds shall be used solely for the purposes for which they are collected; provided, that funds remaining at the end of any year may be used in the succeeding year and provided, that no funds be used for political or lobbying activities.

R65-1-6. Complaints for Violations - Procedure.

Complaints for violations shall be handled by the

responsible legal agencies and shall be enforced in the civil courts of the State.

R65-1-7. Refund.

Any producer who wishes a refund of their assessments may receive such by notifying the Board in writing of their request by December 31 for apples harvested in that harvest year.

R65-1-8. Termination of Order.

The Commissioner may terminate the Marketing Order at such time as he may determine there is no longer an industry need for such order. This order shall be reviewed or amended at least every five years by the industry, Subsection 4-2-2(3)(a). Once a year, a referendum vote may be called at the request of the producers through a petition of ten percent of the producers.

KEY: promotions

1987

4-2-2(1)(e)

Notice of Continuation March 6, 2001

R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.**R65-2. Utah Cherry Marketing Order.****R65-2-1. Authority.**

Promulgated under authority of Section 4-2-2(1)(e).

R65-2-2. Definitions of Terms.

A. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food of the State of Utah.

B. "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, legal representative, or any organized group of individuals.

C. "Cherries" mean sweet cherries produced for the fresh, brine, and frozen markets.

D. "Producer" means any person in this State in the business of producing or causing to be produced cherries for the fresh, brine, or frozen markets, with at least one acre of trees in production, provided such producers shall not include producers who sell all the commodity direct to the consumer.

E. "Registered" producer means a producer who has indicated that he/she wants to be included in the marketing order voting process by registering to vote in the referendum. Registration forms may be mailed out with the ballots.

F. "Known" producer means a producer of a specific commodity who has been identified by the commodity group, her/himself, or a third party as being eligible to register to vote in a referendum affecting that specific commodity.

R65-2-3. Board.

A. A Board of Control is hereby established consisting of seven members, two of whom shall be handlers to carry out the provisions of the order.

B. The original members of the Board of Control shall be selected by the Commissioner from a list of names submitted by the industry.

C. Successors to original members may be appointed by the Commissioner from names submitted by the industry. Three grower members and one handler member shall be appointed for a term of four year in February of 1980. Two grower members and one handler member shall be appointed for four years in February of 1982.

D. No member of such Board shall receive a salary but each shall be entitled to his actual expenses incurred while engaged in performing his duties herein authorized in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

E. The duties of the Board shall be administrative only and may include only the acts mentioned in this Marketing Order.

F. All decisions of the Board of Control shall be by majority vote.

G. No member of the Board, nor any employee of the Board, shall be deemed responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor, handler, processor, or any other person, for errors of judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission of principal, agent, person, or employee, except for his own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act or omission of any other member of the Board. The liability of the members of such Board shall be several and not joint, and no member shall be liable for the default of any other member.

R65-2-4. Provisions of the Order.

A. This order provides for:

1. Uniform grading of cherries for fresh, frozen, or brine markets, sold or offered for sale by producers or handlers. Such grading standards shall not be established below any minimum standards now prescribed by law for this state.

2. Advertising and sales promotion to create new or larger markets for cherries grown in Utah, provided that any such plan shall be directed towards increasing the sale of such commodity

without any reference to a particular brand or trade name. Provided further, that no advertising or sales promotion program shall be authorized which shall make use of false or unwarranted claims in behalf of the product covered by this Order, or disparage the quality, value, sale or use of any other agricultural commodity to supply the market demands of consumers of such commodity.

3. Labeling, marking, or branding of cherries which does not conflict with any rules of the Commissioner or laws of the State of Utah.

4. The Board of Control to cooperate with any other state or federal agency whose activities may be deemed beneficial to the purposes of this Order.

B. Expenses - Assessments - Collections and Disbursement.

1. Each producer subject to this Order shall pay to the Board his or her pro rata share of such expenses as the Commissioner may find necessary to be incurred by the Board for the functioning of said Marketing Order. This assessment levied in the specified amount shall constitute a personal debt of every person so assessed and shall be due and payable when payment is called for thereby. The pro rata share of the expenses payable by a cooperative association of producers shall be computed on the basis of the quantity of the product covered by the Order which is distributed, sold, or shipped in commerce by such cooperative association of producers. The Board may maintain in its own name, or in the name of its members, a suit against any producer, subject to this Order, for the collection of such producer's pro rata share of expenses.

2. This assessment shall be set at \$2 per ton for brine and frozen cherries and up to \$25 per ton for fresh cherries. The discretionary assessment shall be set by the majority vote of the board, and approved by the Commissioner. The assessment is effective June 1, 1984.

3. The assessment of each producer shall be deducted from the producer's gross receipt of sweet cherries by the dealer or producer-handler. All proceeds from the deducted portion shall be paid annually to the Commission upon request of the Board.

4. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment which will be available for public inspection upon request.

5. The Board of Control is required to reimburse the Commissioner for any funds as are expended by the Commissioner in performing his duties, as provided in this Order. Such reimbursement to include only funds actually expended in connection with this Order.

6. The Board is authorized to incur such expenses as are necessary to carry out its functions subject to the approval of the Commissioner. The Board shall receive and disburse all funds received by it pursuant to Section R65-2-5. Any funds remaining at the end of any year over and above the necessary expenses of said Board of Control may be divided among all persons from whom such funds were collected, or, at the discretion of the Board, such amounts may be applied to the necessary expenses of the Board for the continuation of its program during the next succeeding year, and in such case the Board shall credit all persons from whom such funds were collected with their proper proportions thereof.

7. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment. These records shall be audited annually by an auditor approved by the Commissioner. Copies of the audit shall be available to any contributor upon request.

R65-2-5. Division of Funds.

Assessment made and monies collected under provisions of this order shall be divided into assessments and funds for

- A. administrative purposes,
- B. advertising purposes, and

C. research purposes. Such assessments and funds shall

be used solely for the purposes for which they are collected; provided, that no funds be used for political or lobbying activities.

R65-2-6. Refund.

Any producer who wishes a refund of their assessments may receive such by notifying the Board in writing of their request by December 31 for cherries harvested in that harvest year.

R65-2-7. Complaints for Violation - Procedure.

Complaints for violation shall be handled by the responsible legal agencies and shall be enforced in the civil courts of the State.

R65-2-8. Termination of Order.

The Commissioner may terminate the Marketing Order at such time as he may determine there is no longer an industry need for such order. This order shall be reviewed or amended at least every five years by the industry, Subsection 4-2-2(3)(a). Once a year, a referendum vote may be called at the request of the producers through a petition of ten percent of the producers.

KEY: promotions

May 1, 1996

Notice of Continuation June 13, 2003

4-2-2(1)(e)

R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.**R65-3. Utah Turkey Marketing Order.****R65-3-1. Authority.**

A. Promulgated under authority of Section 4-2-2(1)(e).

B. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Food finds, after a study of information available and by request of the industry that it is in the public interest to establish a marketing order to improve conditions in the turkey producing industry. The Commissioner finds that the issuance of this marketing order is approved and favored by at least 50 percent of the producers and handlers voting on the referendum representing not less than two-thirds of the turkey production for the State of Utah during the calendar year. It is therefore ordered by the Commissioner, acting by the authority vested in him, that an Order be established to assure an effective and coordinated program to maintain and expand the Utah turkey industry's market position, and that the producers shall be subject to the terms and provisions of the Order.

R65-3-2. Definition of Terms.

A. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food of the State of Utah.

B. "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, legal representative, or any organized group of individuals.

C. "Turkeys" means turkey eggs, turkey poults, breeder hens, and turkeys.

D. "Producer" means any person in this state in the business of producing or causing to be produced turkeys for market, provided producers shall not include producers who sell turkeys direct to the consumer which they themselves have produced.

E. "Handler" means any person engaged in the operation of selling, marketing, or distributing turkeys which are produced in Utah; but no rule under this Act shall apply to the sale of such turkeys to the ultimate consumer.

R65-3-3. Board.

A. A Board of Control is hereby established consisting of five members, two of whom shall be handlers, to carry out the provisions of this marketing order.

B. The original members of the Board of Control shall be selected by the Commissioner from names submitted by the industry.

C. Successors to original members shall be appointed by the Commissioner from names submitted by the industry. One grower member and one handler member shall be appointed in February of 1981 for a period of three years. Two grower members and one handler member shall be appointed in February of 1981 for a term of four years.

D. Members of the Board shall only succeed themselves once and not serve on the Board for more than eight consecutive years.

E. The officers of the Board shall be selected from the five Board members at their first meeting after reorganization. The officers shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, to be elected yearly by the members of the Board. In the event of a vacancy or unfilled office; it shall be filled through a board election as soon as practical and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term.

F. The Board shall exercise the following functions, powers and duties:

1. to receive and expend funds collected for the benefit of Utah turkey production,
2. to cooperate with any local, state or national organization engaged in activities similar to those of the Turkey Marketing Board,
3. to conduct advertising programs to increase the consumption of Utah produced turkeys where and when

possible, and

4. to conduct research projects to improve the profit potential of the Utah turkey industry.

5. Financial reports will be made available annually for the Board and members of the industry.

G. No member of such Board shall receive a salary, but each shall be entitled to actual expenses incurred while engaged in performing the duties herein authorized in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

H. All decisions of the Board of Control shall be by a majority vote of those present.

I. No member of the Board, nor any employee of the Board, shall be deemed responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor, handler, processor, or any other person, for errors of judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission of principal, agent, person, or employee, except for his own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act or omission of any other member of the Board. The liability of the members of such Board shall be several and not joint, and no member shall be liable for the default of any other member.

J. Attendance of three members at a duly called meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business.

R65-3-4. Provision of this Order.

A. This order provides for:

1. Uniform grading and inspection of turkeys sold or offered for sale by producers or handlers and for the establishment of grading turkeys in accordance with such grading standards so established. Such grading standards shall not be established below any minimum standards now prescribed by law for this state.

2. Advertising and sales promotion to create new or larger markets for turkeys grown in Utah, provided that any such plan shall be directed towards increasing the sale of such commodity without reference to a particular brand or trade name. Provided further, that no advertising or sales promotion program shall be authorized which shall make use of false or unwarranted claims in behalf of the product covered by this Order, or disparage the quality, value, sale or use of any other agricultural commodity.

3. The labeling, marking, or branding of turkeys provided that such labeling, marking or branding, does not conflict with any rules of the Commissioner or laws of the State of Utah.

4. Conducting research projects and experiments for the purpose of improving the quality, size, and health and general condition of the turkey industry and for the purpose of protecting the health of the people of the State.

5. The Board of Control to cooperate with any other state or federal agency whose activities may be deemed beneficial to the purposes of this Order.

B. Expenses - Assessments - Collection and Disbursement.

1. Each handler subject to this Order shall pay to the Board of Control such handler's pro rata share (as approved by the Commissioner) of such expenses as the Commissioner may find will necessarily be incurred by the Board for the maintenance and functioning of said Board. The pro rata share of the expenses payable by a cooperative association of producers shall be computed on the basis of the quantity of the product covered by the Order which is distributed, sold, or shipped by such cooperative association of producers. The Board may maintain in its own name, or in the name of its members, a suit against any handler, subject to this Order, for the collection of such handler's pro rata share of expenses.

a. Such handler's assessment shall be approved by the Commissioner and the industry.

b. This assessment shall be set at \$.08 per hundred weight of processed bird.

2. The Board is authorized to incur such expenses as are

necessary to carry out its functions subject to the approval of the Commissioner. The Board shall receive and disperse all funds pursuant to R65-3-5. Any funds remaining at the end of any year over and above the necessary expenses of said Board of Control may be divided among all persons from whom such funds were collected, or, at the discretion of the Board, such amounts may be applied to the necessary expenses of the Board for the continuation of its program during the next succeeding year, and in such case the Board shall credit all persons from whom such funds were collected with their proper proportions thereof.

3. The assessment of each producer shall be deducted from the producer's gross receipt by the dealer or producer-handler. All proceeds from the deducted portion shall be paid at least quarterly to the Board upon request of the Board.

4. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment which will be available for public inspection upon request.

5. The Board of Control is required to reimburse the Commissioner for any funds as are expended by the Commissioner in performing his duties, as provided in this Order. Such reimbursement to include only funds actually expended in connection with this Order.

R65-3-5. Division of Funds.

Assessments made and monies collected under the provisions of this Order shall be divided into assessments and funds for

- A. administrative purposes,
- B. advertising and promotional purposes, and
- C. research purposes. Such assessments and funds shall be used solely for the purposes for which they are collected; provided, that funds remaining at the end of any year may be used in the succeeding year.

R65-3-6. Refund.

Any producer who wishes a refund of their assessments may receive such by notifying the Board in writing of their request at the end of each calendar year.

R65-3-7. Complaints of Violations.

Complaints of violation shall be handled by the responsible legal agencies and shall be enforced in the civil courts of the State.

R65-3-8. Termination of Order.

The Commissioner may terminate this Marketing Order at such time as he may determine there is no longer an industry need for such order. This order shall be reviewed or amended at least every 5 years by the industry, Subsection 4-2-2(3)(a). A referendum vote may be called at the request of the producers through a petition of 40 percent of the producers.

KEY: promotions

1987

Notice of Continuation March 6, 2001

4-2-2(1)(e)

R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.**R65-4. Utah Egg Marketing Order.****R65-4-1. Authority.**

A. Promulgated under authority of Section 4-2-2(1)(e), which authorizes issuing marketing orders to promote orderly market conditions for agricultural products.

B. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Food finds, after a study of information available and by request of the industry that it is in the public interest to establish a marketing order to improve conditions in the egg producing industry. The Commissioner finds that the issuance of this marketing order is approved and favored by at least 50 percent of the producers and handlers voting on the referendum representing not less than two-thirds of the egg production for the State of Utah during the calendar year. The production and marketing of egg products by numerous individual egg producers has prevented coordinated efforts in research and promotion necessary to maintain and expand markets. This process is vital to the well-being of the Utah egg industry which provides one of the basic, natural foods in the diet. It is therefore ordered by the Commissioner, acting by the authority vested in him, that an Order be established to assure an effective and coordinated program to maintain and expand the Utah egg industry's market position, and that the producers shall be subject to the terms and provisions of the Order.

R65-4-2. Definition of Terms.

A. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

B. "Person" means any individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, association, cooperative, legal representative, or any other entity.

C. "Commercial Eggs" or "Eggs" means eggs from domesticated chickens which are sold for human consumption either in the shell egg form or for further processing into egg products.

D. "Producer" means a person owning at least 3,000 laying hens engaged in the business of producing or causing to be produced eggs for the commercial market, provided such producers shall not include producers who sell all the commodity to the consumer.

E. "Registered" producers means producers who have indicated that they want to be included in the marketing order voting process by registering to vote in the referendum. Registration forms may be mailed out with the ballots.

F. "Known" producers means producers of a specific commodity who have been identified by the commodity group, themselves, or a third party as being eligible to register to vote in a referendum affecting that specific commodity.

G. "Case" means a standard shipping package containing 30 dozen eggs.

H. "Spent Hen" means hens which have been in production of commercial eggs and have been removed from such production.

I. "Handler" means an individual or an organization engaged in the merchandising of eggs or egg products.

R65-4-3. Board.

A. The Utah Egg Board is hereby established consisting of five members of the egg industry, plus ex-officio non-voting members from BYU and USU, and Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

B. The original members of the Board shall be selected by the Commissioner from a list submitted by the industry.

C. Successors to original members shall be appointed by the Commissioner from names submitted by the industry. Two members shall be appointed for a period of three years. Three members shall be appointed for a period of four years. After the first three years, each appointed member shall serve for a period

of four years. This rotation shall be in effect for the term of the marketing order. In the event of a vacancy the Commissioner shall appoint a new member from names submitted by the Board.

D. Members of the Board shall only succeed themselves once and not serve on the Board for more than eight consecutive years.

E. The officers of the Board shall be selected from the five Board members at their first meeting after reorganization. The officers shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, to be elected yearly by the members of the Board. In the event of a vacancy or unfilled office, it shall be filled through an election as soon as practical and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term.

F. The Board shall exercise the following functions, powers and duties:

1. to receive and expend funds collected for the benefit of the Utah egg producers,

2. to cooperate with any local, state or national organization engaged in activities similar to those of the egg marketing Board,

3. to conduct a public educational program to increase the consumption of Utah produced eggs where and when possible.

G. Attendance of three members at a duly called meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business. The Board shall meet at least quarterly.

H. Each member of the Board is entitled to per diem and expenses in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

I. Financial report will be made available annually for the Board and members of the industry by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

R65-4-4. Provisions of the Order.

A. This order provides for:

1. Uniform grading and inspection of eggs sold or offered for sale by producers or handlers and for the establishment of grading standards of quality, conditions, and size. Such grading standards shall not be established below any minimum standards now prescribed by law for the State.

2. Advertising and sales promotion to create new or larger markets for eggs produced in Utah, provided that any such plan shall be directed towards increasing the sale of such commodity without reference to particular brand or trade name.

3. The labeling, marketing, or branding of egg or egg products in conformity with the regulations of the Commissioner or the laws of the State of Utah already in existence and written in the Utah Code.

4. Research projects and experiments for the purpose of improving the quality, size, vitality, and general condition of the egg industry and for the purpose of protecting the health of the people of Utah.

5. The Board may cooperate with any other state or federal agency whose activities may be deemed beneficial to the purpose of this Order.

B. Expenses - Assessments - Collection and Disbursement.

1. Each producer subject to this Order shall pay to the Board his or her pro rata share of such expenses as the Commissioner may find necessary to be incurred by the Board for the functioning of said Marketing Order. Each producer shall pay up to 30 cents per case to the Board annually. The discretionary assessment shall be set by majority vote of the board, and approved by the Commissioner. This assessment levied in the specified amount shall constitute a personal debt of every person so assessed and shall be due and payable when payment is called for thereby. The pro rata share of the expenses payable by a cooperative association of producers shall be computed on the basis of the quantity of the product covered by the Order which is distributed, sold, or shipped in

commerce by such cooperative association of producers.

2. The assessment of each producer shall be deducted from the producer's gross receipt by the dealer or producer-handler. All proceeds from the deducted portion shall be paid at least quarterly to the Commission upon request of the Board.

3. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment. The records shall be audited annually by an auditor approved by the Commissioner. Copies of the audit shall be available to any contributor upon request.

4. The Board of Control is required to reimburse the Commissioner for any funds as are expended by the Commissioner in performing his duties, as provided in this Order. Such reimbursement to include only funds actually expended in connection with this Order.

5. The Board is authorized to incur such expenses as are necessary to carry out its functions subject to the approval of the Commissioner. The Board shall receive and disburse all funds received by it pursuant to Section R65-4-5. Any funds remaining at the end of any year over and above the necessary expenses of said Board of Control may be divided among all persons from whom such funds were collected. At the discretion of the Board, such amounts may be applied to the necessary expenses of the Board for the continuation of its program during the next succeeding year.

6. Any producer who wishes a refund of their paid assessment may request such by notifying the Board in writing within sixty days of payment of the assessment.

1987

Notice of Continuation March 6, 2001

4-2-2(1)(e)

R65-4-5. Division of Funds.

Assessments made and monies collected under provisions of this order shall be divided into assessments and funds for:

- A. administrative purposes,
- B. educational purposes, advertising and promotional purposes, and
- C. research purposes. Such assessments and funds shall be used solely for the purposes for which they are collected; provided, that funds remaining at the end of any year may be used in the succeeding year and provided, that no funds be used for political or lobbying activities.

R65-4-6. Board - Member's Liability.

No member of the Board, nor any employee of the Board, shall be deemed responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor, handler, processor, or any other person, for errors of judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission of principal, agent, person, or employee, except for his own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act or omission of any other member of the Board. The liability of the members of such Board shall be several and not joint, and no member shall be liable for the default of any other member.

R65-4-7. Complaints for Violations - Procedure.

Complaints for violations shall be handled by the responsible legal agencies and shall be enforced in the civil courts of the state.

R65-4-8. Termination of Order.

The Commissioner may terminate the Marketing Order at such time as he may determine there is no longer an industry need for such order. A referendum vote may be called at the request of the producers through a petition of 40 percent of the producers.

R65-4-9. Quarterly Meeting.

The Board shall meet at least quarterly.

KEY: promotions

R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.
R65-5. Utah Red Tart and Sour Cherry Marketing Order.
R65-5-1. Authority.

Promulgated under authority of Section 4-2-2(1)(e).

R65-5-2. Definitions of Terms.

A. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food of the State of Utah.

B. "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, legal representative, or any organized group of individuals.

C. "Cherries" mean all marketable Red Tart and Sour cherries produced and sold to manufacturers or consumers.

D. "Producer" means any person in this state in the business of producing or causing to be produced Red Tart or Sour cherries, that has a minimum of 300 trees or has received \$500.00 or more from a processor for the previous year's production.

E. "Registered" producer means a producer who has indicated that he/she wants to be included in the marketing order voting process by registering to vote in the referendum. Registration forms may be mailed out with the ballots. Only registered voting producers will be counted.

F. "Known" producers means a producer of a specific commodity who has been identified by the commodity group, her/himself, or a third party as being eligible to register to vote in a referendum affecting that specific commodity.

G. "Processor" means any person engaged in canning, freezing, dehydrating, fermenting, distilling, extracting, preserving, grinding, crushing, or in any other way preserving or changing the form of cherries for the purpose of marketing them.

H. "Board" means Red Tart and Sour Cherry Marketing Board.

R65-5-3. Board.

A. A Board is hereby established consisting of seven members, two of whom shall be processors to carry out the provisions of the order.

B. The original members of the Board of Control shall be selected by the Commissioner from a list of names submitted by the industry. Three grower members and one processor member shall be appointed for a term of four years. Two grower members and one processor member shall be appointed for four years.

C. Successors to original members may be appointed by the Commissioner from names submitted by the industry.

D. No member of such Board shall receive a salary but each shall be entitled to his actual expenses incurred while engaged in performing his duties herein authorized in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

E. The duties of the Board shall be administrative only and may include only the acts mentioned in this Marketing Order.

F. All decisions of the Board of Control shall be by majority vote.

G. No member of the Board, nor any employee of the Board, shall be deemed responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor, handler, processor, or any other person, for errors of judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission of principal, agent, person, or employee, except for his own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act or omission of any other member of the Board. The liability of the members of such Board shall be several and not joint, and no member shall be liable for the default of any other member.

R65-5-4. Provisions of the Order.

A. This order shall provide for:

1. Uniform grading Red Tart and Sour cherries for fresh or frozen markets, sold or offered for sale by producers or processors. Such grading standards shall not be established below any minimum standards now prescribed by law for this state.

2. Advertising and sales promotion to create new or larger markets for cherries grown in Utah, provided that any such plan shall be directed towards increasing the sale of such commodity without any reference to a particular brand or trade name. Provided further, that no advertising or sales promotion program shall be authorized which shall make use of false or unwarranted claims in behalf of the product covered by this Order, or disparage the quality, value, sale or use of any other agricultural commodity to supply the market demands of consumers of such commodity.

3. Labeling, marketing, or branding of cherries which does not conflict with any rules of the Commissioner or laws of the State of Utah.

4. The Board of Control to cooperate with any other state or federal agency whose activities may be deemed beneficial to the purposes of the Order.

B. Expenses-Assessments-Collections and Disbursement.
 1. Each producer or processor subject to this Order shall pay to the Board his or her pro rata share (as approved by the Commissioner) of such expenses as the Board may find necessary to be incurred for the functioning of said Marketing Order. This assessment levied in the specified amount shall constitute a personal debt of every person so assessed and shall be due and payable when payment is called for thereby. The pro rata share of the expenses payable by a cooperative association of producers shall be computed on the basis of the quantity of the product covered by the Order which is distributed, sold, or shipped in commerce by such cooperative association of producers or processors. The Board may maintain in its own name, or in the name of its members, a suit against any producer, or processor subject to this Order, for the collection of such producer's pro rata share of expenses.

2. This assessment shall be determined to be up to \$10.00 per ton for Red Tart and Sour cherries. The discretionary assessment shall be set by majority vote of the board, as approved by the Commissioner. The assessment is effective May 1, 1983.

3. The assessment of each producer shall be deducted from the producer's gross receipt of Red Tart and Sour cherries by the producer-processor. All proceeds from the deducted portion shall be paid annually to the Board on or before October 1, for that crop year.

4. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment which will be available for public inspection upon request. The Board shall issue an annual financial statement to the Commissioner showing receipts and reimbursement. This statement shall be made available to any contributor upon request.

5. The Board is required to reimburse the Commissioner for any funds as are expended by him in performing his duties as provided in this Order. Such reimbursement shall include only funds actually expended in connection with this Order.

6. The Board is authorized to incur such expenses as are necessary to carry out its functions subject to the approval of the Commissioner. The Board shall receive and disburse all funds received by it pursuant to Section R65-5-5.

7. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment. These records shall be audited annually by an auditor approved by the Commissioner. Copies of the audit shall be available to any contributor upon request.

R65-5-5. Division of Funds.

Assessment made and monies collected under provisions of this order shall be divided into assessments and funds for

administrative, advertising and research purposes. Such assessments and funds shall be used solely for the purposes for which they are collected; provided, that no funds be used for political or lobbying activities.

R65-5-6. Complaints for Violation - Procedure.

Complaints for violation shall be handled by the responsible legal agencies and shall be enforced in the civil courts of the State.

R65-5-7. Termination of Order.

The Commissioner may terminate the Marketing Order at such time as he may determine there is no longer an industry need for such order. This order shall be reviewed or amended at least every five years by the industry. Once a year, a referendum vote may be called at the request of the producers through a petition of ten percent of the registered producers.

KEY: promotions

1989

4-2-2(1)(e)

Notice of Continuation June 13, 2003

R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.**R65-7. Horse Racing.****R65-7-1. Authority.**

Promulgated under authority of Section 4-38-4.

R65-7-2. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply in these rules unless otherwise indicated.

1. "Act" means the Utah Horse Regulation Act.
2. "Added money" means all monies added to the fees paid by the horsemen into the purse for a race.
3. "Age" of a horse is reckoned as beginning on the first day of January in the year in which the horse is foaled.
4. "Also Eligible" pertains to (a) a number of eligible horses, properly entered, which were not drawn for inclusion in a race, but which become eligible according to preference or lot if an entry is scratched prior to scratch time deadline; (b) the next preferred nonqualifier for the finals or consolation from a set of elimination trials which will become eligible in the event a finalist is scratched by the stewards for a rule violation or is otherwise eligible if written race conditions permit.
5. "Arrears" means money past due for entrance fees, jockey fees, or nomination or supplemental fees in nomination races, and therefore in default incidental to these Rules or the conditions of a race.
6. "Authorized Agent" means a person appointed by a written instrument, signed and acknowledged before a notary public by the owner in whose behalf the Agent will act. Said instrument must be on file with the Commission and its authorized representatives.
7. "Bleeder" means a horse which during or following exercise or the race is observed to be shedding blood from one or both nostrils, or the mouth, or hemorrhaging in the lumen of the respiratory tract.
8. "Breeder" of a horse is the owner or lessee of its dam at the time of breeding.
9. "Closing" means the time published by the organization after which nominations or entries will not be accepted for a race.
10. "Commission" means the Utah Horse Racing Commission.
11. "Commissioner" means a member of the Commission.
12. "Conditions of a race" are the qualifications which determine a horse's eligibility to enter.
13. "Day" is a period of 24 hours beginning at midnight.
14. "Race day" is a day during which horse races are conducted.
15. "Declaration" means the act of withdrawing an entered horse from a race before the closing of overnight entries.
16. "Drug (Medication)" means a substance foreign to the normal physiology of the horse.
17. "Enclosure" means all areas of the property of an organization licensee to which admission can be obtained only by payment of an admission fee or upon presentation of proper credentials and all parking areas designed to serve the facility which are owned or leased by the organization licensee.
18. "Entry" means a horse made eligible to run in a race.
19. "Family" means a husband, wife and any dependent children.
20. "Field" means all horses competing in a race.
21. "Financial Interest" means an interest that could result in directly or indirectly receiving a pecuniary gain or sustaining a pecuniary loss as a result of ownership or interest in a business entity, or as a result of salary, gratuity, or other compensation or remuneration from any person.
22. "Foreign Substances" are all substances, except those which exist naturally in the untreated horse at normal physiological concentration, and shall include but not be limited to all narcotics, stimulants, or depressants.

23. "Foul" means an action by any horse or jockey that hinders or interferes with another horse or jockey during the running of a race.

24. "Horse" means an equine of any breed and includes a stallion, gelding, mare, colt, filly, spayed mare or ridgeling.

25. "Horse Racing" means any type of horse racing, including Arabian, Appaloosa, Paint, Pinto, Quarter Horse, and Thoroughbred horse racing.

26. Horse Racing Types:

A. "Appaloosa Horse Racing" means the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is an Appaloosa horse registered with the Appaloosa Horse Club or any successor organization and mounted by a jockey.

B. "Arabian Horse Racing" means the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is an Arabian horse registered with the Arabian Horse Club Registry of America and approved by the Arabian Horse Racing Association of America or any successor organization, mounted by a jockey, and engaged in races on the flat over a distance of not less than one-quarter mile or more than four miles.

C. "Paint Horse Racing" means the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is a Paint horse registered with the American Paint Horse Association or any successor organization and mounted by a jockey.

D. "Pinto Horse Racing" means the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is a Pinto horse registered with the Pinto Horse Association of America, Inc., or any successor organization and mounted by a jockey.

E. "Quarter Horse Racing" means the form of horse racing where each participating horse is a Quarter Horse registered with the American Quarter Horse Association or any successor organization, mounted by a jockey, and engaged in a race over a distance of less than one-half mile.

F. "Thoroughbred Horse Racing" means the form of horse racing in which each participating horse is a Thoroughbred horse registered with the Jockey Club or any successor organization, mounted by a Jockey, and engaged in races on the flat.

27. "Inquiry" means the stewards immediate investigation into the running of a race which may result in the disqualification of one or more horses.

28. "Jockey" means the rider licensed to race.

29. "Jockey Agent" means a licensed authorized representative of a jockey.

30. "Lessee" means a licensed owner whose interest in a horse is by virtue of a completed Commission-approved lease form attached to the registration certificate and on file with the Commission.

31. "Lessor" means the owner of the horse that is leased.

32. "Maiden" means a horse that has never won a race recognized by the official race records of the particular horse's breed registry. A maiden which has been disqualified after finishing first is still a maiden.

33. "Minor" means any individual under 18 years of age.

34. "Nominator" means the person who nominated the horse as a possible contender in a race.

35. "Objection" means:

A. A written complaint made to the Stewards concerning a horse entered in a race and filed not later than two hours prior to the scheduled post time for the first race on the day which the questioned horse is entered;

B. A verbal claim of foul in a race lodged by the horse's jockey, trainer, owner, or the owners licensed Authorized Agent before the race is declared official.

36. "Occupation License" means a requirement for any person acting in any capacity within the enclosure during the race meeting.

37. "Occupation Licensee" means a person who has obtained an occupation license.

38. "Utah Bred Horse" means a horse that is sired by a stallion standing in Utah.

39. "Organization License" means a requirement of any person desiring to conduct a race meeting within the state of Utah.

40. "Organization Licensee" means any person receiving an organization license. Owner is any person who holds, in whole or in part, any rights title or interest in a horse, or any lessee of a horse who has been duly issued a currently valid owner's license as a person responsible for such horse.

41. "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, syndicate, another association or entity.

42. "Post Position" means the position in the starting gate assigned to the horse for the race.

43. "Post Time" means the advertised time for the arrival of the horses at the start of the race.

44. "Protest" means a written complaint, signed by the protester, against any horse which has started in a race and shall be made to the Stewards within 48 hours after the running of the race, except as noted in Subsection R65-7-10(8).

45. "Race Meeting" means the entire period of time not to exceed 20 calendar days separating any race days for which an organization license has been granted to a person by the Commission to hold horse racing.

46. "Allowance" means a race in which eligibility and/or the weight to be carried are based upon the horse's past performance over a specified time.

47. "Handicap" means a race in which the weights to be carried by the entered horses are assigned according to the Racing Secretary's evaluation of each horse's potential for the purpose of equalizing their respective chances of winning.

48. "Invitational" means a race in which the competing horses are selected by inviting their owners to enter specific horses.

49. "Match" means a race contest between two horses with prior consent by the Commission under conditions agreed to by the owners.

50. "Nomination" means a race in which the subscription to a payment schedule nominates and sustains the eligibility of a particular horse. Nominations must close at least 72 hours before the first post time of the day the race is originally scheduled to be run.

51. "Progeny" means a race restricted to the offspring of a specific stallion or stallions.

52. "Purse Race (Overnight)" means any race in which entries close less than 72 hours prior to its running.

53. "Schooling Race" means a preparatory race for entry qualification in official races which conform to requirements adopted by the Commission.

54. "Stakes" means a race which is eligible for stakes or "black-type" recognition by the particular breed registry.

55. "Trials" means a set of races in which eligible horses compete to determine the finalists for a purse in a nominated race.

56. "Restricted Area" means any area within the enclosure where access is limited to licensees whose occupation requires access. Those areas which are restricted shall include but not be limited to, the barn area, paddock, test barn, Stewards Tower, race course, or any other area designated restricted by the organization licensee and/or the Commission. Signs giving notice of restricted access shall be prominently displayed at all entry points.

57. "Rules" means the rules herein prescribed and any amendments or additions.

58. "Scratch" means the act of withdrawing an entered horse from a race after the closing of overnight entries.

59. "Scratch Time" means the deadline set by the organization licensee for the withdrawing of entered horses.

60. "Starter" means the horse whose stall door of the

starting gate opens in front of such horse at the time the starter (the Official) dispatches the horses.

61. "Subscription" means the act of nominating a horse to a nomination race.

62. "Week" means a period of seven days beginning at 12:01 a.m., Monday during which races are conducted.

R65-7-3. Commission Powers and Jurisdiction.

1. Description and Powers. The Utah Horse Racing Commission is an administrative body created by Section 4-38-3. The Commission consists of five members which are appointed by the governor, confirmed by the senate, and whose powers and duties are prescribed by the legislature. The Commission appoints an executive director who is the administrative head of the agency, and the Commission determines the duties of the executive director. The Commission shall have supervision of all race meetings held in the State of Utah, and all occupation and organization licensees in the State and all persons on the property of an organization licensee.

2. Jurisdiction. Without limitations by specific mention hereof, the stated purposes of the Rules and Regulations hereby promulgated are as follows:

A. To encourage agriculture and breeding of horses in this State; and

B. To maintain race meetings held in the State of the highest quality and free of any horse racing practices which are corrupt, incompetent, dishonest or unprincipled; and

C. To maintain the appearance as well as the fact of complete honesty and integrity of horse racing in this State; and

D. To generate public revenues.

E. Commission jurisdiction of a race meet commences one hour prior to post time and ends one hour following the last posted race.

3. Controlling Authority. The law, the rules, and the orders of the Commission supersede the conditions of a race meeting and govern Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse, Appaloosa, Arabian, Paint and Pinto racing, except in the event it can have no application to a specific type of racing. In the latter case, the Stewards may enforce rules or conditions of The Jockey Club for Thoroughbred racing, the American Quarter Horse Association for Quarter Horse racing; the Appaloosa Horse Club for Appaloosa racing; the Arabian Horse Racing Association of America for Arabian racing; the American Paint Horse Association for Paint racing; and the Pinto Horse Association of America, Inc., for Pinto racing; if such rules or conditions are not inconsistent with the Laws of the State of Utah and the Rules of the Commission.

4. Punishment By The Commission. Violation of the Act and rules promulgated by the Commission, whether or not a penalty is fixed therein, is punishable in the discretion of the Commission by denial, revocation or suspension of any license; by fine; by exclusion from all racing enclosures under the jurisdiction of the Commission; or by any combination of these penalties. Fines imposed by the Commission shall not exceed \$10,000 against individuals for each violation, any Rules or regulations promulgated by the Commission, or any Order of the Commission; or for any other action which, in the discretion of the Commission, is a detriment or impediment to horse racing, according to Subsection 4-38-9(2).

5. Extension For Compliance. If a licensee fails to perform an act or obtain required action from the Commission within the time prescribed therefore by these Rules, the Commission, at some subsequent time, may allow the performance of such act or may take the necessary action with the same effect as if the same were performed within the prescribed time.

6. Notice To Licensee. Whenever notice is required to be given by the Commission or the Stewards, such notice shall be

given in writing by personal delivery to the person to be notified or by mailing, Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, such notice to the last known address furnished to the Commission; or may be given as is provided for service of process in a civil proceeding in the State of Utah and pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act.

7. Location For Information Or Filing With Commission.

When information is requested or a notice in any matter is required to be filed with the Commission, such notice shall be delivered to an authorized representative of the Commission at an office of the Commission on or before the filing deadline. Offices of the Commission are currently located at: State of Utah, Department of Agriculture and Food, 350 North Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84116.

8. Public Inspection Of Documents. All forms adopted by the Commission together with all Rules and other written statements of policy or interpretation; and all final orders, decisions, and opinions, formulated, adopted or used by the Commission in the discharge of its functions are available for public inspection at the above office.

9. Forms And Instruction. The following forms and instructions for their use have been adopted by the Commission:

- Apprentice Jockey Certificate
- Authorized Agent Agreement
- Fingerprint Card
- Identifier's Daily Report
- Lease Agreement
- Occupation Licensee Application(s)
- Occupation License Renewal Application(s)
- Open Claim Certificate
- Organization's Daily Report
- Organization Licensee Application
- Petition for Declaratory Ruling
- Petition for Promulgation, Amendment or Repeal of Rule
- Petition in and before the Utah Horse Commission
- Postmortem Examination Report
- Stable Name, Corporation, Partnership or Syndicate

Registration Form

- Stewards' Daily Report
- Stewards' Hearing Notice
- Stewards' Hearing Reports
- Subpoena (Steward and Commission)
- Test Barn Diuretic Approval Form

10. Forms for substituting petitions for promulgating or repealing of rules, and for requests for declaratory ruling are available at the Utah State Department of Agriculture and Food.

R65-7-4. Racing Organization.

1. Allocation Of Racing Dates. The Commission shall allocate racing dates for the conduct of horse race meetings within this State for such time periods and at such racing locations as the Commission determines will best serve the interests of the people of the State of Utah in accordance with the Utah Horse Act. Upon a finding by the Commission that the allocation of racing dates for any year is completed, the racing dates so allocated shall be subject to reconsideration or amendment only for conditions unforeseen at the time of allocation.

2. Application For License And Days To Conduct A Horse Race Meeting. Every person who intends to conduct a horse race meeting shall file such application with the Commission no later than August 1 of the preceding calendar year. Any prospective applicant for license and days to conduct a horse race meeting failing to timely file the application for license may be disqualified and its application for license refused summarily by the Commission.

3. Commission May Demand Information. The Commission may require any racing organization or prospective racing organization to furnish the Commission with a detailed

proposal and disclosures as to its proposed racing program, purse, program, financial projections, racing officials, principals or shareholders, plants, premises, facility, finances, lease arrangements, agreements, contracts, and such other information as the Commission may require to determine the eligibility and qualification of the organization to conduct a race meeting; all in addition to that required in the application form set forth in Subsection R65-7-4(4) and as required by Section 4-38-4.

4. Application For Organization License. Any person desiring to conduct a horse race meeting where the public is charged an admission fee shall apply to the Commission for an organization license. The application shall be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commission. The application shall contain the following information:

A. The dates on which and location where the applicant intends to conduct the race meeting.

B. The name and mailing address of the person making the application.

1. If the applicant is a corporation, a certified copy of the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws; the names and mailing addresses of all stockholders who own at least 3% of the total stock issued by the corporation, officers, and directors; and the number of shares of stock owned by each.

2. If the applicant is a partnership, a copy of the partnership agreement, and the names and mailing addresses of all general and limited partners with a statement of their respective interest in the partnership.

C. Description of photographic equipment, video equipment, and copies of any proposed lease or purchase contract or service agreement in connection therewith.

D. Copies of any agreements with concessionaires or lessees, together with schedules of rates charged for performance of any service or for sale of any article within the enclosure, whether directly or through the concessionaire.

E. Schedule of admission price(s) to be charged.

F. Applicants must submit balance sheets and profit and loss statements for each of the three fiscal years immediately preceding the application, or for the period of organization if less than three years. If the applicant has not completed a full fiscal year since its organization, or if it acquires or is to acquire the majority of its assets from a predecessor within the current fiscal year, the financial information shall be given for the current fiscal year. All financial information shall be accompanied by an unqualified opinion of a Certified Public Accountant; or if the opinion is given with qualifications, the reasons for the qualifications must be stated.

G. A schedule of stall rent, entry fees, or any other charges to be made to the horsemen or public not mentioned above.

H. Any other information the Commission may require. For applicants requesting to conduct non pari-mutuel racing, the licensee fee shall not be less than \$25.00.

A separate application upon a form prescribed and furnished by the Commission shall be filed for each race meeting which such person proposes to conduct. The application, if made by a person, shall be signed and verified under oath by the person; and if made by more than one person or by a partnership, shall be signed and verified under oath by at least two of the persons or members of the partnership; and if made by an association, a corporation, or any other entity, shall be signed by the President, attested to by the Secretary under the seal of such association or corporation, if it has a seal, and verified under oath by one of the signing officers.

No person shall own any silent or undisclosed interest in any entity requesting an organization license. No organization license shall be issued to any applicant that fails to comply with provisions of this Rule. No incomplete license application shall be considered by the Commission.

I. In considering the granting or denying of all organization's application for a license to conduct horse racing

with the non pari-mutuel system of wagering, the following criteria, standards, and guides should be considered by the Commission:

1. Public Interest
 - a. Safety
 - b. Morals
 - c. Security
 - d. Municipal Comments
 - e. Revenues: State and Local
2. Track Location
 - a. Traffic Flow
 - b. Support Services (i.e., hotels, restaurants, etc.)
 - c. Labor Supply
 - d. Public Services (i.e., police, fire, etc.)
 - e. Proximity to Competition
3. Number of Tracks Running or Making Application
 - a. Size
 - b. Type of Racing
 - c. Days
4. Adequacy of Track Facilities
5. Experience in Racing of Applicant and Management
 - a. Length
 - b. Type
 - c. Success/Failure
6. Financial Qualifications of Applicant, Applicant's Partners, Officers, Associates, and Shareholders (To Include Contract Services)
 - a. Financial History
 - (1) Records
 - (2) Net Worth
7. Qualifications of Applicant, Applicant's Partners, Officers, Associates, and Shareholders (To Include Contract Services)
 - (1) Arrest Record
 - (2) Conviction Record
 - (3) Litigation Record (Civil/Criminal)
 - (4) Law Enforcement Intelligence
 8. Official Attitude of Local Government Involved
 9. Anticipated Effect Upon Breeding and Horse Industry in Utah
 10. Effect on Saturation of Non pari-Mutuel Market
 11. Anticipated Effect upon State's Economy
 - a. General Economy
 - (1) Tourism
 - (2) Employment
 - (3) Support Industries
 - b. Government Revenue
 - (1) Tax (Direct/Indirect)
 - (2) Income (Direct/Indirect)
 12. Attitude of Local Community Involved
 13. The Written Attitude of Horse Industry Associations
 14. Experience and Credibility of Consultants, Advisors, and Professionals
 - a. Feasibility
 - b. Credibility and Integrity of Feasibility Study
 15. Financial and Economic Integrity of Financial Plan
 - (1) Equity
 - a. Source
 - b. Amount
 - c. Position
 - d. Type
 - (2) Debt
 - a. Source
 - b. Amount
 - c. Terms
 - d. Repayment
 - (3) Equity to Debt Ratio
 - a. Integrity of Financing Plan
 - (1) Identity of Participants

- (2) Role of Participants
- (3) History of Participants
- (4) Law Enforcement Intelligence

16. Apparent or Non-Apparent Hope of Financial Success

5. List Of Shareholders. Each organization shall, if a corporation or partnership, maintain a current list of shareholders and the number of shares held by each; and such list shall be available for inspection upon demand by the Commission or its representatives. The organization shall immediately inform the Commission of any change of corporate officers or directors, general or managing partners, or of any change in shareholders; provided, however, that if the organization is a publicly-held entity, it shall disclose the names and addresses of shareholders who own 3% of the outstanding shares of the organization. The organization shall immediately notify the Commission of all stock options, tender offers, and any anticipated stock offerings. The Commission may refuse to issue a license to, or suspend the license of, any organization which fails to disclose the real name of any shareholders.

6. Denial Of License. The Commission may deny a license to conduct a horse racing meeting when in its judgment it determines the proposed meeting is not in the public interest, or fails to serve the purposes of the Utah Horse Act, or fails to meet any requirements of Utah State law or the Commission's rules. The Commission shall refuse to issue a license to any applicant who fails to provide the Commission with evidence of its ability to meet its estimated financial obligations for the conduct of the meeting.

7. Duty Of Licensed Organization. Each organization shall observe and enforce the rules of the Commission. The license is granted on the condition that the organization, its officials, its employees and its concessionaires shall obey all decisions and orders of the Commission. The organization shall not allow any wagering within the enclosure of the racing facility which might be construed as being in violation of the Laws of the State of Utah.

8. Conditions Of A Race Meeting. The organization may impose conditions for its race meeting as it may deem necessary; provided, however, that such conditions may not conflict with any requirements of Utah State Law or the Rules, Regulations and Orders of the Commission. Such conditions shall be published in the Condition Book or otherwise made available to all licensees participating in its race meeting. A copy of the conditions and nomination race book shall be published no later than 45 days prior to the commencement of the race meeting. A proof of such conditions and nomination race book shall be filed with the Commission no later than 45 days prior to printing. The conditions and nomination race book is subject to the approval of the Commission. The organization may impose requirements, qualifications, requisites, and track rules for its race meeting as it may deem necessary; provided such requirements, qualifications, and track rules do not conflict with Utah State Law or the Rules, Regulations, and Orders of the Commission. Such information shall be published in the Condition Book, posted on the organization's bulletin boards, or otherwise made available to all licensees participating at its race meeting.

All requirements, qualifications, requisites or track rules imposed by the organization require prior review and approval by the Commission, which reserves the right of final decision in all matters pertaining to the conditions of a race meeting.

9. Right Of Commission To Information. The organization may be asked to furnish the Commission, on forms approved by the Commission, a daily itemized report of the receipts of attendance, parking, concessions, commissions, and any other requested information. The organization shall also provide a corrected official program, completed race results charts approved by the Commission, and any other information the Commission may require. Such daily reports shall be filed

with the Commission within 72 hours of the race day.

10. **Duty To Compile Official Program.** The organization shall compile an official program for each racing day which shall contain the names of the horses which are to run in each race together with their respective post positions, post time for first race, age, color, sex, breeding, jockey, trainer, owners or stable name, racing colors, weight carried, conditions of the race, the order in which each race shall be run, the distance to be run, the value of each race, a list of Racing Officials and track management personnel, and any other information the Commission may require. The Commission may direct the organization to publish in the program any other information and notices to the public as it deems necessary.

11. **Duty To Maintain Racing Records.** The organization shall maintain a complete record of all races of all authorized race meetings of the same type of racing being conducted by the organization, and such records shall be maintained and retained for a period of five years. This requirement may be met by race records of Triangle Publications, the American Quarter Horse Association, the Appaloosa Horse Club, the American Paint Horse Association, other breed registry associations' racing records department, or other racing publications approved by the Commission.

12. **Horsemen's Bookkeeper.** The organization shall employ a Horsemen's Bookkeeper who shall maintain records as the organization and Commission shall direct. The records shall include the name, address, social security or federal identification number, and the state or country of residence of each horse owner, trainer, or jockey participating at the race meeting who has funds due or on deposit in the horseman's account. The Horsemen's Bookkeeper shall keep the riding accounts of the jockeys and shall disburse the received fees to the proper claimants. It shall be the duty of the Horsemen's Bookkeeper to receive and disburse the purses of each race and all stakes, entrance money, jockey fees, and other monies that properly come into his possession, and make disbursements within 48 hours of receipt of notification from the testing laboratory that drug tests have cleared unless an appeal or protest has been filed with the Stewards or the Commission. The Horsemen's Bookkeeper may accept monies due belonging to other organizations or recognized meetings, provided prompt return is made to the organization to which the money is due; except upon written request, the Horsemen's Bookkeeper shall, within 30 days after the meeting, disburse all monies to the persons entitled to receive the same. The Horsemen's Bookkeeper shall maintain a file of all required statements of partnerships, syndicates, corporations; assignments of interest; lease agreements; and registrations of authorized agents. All records and monies of the Horsemen's Bookkeeper shall be kept separate and apart from any other of the organization and are subject to inspection by the Commission at any time.

13. **Accounting Practices And Responsibility.** The organization and its managing officers shall ensure that all purse monies, disbursements, and appropriate nomination race monies are available to make timely distribution in accordance with the Act, the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, the organization rules, and race conditions. Copies of all nomination payment race contracts, agreements, and conditions shall be submitted to the Commission and related reporting requirements fulfilled as specified by the Commission. Subject to approval of the Commission, the organization shall maintain on a current basis a bookkeeping and accounting program under the guidance of a Certified Public Accountant. The Commission may require periodic audits to determine that the organization has funds available to meet those distributions for the purposes required by the Act, the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, the conditions and nomination race program of the race meeting, and the obligations incurred in the daily operation of the race meeting. Annually, the organization shall file a copy

of all tax returns, a balance sheet, and a profit and loss statement.

14. **Electronic Photo Finish Device.** All organizations shall install and maintain in good service an electronic photo finish device for photographing the finishes of all races and recording the time of each horse in hundredths of a second, when applicable, to assist the placing judges and the Stewards in determining the finishing positions and time of the horses. Prior to first use, the electronic photo finish device must be approved by the Commission; and a calibration report must be filed with the Commission by January 1 of each year. A photograph of each finish shall be promptly posted for public view in at least one conspicuous place in the public enclosure.

15. **Videotape Recording Of Races.** All organizations shall install and operate a system to provide a videotape recording of each race so that such recording clearly shows the position and action of the horses and jockeys at close enough range to be easily discernible. A video monitor shall be located in the Stewards' Tower to assist in reviewing the running of the races. Prior to first use, the videotape recording system and location and placement of its equipment must be approved by the Commission. Every race other than a race run solely on a straight course may be recorded by use of at least two cameras to provide panoramic and head-on views of the race. Races run solely on the straight course shall be recorded by the use of at least one camera to provide a head-on view. Except with prior approval of the Commission, all organizations shall maintain an auxiliary videotape recording camera and player in case of breakdown and/or malfunction of a primary videotape recording camera or player.

16. **Identification Of Photo Finish Photographs And Videotape Recordings.** All photo finish photographs and videotape recordings required by these Rules shall be identified by indicating thereon, the date, number of the race, and the name of the racetrack at which the race is held.

17. **Altering Official Photographs Or Recordings.** No person shall cut, mutilate, alter or change any photo finish photograph or videotape recording for the purpose of deceit or fraud of any type.

18. **Preservation Of Official Photographs And Recordings.** All organizations shall preserve all photographic negatives and videotape recordings of all races for at least 180 days after the close of their meeting. Upon request of the Commission, the organization shall furnish the Commission with a clear, positive print of any photograph of any race, or a kinescope print or copy of the videotape recording of any race.

19. **Viewing Room Required.** The organization shall maintain a viewing room for the purpose of screening the videotape recording of the races for viewing by Racing Officials, jockeys, trainers, owners, and other interested persons authorized by the Stewards.

20. **Office Space For The Commission.** The organization shall provide within the enclosure adequate office space for use by the Commission and its authorized representatives, and shall provide such necessary office furniture and utilities as may be required for the conduct of the Commission's business and the collection of the public revenues at such organization's meetings.

21. **Duty To Receive Complaints.** The organization shall maintain a place where written complaints or claims of violations (objections) of racetrack rules, regulations, and conditions; Commission Rules and Regulations; or Utah State Laws may be filed. A copy of any written complaint or claim filed with the organization shall be filed by the organization with the Commission or Commission representatives within 24 hours of receipt of the complaint or claim.

22. **Bulletin Boards Required.** The organization shall erect and maintain a glass enclosed bulletin board close to the Racing Secretary's Office in a place where access is granted to

all licensees, upon which all official notices of the Commission shall be posted. The organization shall also erect and maintain a glass enclosed bulletin board in the grandstand area where access is granted to all race day patrons, upon which all official notices of the Commission shall be posted.

23. **Communication Systems Required.** The organization shall install and maintain in good service a telephonic communication system between the Stewards' stand, racing office, jockey room, paddock, testing barn, starting gate, video camera locations, and other designated places. The organization shall also install and maintain in good service a public address communication system for the purpose of announcing the racing program, the running of the races, and any public service notices, as well as maintaining communications with the barn area for the purpose of paddock calls and the paging of horsemen.

24. **Ambulance Service.** Subject to the approval of the Commission, the organization shall provide the services of an approved medical ambulance and its properly qualified attendants at all times during the running of the race program at its meeting and, except with prior permission of the Commission, during the hours the organization permits the use of its race course for training purposes. The organization shall also provide the service of a horse ambulance during the same hours. A means of communication shall be provided by the organization between a staffed observation point (Stewards' Tower and Clocker's Stand) for the race course and the place where the required ambulances and their attendants are posted for prompt response in the event of accident to any person or horse. In the event an emergency necessitates the departure of a required ambulance, the race course shall be closed until an approved ambulance is again available within the enclosure.

25. **Safety Of Race Course And Premises.** The organization shall take cognizance of any complaint regarding the safety or uniformity of its race course or premises, and shall maintain in safe condition the race course and all rails and other equipment required for the conduct of its races.

26. **Starting Point Markers And Distance Poles.** Permanent markers must be located at each starting point to be utilized in the organization's racing program. The starting point markers and distance poles must be of a size and in a position where they can be seen clearly from the stewards' stand. The starting point markers and distance poles shall be marked with the appropriate distance and be the following colors:

TABLE

1/16 poles . . .	black and white horizontal stripes
1/8 poles . . .	green and white horizontal stripes
1/4 poles . . .	red and white horizontal stripes
220 yards . . .	green and white horizontal stripes
250 yards . . .	blue
300 yards . . .	yellow
330 yards . . .	black and white horizontal stripes
350 yards . . .	red
400 yards . . .	black
440 yards . . .	red and white horizontal stripes
550 yards . . .	black and white horizontal stripes
660 yards . . .	green and white horizontal stripes
770 yards . . .	black and white horizontal stripes
870 yards . . .	blue and white horizontal stripes

27. **Grade And Distance Survey.** A survey by a licensed surveyor of the race course, including all starting chutes, indicating the grade and measurement of distances to be run must be filed with the Commission prior to the first race meeting.

28. **Physical Requirements For Non pari-Mutuel Racing Facility.** In order for an organization to be granted a license to conduct non pari-mutuel racing, the facility shall meet the following physical requirements:

A. A regulation track shall be a straightaway course of 440 yards in length. The straightaway shall connect with an oval not

less than one-half mile in circumference; except that the width may vary according to the number of horses started in a field, but a minimum of twenty feet shall be allowed for the first two horses with an additional five feet for each added starter.

B. The inner and outer rails shall extend the entire length of the straightaway and around the connecting oval; it shall be at least thirty inches and not more than forty-two inches in height. A racetrack not approved by the Commission prior to January 1, 1993, shall otherwise have inner and outer rails of at least thirty-eight inches (38") and not more than forty-two inches in height. It shall be constructed of metal not less than two inches in diameter, wood not less than two inches in thickness and six inches in width, or other construction material approved by the Commission. Whatever construction material is used must provide for the safety of both horse and rider. It must be painted white and maintained at all times.

C. Stabling facilities should be adequate for the number of horses to be on hand for the meet. In no case will a track with less than 200 stalls be acceptable, without Utah Horse Commission approval.

D. Stands for Stewards and Timers shall be located exactly on the finish line and provide a commanding and uninterrupted view of the entire racing strip.

E. The paddock shall be spacious enough to provide adequate safety. The jockey's room shall be in or adjacent to the paddock enclosure and shall be equipped with separate but equal complete sanitation facilities including showers for both male and female riders. This area must be fenced to keep out unauthorized persons and provide maximum security and safety. The fence shall be at least four feet high of chain link, v-mesh or similar construction.

F. A Test Barn with a minimum of two stalls shall be provided for purpose of collecting urine specimens. The Test Barn and a walking ring large enough to accommodate several horses cooling out at the same time shall be completely enclosed by a fence at least eight feet high of chain link, v-mesh or similar construction. There shall be only one entrance into the Test Barn enclosure which shall remain locked or guarded at all times. Provisions shall be made in this area for an office to accommodate the needs of the Official Veterinarian and from which he can observe the stalls and the entrance into the Test Barn enclosure. The organization shall provide facilities for the immediate cooling and freezing of all urine specimens, and shall make provisions for the specimens to be shipped to the laboratory packed in dry ice.

G. A grandstand or bleachers shall be provided for the spectators and shall provide for the comfort and safety of the spectators. Facilities must include rest rooms and a public water supply.

29. **Organization As The Insurer Of The Race Meeting.** Approval of a race meeting by the Commission does not establish said Commission as the insurer or guarantor of the safety or physical condition of the organization's facilities or purse of any race. The organization does thereby agree to indemnify, save and hold harmless the Utah Horse Commission from any liability, if any, arising from unsafe conditions of track facilities or grandstand and default in payment of purses. The organization shall provide the Commission with a certificate of adequate liability insurance.

R6-7-5. Occupation Licensing and Registration.

1. **Occupation Licenses.** No person required to be licensed shall participate in a race meeting without their holding a valid license authorizing that participation. Licenses shall be obtained prior to the time such persons engage in their vocations upon such racetrack grounds at any time during the calendar year for which the organizing license has been issued.

A. A person whose occupation requires acting in any capacity within any area of an enclosure shall pay the required

fee and procure the appropriate license or licenses.

B. A person acting in any of the following capacities shall pay the required fee and procure the appropriate license or licenses: (A list of all required fees shall be available at the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.)

1. Owner/Trainer Combination
2. Owner
3. Trainer
4. Assistant Trainer
5. Jockey
6. Veterinarian
7. Jockey Room Attendant
8. Paddock Attendant
9. Pony Rider
10. Concessionaire
11. Valet
12. Groom

C. A person whose license-identification badge is lost or destroyed shall procure a replacement license-identification badge and shall pay the required fee.

D. The date of payment of all required fees as recorded by the Commission shall be the effective date of issuance of a continuous occupation license or registration shall expire on December 31 of the year in which it is issued. A license renewal shall be on an annual basis beginning January 1.

E. All license applicants may be required to provide two complete sets of fingerprints on forms provided by or acceptable to the Commission and pay the required fee for processing the fingerprint cards through State and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. If the fingerprints are of a quality not acceptable for processing, the licensee may be required to be reprinted.

F. All applicants for occupation licenses must be a minimum of 16 years of age. However, this shall not preclude dependent children under the age of 16 from working for their parents or guardian if said parents or guardian are licensed as a trainer or assistant trainer and permission has been obtained from the organization licensee. A trainer or his authorized representative signing a Test Barn Sample Tag must be licensed and a minimum of 18 years of age.

2. Employment Of Unlicensed Person. No organization, owner, trainer or other licensee acting as an employer within the enclosure at an authorized race meeting shall employ or harbor within the enclosure any person required to be licensed by the Commission until such organization, owner, trainer, or other employer determines that such person required to be licensed has been issued a valid license by the Commission. No organization shall permit any owner, trainer, or jockey to own, train, or ride on its premises during a recognized race meeting unless such owner, trainer, or jockey has received a license to do so from the Commission. The organization or prospective employer may demand for inspection the license of any person participating or attempting to participate at its meeting, and the organization may demand for inspection the documents relating to any horse on its grounds.

3. Notice Of Termination. Any organization, owner, trainer, or other licensee acting as an employer within the enclosure at an authorized race meeting shall be responsible for the immediate notification to the Commission and the organization conducting the race meeting of a termination of employment of a licensee. The employer shall make every effort to obtain the license badge from the employee and deliver the license badge to the Commission.

4. Application For License. An applicant for license shall apply in writing on the application forms furnished by the Commission.

5. License Identification Badge Requirements. The license identification badge may consist of the following information concerning the licensee:

- A. Full Name

B. Permanent Address

C. License Capacity

D. Date of Issue

E. Passport-Type Color Photograph

F. Social Security Number

G. Date of Birth

All license identification badges may be color coded as to capacity of occupation and eligibility for access to restricted areas. All license holders, except jockeys riding in a race, must wear a current identification badge while present in restricted areas of the enclosure or as otherwise specified in Subsection R65-7-5(1).

6. Honoring Official Credentials. Credentials issued by the Commission may be honored for admission at all gates and entrances and to all places within the enclosure. Automobiles with vehicle decals issued by the Commission to its members and employees shall be permitted ingress and egress at any point. Credentials issued by the National Association of State Racing Commissioners to its members, past members, and staff shall be honored by the organization for admission into the public enclosure when presented therefore by such persons.

7. License Subject To Conditions And Agreements.

A. Every license is subject to the conditions and agreements contained in the application therefore and to the Statutes and Rules.

B. Every license issued to a licensee by the Commission remains the property of the Commission.

C. Possession of a license does not, as such, confer any right upon the holder thereof to employment at or participation in a race.

D. The Commission may restrict, limit, place conditions on, or endorse for additional occupational classes, any license, R65-7-5(9).

8. Changes In Application Information. Each licensee or applicant for license shall file with the Commission his permanent and his current mailing address and shall report in writing to the Commission any and all changes in application information.

9. Grounds For Denial, Refusal, Suspension Or Revocation Of License. The Commission, in addition to any other valid ground or reason, may deny, refuse to issue, suspend or revoke an occupation license for any person:

A. Who has been convicted of a felony of this State, any other state, or the United States of America; or

B. Who has been convicted of violating any law regarding gambling or controlled dangerous substance of this State, any other state, or of the United States of America; or

C. Who is unqualified to perform the duties required of the applicant; or

D. Who fails to disclose or states falsely any information required in the application; or

E. Who has been found guilty of a violation of any provision of the Utah Horse Act or of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission; or

F. Whose license for any racing occupation or activity requiring a license has been or is currently suspended, revoked, refused or denied for just cause in any other competent racing jurisdiction; or

G. Who has been or is currently excluded from any racing enclosure by a competent racing jurisdiction.

10. Examinations. The Commission may require the applicant for any license to demonstrate his knowledge, qualifications, and proficiency for the license applied for by such examination as the Commission may direct.

11. Refusal Without Prejudice. A refusal to issue a license (as distinguished from a denial of a license) to an applicant by the Commission at any race meeting is without prejudice; and the applicant so refused may reapply for a license at any subsequent or other race meeting, or he may appeal such refusal

to the Commission for hearing upon his qualifications and fitness for the license.

12. **Hearing After Denial Of License.** Any person who has had his license denied may petition the Commission to reopen the case and reconsider its decision upon a sufficient showing that there is now available evidence which could not, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been previously presented to the Commission. Any such petition must be filed with the Commission no later than 30 days after the effective date of the Commission's decision in the matter. Any person who has been denied a license by the Commission may not refile a similar application for license until one year from the effective date of the decision to deny the license.

13. **Financial Responsibility Of Applicants.** Applicants for license as horse owner or trainer must submit satisfactory evidence of their financial ability to care for and maintain the horses owned and/or trained by them when such evidence is requested by the Commission.

14. **Physical Examination.** The Commission or the Stewards may require that any jockey be examined at any time, and the Commission or the Stewards may refuse to allow any jockey to ride until he has successfully passed such examination.

15. **Qualifications For Jockey.** No person under 16 years of age shall be granted a jockey's license. A person who has never ridden in a race at a recognized meeting shall not be granted a license as jockey unless he has satisfactorily worked a horse from the starting gate in company, before the Stewards or their representatives. Upon the recommendation of the Stewards, the Commission may issue a jockey's license granting permission to such person for the purpose of riding in not more than four races to establish the qualifications and ability of such person for the license. Subsequently, the Stewards may recommend the granting of a jockey's license.

16. **Jockey Agent.** A jockey agent is the authorized representative of a jockey if he is registered with the Stewards and licensed by the Commission as the Jockey's representative. No jockey agent shall represent more than two jockeys at the same time.

17. **Workers' Compensation Act Compliance.** No person may be licensed as a trainer, owner, or in any other capacity in which such person acts as the employer of any other licensee at any authorized race meeting, unless his liability for Workers' Compensation has been secured in accordance with the Workers' Compensation Act of the State of Utah and until evidence of such security for liability is provided the Commission. Should any such required security for liability for Workers' Compensation be canceled or terminated, any license held by such person shall be automatically suspended and shall be grounds for revocation of the license. If a license applicant certifies that he has no employees that would subject him to liability for Workers' Compensation, he may be licensed, but only for the period he has no employees.

18. **Program Trainer Prohibited.** No licensed trainer, for the purpose of avoiding his responsibilities or insurance requirements as set forth in these Rules, shall place any horse in the care or attendance of any other trainer.

19. **Qualifications For License As Horse Owner.** No person may be licensed as a horse owner who is not the owner of record of a properly registered race horse which he intends to race in Utah and which is in the care of a licensed trainer, or who does not have an interest in such race horse as a part owner or lessee, or who is not the responsible managing owner of a corporation, syndicate or partnership which is the legal owner of such horse.

20. **Horse Ownership By Lease.** Horses may be raced under lease provided a completed Utah Horse Commission, breed registry, approved pari-mutuel or other lease form acceptable to the Commission, is attached to the Registration Certificate and on file with the Commission. The lessor(s) and

lessee must be licensed as horse owners. No lessor shall execute a lease for the purpose of avoiding insurance requirements.

21. **Statements Of Corporation, Partnership, Syndicate Or Other Association Or Entity.** All organizational documents of a corporation, partnership, syndicate or other association or entity, and the relative proportion of ownership interest, the terms of sales with contingencies, arrangements, or leases, shall be filed with the Horsemen's Bookkeeper of the organization and with the Commission. The above-said documents shall declare to whom winnings are payable, in whose names the horses shall be run, and the name of the licensed person who assumes all responsibilities as the owner. The part owner of any horse shall not assign his share or any part of it without the written consent of the other partners, and such consent shall be filed with the Horsemen's Bookkeeper and the Commission. A person or persons conducting racing operations as a corporation, partnership, syndicate or other association or entity shall register the information required by Rules in this Article and pay the required fee(s) for the appropriate entity.

22. **Stable Name Registration.** A person or persons electing to conduct racing operations by use of a stable name shall register the stable name and shall pay the required fee.

A. The applicant must disclose the identity or identities of all persons comprising the stable name.

B. Changes in identities must be reported immediately to and approval obtained from the Commission.

C. No person shall register more than one stable name at the same time nor use his real name for racing purposes so long as he has a registered stable name.

D. Any person who has registered under a stable name may cancel the stable name after he has given written notice to the Commission.

E. A stable name may be changed by registering a new stable name and by paying the required Fee.

F. No person shall register a stable name which has been registered by any other person with any organization conducting a recognized race meeting.

G. A stable name shall be clearly distinguishable from that of another registered stable name.

H. The stable name, and the name of the owner or managing owner, shall be published in the official program. If the stable name consists of more than one person, the official program will list the name of the managing owner along with the phrase "et al."

I. If a partnership, corporation, syndicate, or other association or entity is involved in the identity comprising a stable name, the rules covering a partnership, corporation, syndicate or other association or entity must be complied with and the usual fees paid therefore in addition to the fees for the registration of a stable name.

23. **Ownership Licensing Required.** The ownership licensing procedures required by the Commission must be completed prior to the horse starting in a race and shall include all registrations, statements and payment of fees.

24. **Knowledge Of Rules.** Every licensee, in order to maintain their qualifications for any license held by them, shall be familiar with and knowledgeable of the rules, including all amendments. Every licensee is presumed to know the rules.

25. **Certain Prohibited Licenses.** Commission-licensed jockeys, veterinarians, organizations' security personnel, vendors, and such other licensees designated by the stewards with approval of the Commission, shall not hold any other license. The Commission may refuse to issue a license to a person whose spouse holds a license and which, in the opinion of the Commission, would create a conflict of interest.

R65-7-6. Racing Officials and Commission Racing Personnel.

1. **Racing Officials.** The racing officials of a race meeting, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, are as follows: the stewards, the associate judges, the placing judges, the paddock judge, the patrol judges, the starter, the identifier/tattooer, and the racing secretary. No racing official may serve in that capacity during any race meeting at which is entered a horse owned by them or by a member of their family or in which they have any financial interest. Being the lessee or lessor of a horse shall be construed as having a financial interest.

2. **Responsibility To The Commission.** The racing officials shall be strictly responsible to the Commission for the performance of their respective duties, and they shall promptly report to the Commission or its stewards any violation of the rules of the Commission coming to their attention or of which they have knowledge. Any racing official who fails to exercise due diligence in the performance of his duties shall be relieved of his duties by the stewards and the matter referred to the Commission.

3. **Racing Officials Subject To Approval.** Every racing official is subject to prior approval by the Commission before being eligible to act as a racing official at the meeting. At the time of making application for an organization license, the organization shall nominate the racing officials other than the racing officials appointed by the Commission; and after issuance of license to the organization, there shall be no substitution of any racing official except with approval of the stewards or the Commission.

4. **Racing Officials Appointed By The Commission.** The Commission shall appoint the following racing officials for a race meeting: The board of three stewards and the identifier/tattooer. The Commission may appoint from the approved stewards list one steward to serve as state steward.

5. **Racing Personnel Employed By The Commission.** The Commission shall employ the services of the licensing person for a race meeting.

6. **General Authority Of Stewards.** The stewards have general authority and supervision over all licensees and other persons attendant on horses, and also over the enclosures of any recognized meeting. Stewards have the power to interpret the Rules and to decide all questions not specifically covered by them. The stewards shall have the power to determine all questions arising with reference to entries, eligibility and racing; and all entries, declarations and scratches shall be under the supervision of the stewards. The stewards shall be strictly responsible to the Commission for the conduct of the race meeting in every particular.

7. **Vacancy Among Racing Officials.** Where a vacancy occurs among the racing officials, the stewards shall fill the vacancy immediately. Such appointment is effective until the vacancy is filled in accordance with the rules.

8. **Jurisdiction Of Stewards To Suspend Or Fine.** The stewards' jurisdiction in any matter commences 72 hours before entries are taken for the first day of racing at the meeting and extends until 30 days after the close of such meeting. In the event a dispute or controversy arises during a race meeting which is not settled within the stewards' thirty-day jurisdiction, then the authority of the stewards may be extended by authority of the Commission for the period necessary to resolve the matter, or until the matter is referred or appealed to the Commission. The stewards may suspend for not more than one year per violation the license of anyone whom they have the authority to supervise; or they may impose a fine not to exceed \$2,500 per violation; or they may exclude from all enclosures in this state; or they may suspend and fine and/or exclude. All such suspensions, fines, or exclusions shall be reported immediately to the Commission. The Stewards may suspend a horse from participating in races if the horse has been involved in violation(s) of the rules promulgated by the Commission or the provisions of the Utah Horse Act under the following

circumstances:

A. A horse is a confirmed bleeder as determined by the official veterinarian, and the official veterinarian recommends to the stewards that the horse be suspended from participation.

B. A horse is involved with:

i. Any violation of medication laws and rules;

ii. Any suspension or revocation of an occupation license by the stewards or the Commission or any racing jurisdiction recognized by the Commission; or

iii. Any violation of prohibited devices, laws, and rules.

9. **Referral To The Commission.** The stewards may refer with or without recommendation any matter within their jurisdiction to the Commission.

10. **Payment Of Fines.** All fines imposed by the stewards or Commission shall be due and payable to the Commission within 72 hours after imposition, except when the imposition of such fine is ordered stayed by the stewards, the Commission, or a court having jurisdiction. However, when a fine and suspension is imposed by the stewards or Commission, the fine shall be due and payable at the time the suspension expires. Nonpayment of the fine when due and payable may result in immediate suspension pending payment of the fine.

11. **Stewards' Reports And Records.** The stewards shall maintain a record which shall contain a detailed, written account of all questions, disputes, protests, complaints, and objections brought to the attention of the stewards. The stewards shall prepare a daily report concerning their race day activities which shall include fouls and disqualifications, disciplinary hearings, fines and suspensions, conduct of races, interruptions and delays, and condition of racing facility. The stewards shall submit the signed original of their report and record to the Executive Director of the Commission within 72 hours of the race day.

12. **Power To Order Examination Of Horse.** The stewards shall have the power to have tested, or cause to be examined by a qualified person, any horse entered in a race, which has run in a race, or which is stabled within the enclosure; and may order the examination of any ownership papers, certificates, documents of eligibility, contracts or leases pertaining to any horse.

13. **Calling Off Race.** When, in the opinion of the stewards, a race(s) cannot be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Commission, they shall cancel and call off such race(s). In the event of mechanical failure or interference during the running of a race which affects the horses in such race, the Stewards may declare the race a "no contest." A race shall be declared "no contest" if no horse covers the course.

14. **Substitution Of Jockey Or Trainer.**

A. In the event a jockey who is named to ride a mount in a race is unable to fulfill his engagement and is excused by the stewards, the trainer of the horse may select a substitute jockey; or, if no substitute jockey is available, the stewards may scratch the horse from the race. However, the responsibility to provide a jockey for an entered horse remains with the trainer; and the scratching of said horse by the stewards shall not be grounds for the refund of any nomination, sustaining, penalty payments, or entry fees.

B. In the absence of the trainer of the horse, the stewards may place the horse in the temporary care of another trainer of their selection; however, such horse may not be entered or compete in a race without the approval of the owner and the substitute trainer. The substitute trainer must sign the entry card.

15. **Stewards' List.** The stewards may maintain a stewards' list of those horses which, in their opinion, are ineligible to be entered in any race because of poor or inconsistent performance due to the inability to maintain a straight course, or any other reason considered a hazard to the safety of the participants. Such horse shall be refused entry until it has demonstrated to the

stewards or their representatives that it can race safely and can be removed from the stewards' list.

16. **Duties Of The Starter.** The starter shall have complete jurisdiction over the starting gate, the starting of horses, and the authority to give orders not in conflict with the rules as may be required to ensure all participants an equal opportunity to a fair start. The starter shall appoint his assistants; however, he shall not permit his assistants to handle or take charge of any horse in the starting gate without his expressed permission. In the event that organization starter assistants are unavailable to head a horse, the responsibility to provide qualified individuals to head and/or tail a horse in the starting gate shall rest with the trainer. The starter may establish qualification for and maintain a list of such qualified individuals approved by the stewards. No assistant starter or any individual handling a horse at the starting gate shall in any way impede, whether intentionally or otherwise, the start of the race; nor may an assistant starter or other individual, except the jockey handling the horse at the starting gate, apply a whip or other device in an attempt to load any horse in the starting gate. No one other than the jockey shall slap, boot, or otherwise attempt to dispatch a horse from the starting gate.

17. **Starter's List.** The starter may maintain a starter's list of all horses which, in his opinion, are ineligible to be entered in any race because of poor or inconsistent performance in the starting gate. Such horse shall be refused entry until it has demonstrated to the starter or his representatives that it has been satisfactorily schooled in the gates and can be removed from the starter's list. Such schooling shall be under the direct supervision of the starter or his representatives.

18. **Duties Of The Paddock Judge.** The paddock judge shall supervise the assembling of the horses scheduled to race, the saddling of horses in the paddock, the saddling equipment and changes thereof, the mounting of the jockeys, and their departure for the post. The paddock judge shall provide a report on saddling equipment to the Stewards at their request.

19. **Duties Of Patrol Judges.** The patrol judges, when utilized, shall be subject to the orders of the stewards and shall report to the stewards all facts occurring under their observation during the running of a race.

20. **Duties Of Placing Judges And Timers.** The placing judges, timers, and/or stewards shall occupy the judges' stand at the time the horses pass the finish line; and their duties shall be to hand time, place the horses in the correct order of finish, and report the results. In case of a dead heat or a disagreement as to the correct order of finish, the decision of the stewards shall be final. In placing the horses at the finish, the position of the horses' noses only shall be considered the most forward point of progress.

21. **Duties Of The Clerk Of Scales.** The clerk of scales is responsible for the presence of all jockeys in the jockey's room at the appointed time and to verify that all jockeys have a current Utah jockey's license. The clerk of scales shall verify the correct weight of each jockey at the time of weighing out and when weighing in, and shall report any discrepancies to the stewards immediately. In addition, he or she shall be responsible for the security of the jockey's room and the conduct of the jockeys and their attendants. He or she shall promptly report to the stewards any infraction of the Rules with respect to weight, weighing, riding equipment, or conduct. He or she shall be responsible for accounting of all data required on the scale sheet and submit that data to the horsemen's bookkeeper at the end of each race day.

22. **Duties Of The Racing Secretary.** The racing secretary shall write and publish conditions of all races and distribute them to horsemen as far in advance of the closing of entries as possible. He or she shall be responsible for the safekeeping of registration certificates and the return of same to the trainers on request or at the conclusion of the race meeting. He or she shall record winning races on the form supplied by the breed registry,

which shall remain attached to or part of the registration certificate. The racing secretary shall be responsible for the taking of entries, checking eligibility, closing of entries, selecting the races to be drawn, conducting the draw, posting the overnight sheet, compiling the official program, and discharging such other duties of their office as required by the rules or as directed by the Stewards.

23. **Duties Of Associate Judge.** An associate judge may perform any of the duties which are performed by any racing official at a meeting, provided such duties are assigned or delegated to them by the Commission or by the stewards presiding at that meeting.

24. **Duties Of The Official Veterinarian.** The official veterinarian must be a graduate veterinarian and licensed to practice in the State of Utah. He or she shall recommend to the stewards any horse that is deemed unsafe to be raced, or a horse that it would be inhumane to allow to race. He or she shall supervise the taking of all specimens for testing according to procedures approved by the Commission. He or she shall provide proper safeguards in the handling of all laboratory specimens to prevent tampering, confusion, or contamination. All specimens collected shall be sent in locked and sealed cases to the laboratory. He or she shall have the authority and jurisdiction to supervise the practicing licensed veterinarians within the enclosure. The official veterinarian shall report to the Commission the names of all horses humanely destroyed or which otherwise expire at the meeting, and the reasons therefore. The official veterinarian may place horses on a veterinarian's list, and may remove from the list those horses which, in their opinion, can satisfactorily compete in a race.

25. **Veterinarian's List.** The official veterinarian may maintain a list of all horses who, in their opinion, are incapable of safely performing in a race and are, therefore, ineligible to be entered or started in a race. Such horse may be removed from the Veterinarian's List when, in the opinion of the official veterinarian, the horse has satisfactorily recovered the capability of performing in a race. The reasons for placing a horse on the veterinarian's list shall include the shedding of blood from one or both nostrils following exercise or the performance in a race and the running of a temperature unnatural to the horse.

26. **Duties Of The Identifier.** The identifier shall identify all horses starting in a race. The identifier shall inspect documents of ownership, eligibility, registration, or breeding as may be necessary to ensure proper identification of each horse eligible to compete at a race meeting provide assistance to the stewards in that regard. The identifier shall immediately report to the paddock judge and the stewards any horse which is not properly identified or any irregularities reflected in the official identification records. The identifier shall report to the stewards and to the Commission on general racing practices observed, and perform such other duties as the Commission may require. The identifier shall report to the racing secretary before the close of the race day business.

R65-7-7. Entries and Declarations.

1. **Control Over Entries And Declarations.** All entries and declarations are under the supervision of the Stewards or their designee; and they, without notice, may refuse the entries any person or the transfer of entries.

2. **Racing Secretary To Establish Conditions.** The racing secretary may establish the conditions for any race, the allowances or handicaps to be established for specific races, the procedures for the acceptance of entries and declarations, and such other conditions as are necessary to provide and conduct the organization's race meeting. The racing secretary is responsible for the receipt of entries and declarations for all races. The racing secretary, employees of their department, or racing officials shall not disclose any pertinent information concerning entries which have been submitted until all entries

are closed. After an entry to a race for which conditions have been published has been accepted by the racing secretary or their delegate, no condition of such race shall be changed, amended or altered, nor shall any new condition for such race be imposed.

3. Entries. No horse shall be entered in more than one race on the same day. No person shall enter or attempt to enter a horse for a race unless such entry is a bona fide entry made with the intention that such horse is to compete in the race for which entry is made except, if racing conditions permit, for entry back in finals or consolations involving physically disabled or dead qualifiers for purse payment purposes. Entries shall be in writing on the entry card provided by the organization and must be signed by the trainer or assistant trainer of the horse. Entries made by telephone are valid properly confirmed by the track when signing the entry card. No horse shall be allowed to start unless the entry card has been signed by the trainer or his assistant trainer.

4. Determining Eligibility. Determination of a horse's eligibility, penalty or penalties and the right to allowance or allowances for all races shall be from the date of the horse's last race unless the conditions specify otherwise. The trainer is responsible for the eligibility of his horse and to properly enter his horse in condition. In the event the records of the Racing Secretary or the appropriate breed registry do not reflect the horse's most recent starts, the trainer or owner shall accurately provide such information. If a horse is not eligible under the first condition of any race, he cannot be eligible under subsequent conditions. If the conditions specify nonwinners of a certain amount, it means that the horse has not won a race in which the winner's share was the specified amount or more. If the conditions specify nonearners of a stated amount, it means that the horse has not earned that stated amount in any total number of races regardless of the horse's placing.

5. Entries Survive With Transfer. All entries and rights of entry are valid and survive when a horse is sold with his engagements duly transferred. If a partnership agreement is properly filed with the Horsemen's Bookkeeper, subscriptions, entries and rights of entry survive in the remaining partners. Unless written notice to the contrary is filed with the stewards, the entries, rights of entry, and engagements remain with the horse and are transferred therewith to the new owner. No entry or right of entry shall become void on the death of the nominator unless the conditions of the race state otherwise.

6. Horses Ineligible To Start In A Race. In addition to any other valid ground or reason, a horse is ineligible to start any race if:

A. Such horse is not registered by The Jockey Club if a Thoroughbred; the American Quarter Horse Association if a Quarter Horse; the Appaloosa Horse Club if an Appaloosa; the Arabian Horse Club Registry of America if an Arabian; the American Paint Horse Association if a Paint; the Pinto Horse Association of America, Inc., if a Pinto; or any successors to any of the foregoing or other registry recognized by the Commission.

B. The Certificate of Foal Registration, eligibility papers, or other registration issued by the official registry for such horse is not on file with the racing secretary one hour prior to post time for the race in which the horse is scheduled to race.

C. Such horse has been entered or raced at any recognized race meeting under any name or designation other than the name or designation duly assigned by and registered with the official registry.

D. The Win Certificate, Certificate of Foal Registration, eligibility papers or other registration issued by the official registry has been materially altered, erased, removed, or forged.

E. Such horse is ineligible to enter said race, is not duly entered for such race, or remains ineligible to time of starting.

F. The trainer of such horse has not completed the

prescribed licensing procedures required by the Commission before entry and the ownership of such horse has not completed the prescribed licensing procedures prior to the horse starting or the horse is in the care of an unlicensed trainer.

G. Such horse is owned in whole or in part or trained by any person who is suspended or ineligible for a license or ineligible to participate under the rules of any Turf Governing Authority or Stud Book Registry.

H. Such horse is a suspended horse.

I. Such horse is on the stewards' list, starter's list, or the veterinarian's list.

J. Except with permission of the stewards and identifier, the identification markings of the horse do not agree with identification as set forth on the registration certificate to the extent that a correction is required from the appropriate breed registry.

K. Except with the permission of the stewards, a horse has not been lip tattooed by a Commission approved tattooer.

L. The entry of a horse is not in the name of his true owner.

M. The horse has drawn into the field or has started in a race on the same day.

N. Its age as determined by an examination of its teeth by the official veterinarian does not correspond to the age shown on its registration certificate, such determination by tooth examination to be made in accordance with the current "Official Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse" as adopted by the American Association of Equine Practitioners.

7. Horses Ineligible To Enter Or Start. Any horse ineligible to be entered for a race or ineligible to start in any race which is entered or competes in such race, may be scratched or disqualified; and the stewards may discipline any person responsible.

8. Registration Certificate To Reflect Correct Ownership. Every certificate of registration, eligibility certificate or lease agreement filed with the organization and its racing secretary to establish the eligibility of a horse to be entered for any race shall accurately reflect the correct and true ownership of such horse, and the name of the owner which is printed on the official program for such horse shall conform to the ownership as declared on the certificate of registration or eligibility certificate. A stable name may be registered for such owner or ownership with the Commission. In the event ownership is by syndicate, corporation, partnership or other association or entity, the name of the owner which is printed on the official program for such shall be the responsible managing owner, officer, or partner who assumes all responsibilities as the owner.

9. Alteration Or Forgery Of Certificate Of Registration. No person shall alter or forge any win sheet, certificate of registration, certificate of eligibility, or any other document of ownership or registration, nor willfully forge or alter the signature of any person required on any such document or entry card.

10. Declarations And Scratches. Any trainer or assistant trainer of a horse which has been entered in a race who does not wish such horse to participate in the draw must declare his horse from the race prior to the close of entries. Any trainer or assistant trainer of a horse which has been drawn into or is also eligible for a race who does not wish such horse to start in the race, must scratch his horse from the race prior to the designated scratch time. The declaration or scratch of a horse from a race is irrevocable.

11. Deadline For Arrival Of Entered Horses. All horses scheduled to compete in a race must be present within the enclosure no later than 30 minutes prior to their scheduled race without stewards' approval. Horses not within the enclosure by their deadline may be scratched and the trainer subject to fine and/or suspension.

12. Refund Of Fees. If a horse is declared or scratched

from a race, the owner of such horse shall not be entitled to a refund of any nomination, sustaining and penalty payments, entry fees, or organization charges paid or remaining due at the time of the declaration or scratch. In the event any race is not run, declared off, or canceled for any reason, the owners of such horses that remain eligible at the time the race is declared off or canceled shall be entitled to a complete refund of all the above payments and fees less monies specified in written race conditions for advertising and promotion.

13. Release Of Certificates. Any certificate of registration or document of ownership filed with the racing secretary to establish eligibility to enter a race shall be released only to the trainer of record of the horse. However, the trainer may authorize in a form provided by the racing secretary the release of the certificate to the owner named on the certificate or his authorized agent. Any disputes concerning the rights to the registration certificates shall be decided by the stewards.

14. Nomination Races. Prior to the closing of nominations, the organization shall file with the Commission a copy of the nomination blank and all advertisements for races to be run during a race meeting. For all races which nominations close no earlier than 72 hours before post time, the organization shall furnish the Commission and the owners of horses previously made eligible by compliance with the conditions of such race, with a list of all horses nominated and which remain eligible. The list shall be distributed within 15 days after the due date of each payment and shall include the horse's name, the owner's name and the total amount of payments and gross purse to date, including any added monies, applicable interest, supplementary payments, and deduction for advertising and administrative expenses. The organization shall deposit all monies for a nomination race in an escrow account according to procedures approved by the Commission.

15. Limitations On Field And Number Of Races. No race with less than five horses entered, or three horses ultimately participating, shall be run, with the exception of a trial or the finals for a nomination race. No more than 20 races may be run on a race day, except with permission of the Commission. A race day may be canceled if less than 75 horses have been entered on the day's program, with the exception of days on which trials or finals for a nomination race are scheduled.

16. Agreement Upon Entry. No entry shall be accepted in any race except upon the condition that all disputes, claims, and objections arising out of the racing or with respect to the interpretation of Commission and track rules or conditions of any race shall be decided by the Board of Stewards at the race meet; or, upon appeal, decided by the Commission.

17. Selection Of Entered Horses. The manner of selecting post positions of horses shall be determined by the stewards. The selection shall be by lot and shall be made by one of the stewards or their designee and a horseman, in public, at the close of entries. If the number of entries to any race is in excess of the number of horses which may, because of track limitations, be permitted to start in any one race, the race may be split; or four horses not drawing into the field may be placed on an also eligible list.

18. Preferred List Of Horses. The racing secretary may maintain a list of entered horses eliminated from starting by a surplus of entries, and these horses shall constitute a preferred list and have preference. The manner in which the preferred list shall be maintained and all rules governing such list shall be the responsibility of the Racing Secretary. Such rules must be submitted to the Commission 30 days prior to the commencement of the meet and are subject to approval by the Commission.

R65-7-8. Veterinarian Practices, Medication and Testing Procedures.

1. Veterinary Practices - Treatment Restricted. Within the

time period of 24 hours prior to the post time for the first race of the week until four hours after the last race of the week, no person other than Utah licensed veterinarians or animal technicians under direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian who have obtained a license from the Commission shall administer to any horse within the enclosure any veterinary treatment or any medicine, medication, or other substance recognized as a medication, except for recognized feed supplements or oral tonics or substances approved by the Official Veterinarian.

2. Veterinarians Under Supervision Of Official Veterinarian. Veterinarians licensed by the Commission and practicing at an authorized meeting are under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian and the Stewards. The Official Veterinarian shall recommend to the Stewards or the Commission the discipline to be imposed upon a veterinarian who violates the Rules, and he or she may sit with the Stewards in any hearing before the Stewards concerning such discipline or violation.

3. Veterinarian Report. Every veterinarian who treats any horse within the enclosure for any contagious or communicable disease shall immediately report to the official veterinarian in writing on a form approved by the Commission. The form shall include the name and location of the horse treated, the name of the trainer, the time of treatment, the probable diagnosis, and the medication administered. Each practicing veterinarian shall be responsible for maintaining treatment records on all horses to which they administer treatment during a given race meeting. These records shall be available to the Commission upon subpoena when required. Any such record and any report of treatment as described above is confidential; and its content shall not be disclosed except in a proceeding before the stewards or the Commission, or in the exercise of the Commission's jurisdiction.

4. Drugs Or Medication. Except as authorized by the provisions of this Article, no drug or medication shall be administered to any horse prior to or during any race. Presence of any drug or its metabolites or analog, or any substance foreign to the natural horse found in the testing sample of a horse participating in a Commission-sanctioned race shall result in disqualification by the Stewards. When a horse is disqualified because of an infraction of this Rule, the owner or owners of such horse shall not participate in any portion of the purse or stakes; and any trophy or other award shall be returned. (See Drugs and Medications Exceptions, Section R67-7-13.)

5. Racing Soundness Examination. Each horse entered to race may be subject to a veterinary examination by the official veterinarian or his authorized representative for racing soundness and health on race day.

6. Positive Lab Reports. A finding by a licensed laboratory that a test sample taken from a horse contains a drug or its metabolites or analog, or any substance foreign to the natural horse shall be prima facie evidence that such has been administered to the horse either internally or externally in violation of these rules. It is presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood or other acceptable specimen tested by the approved laboratory to which it is sent is taken from the horse in question; its integrity is preserved; that all procedures of same collection and preservation, transfer to the laboratory, and analyses of the sample are correct and accurate; and that the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the horse in question and correctly reflects the condition of the horse during the race in which he was entered, with the burden on the trainer, assistant trainer or other responsible party to prove otherwise at any hearing in regard to the matter conducted by the stewards or the Commission.

7. Intent Of Medication Rules. It shall be the intent of these rules to protect the integrity of horse racing, to guard the health of the horse, and to safeguard the interests of the public

and the racing participants through the prohibition or control of all drugs, medication, and substances foreign to the natural horse.

8. Power To Have Tested. As a safeguard against the use of drugs, medication, and substances foreign to the natural horse, a urine or other acceptable sample shall be taken under the direction of the official veterinarian from the winner of every race and from such other horses as the stewards or the Commission may designate.

9. Pre-Race Testing. The stewards may require any horse entered to race to submit to a blood or other pre-race test, and no horse is eligible to start in a race until the owner or trainer complies with the required testing procedure.

10. Equipment For Official Testing. Organizations shall provide the equipment, necessary supplies and services prescribed by the Commission and the official veterinarian for the taking of or administration of blood, urine, saliva or other tests.

11. Taking Of Samples. Blood, urine, saliva or other samples shall be taken under the direction of the official veterinarian or persons appointed or assigned by the official veterinarian for taking samples. All samples shall be taken in a detention area approved by the Commission, unless the Official Veterinarian approves otherwise. Each horse shall be cooled out for a minimum of 30 minutes after entry into the test barn before a sample is to be taken. The taking of any test samples shall be witnessed, confirmed or acknowledged by the trainer of the horse being tested or his authorized representative or employee, and may be witnessed by the owner, trainer, or other licensed person designated by them. Samples shall be sent to racing laboratories approved and designated by the Commission, in such manner as the Commission or its designee may direct. All required samples shall be in the custody of the official veterinarian, his/her assistants or other persons approved by the official veterinarian from the time they are taken until they are delivered for shipment to the testing laboratory. No person shall tamper with, adulterate, add to, break the seal of, remove or otherwise attempt to so alter or violate any sample required to be taken by this Article, except for the addition of preservatives or substances necessarily added by the Commission-approved laboratory for preservation of the sample or in the process of analysis.

The Commission has the authority to direct the approved laboratory to retain and preserve samples for future analysis.

The fact that purse money has been distributed prior to the issuance of a laboratory report shall not be deemed a finding that no chemical substance has been administered in violation of these Rules to the horse earning such purse money.

12. Laboratories Approved By The Commission. Only laboratories approved by the Commission may be used in obtaining analysis reports on urine, or other specimens, taken from the winners or other designated horses of each race meeting. The Commission and the Board of Stewards shall receive reports directly from the laboratory.

13. Split Samples. As determined by the official veterinarian, when sample quantity permits, each test sample shall be divided into two portions so that one portion shall be used for the initial testing for unknown substances. If the Trainer or owner so requests in writing to the stewards within 48 hours of notice of positive lab report on the test sample of his horse, the second sample shall be sent for further testing to a drug testing laboratory designated and approved by the commission. Nothing in this rule shall prevent the commission or executive director from ordering first use of both sample portions for testing purposes. The results of said split sampling may not prevent the disqualification of the horse as per R65-7-8-4 and 65-7-8-6. All costs for transportation and testing of the second sample portion shall be the responsibility of the requesting person. The official veterinarian shall have overall

supervision and responsibility for the freezing, storage and safeguarding of the second sample portion.

14. Facilitating The Taking Of Urine Samples. When a horse has been in the test barn more than 1-1/2 hours, a diuretic may be administered by the Official Veterinarian for the purpose of facilitating the collection of a urine sample with permission of the stewards and the trainer or the trainer's authorized test barn representative. The cost of administration of the diuretic is the responsibility of the trainer. Prior to the administration of a diuretic, a blood sample may be taken from the horse.

15. Postmortem Examination. Every horse which dies or suffers a breakdown on the racetrack in training or in competition within any enclosure licensed by the Commission and is destroyed, may undergo, at a time and place acceptable to the official veterinarian, a postmortem examination to the extent reasonably necessary to determine the injury or sickness which resulted in euthanasia or natural death. Any other horse which expires within any enclosure may be required by the official veterinarian to undergo a postmortem examination.

A. The postmortem examination required under this rule will be conducted by a licensed veterinarian employed by the owner or his trainer in consultation with the official veterinarian, who may be present at such postmortem examination.

B. Test samples may be obtained from the carcass upon which the postmortem examination is conducted and shall be sent to a laboratory approved by the Commission for testing for foreign substances or their metabolites and natural substances at abnormal levels. When practical, samples shall be procured prior to euthanasia.

C. The owner of the deceased horse shall make payment of any charges due the veterinarian employed by him to conduct the postmortem examination.

D. A record of such postmortem shall be filed with the official veterinarian by the owner's veterinarian within 72 hours of the death and shall be submitted on a form supplied by the Commission.

E. Each owner and trainer accepts the responsibility for the postmortem examination provided herein as a requisite for maintaining the occupation license issued by the Commission.

R65-7-9. Running the Race.

1. Jockeys To Report. Every jockey engaged to ride in a race shall report to the jockey room at least one hour before post time of the first race and shall weigh out at the appointed time unless excused by the stewards. After reporting, a jockey shall not leave the jockey room until all of their riding engagements have been fulfilled and/or unless excused by the stewards.

2. Entrance To Jockey Room Prohibited. Except with permission of the stewards or the Commission, no person shall be permitted entrance into the jockey room from one hour before post time for the first race until after the last race other than jockeys, their attendants, racing officials and security officers on duty, and organization employees performing required duties.

3. Weighing Out. All jockeys taking part in a race must be weighed out by the Clerk of Scales no more than one hour preceding the time designated for the race. Any overweight in excess of one pound shall be declared by the jockey to the Clerk of Scales, who shall report such overweight and any change in jockeys to the Stewards for immediate public announcement. A jockey's weight includes the riding costume, racing saddle and pad; but shall not include the jockey's safety helmet, whip, the horse's bridle or other regularly approved racing tack. A jockey must be neat in appearance and must wear a conventional riding costume.

4. Unruly Horses In The Paddock. If a horse is so unruly in the saddling paddock that the identifier cannot read the tattoo

number and properly identify the horse; or if the trainer or their assistant is uncooperative in the effort to identify the horse, then the horse may be scratched by order of the stewards.

5. Use Of Equipment. No bridle shall weigh more than two pounds, nor shall any whip weigh more than one pound or be more than 31 inches in length. No whip shall be used unless it shall have affixed to the end thereof a leather "popper." All whips are subject to inspection and approval by the stewards. Blinkers are not to be placed on the horse until after the horse has been identified by the official identifier, except with permission of the stewards.

6. Prohibited Use Of Equipment. Jockeys are prohibited from whipping a horse excessively, brutally, or upon the head, except when necessary to control the horse. No mechanical or electrical devices or appliances other than the ordinary whip shall be possessed by any individual or used on any horse at any time a race meeting, whether in a race or otherwise.

7. Responsibility For Weight. The jockey, trainer and owner shall be responsible for the weight carried by the horse after the jockey has been weighed out for the race by the clerk of scales. The trainer or owner may substitute a jockey when the engaged jockey reports an overweight in excess of two pounds.

8. Safety Equipment Required. All persons, when mounted on a race horse within the enclosure or riding in a race, shall wear a properly fastened safety helmet and flak jacket. The Commission or the stewards may require any other person to wear such helmet and jacket when mounted on a horse within the enclosure. All safety helmets and flak jackets so required are subject to approval of the stewards or Commission.

9. Display Of Colors And Post Position Numbers. In a race, each horse shall carry a conspicuous saddle cloth number and a head number, and the jockey shall wear colors and a numbered helmet cover corresponding to the number of the horse which are furnished by the organization licensee.

10. Deposit Of Jockey Fee. The minimum jockey mount fee for a losing mount in the race must be on deposit with the horsemen's bookkeeper, prior to the time for weighing out, and failure to have such minimum fee on deposit is cause for disciplinary action and cause for the stewards to scratch the horse for which such fee is to be deposited. The organization assumes the obligation to pay the jockey fee when earned by the engaged jockey. The jockey fee shall be considered earned when the jockey is weighed out by the clerk of scales, unless, in the opinion of the stewards, such jockey capable of riding elect to take themselves off the mount without proper cause.

11. Requirements For Horse, Trainer, And Jockey. Every horse must be in the paddock at the time appointed by the stewards before post time for their race. Every horse must be saddled in the paddock stall designated by the paddock judge unless special permission is granted by the stewards to saddle elsewhere. Each trainer or their assistant trainer having the care and custody of such horse shall be present in the paddock to supervise the saddling of the horse and shall give such instructions as may be necessary to assure the best performance of the horse. Every jockey participating in a race shall give their best effort in order to facilitate the best performance of their horse.

12. Failure To Fulfill Jockey Engagements. No jockey engaged for a certain race or for a specified time may fail or refuse to abide by his or her agreement unless excused by the stewards.

13. Control And Parade Of Horses On The Track. The horses are under the control of the starter from the time they enter the track until dispatched at the start of the race. All horses with jockey mounted shall parade and warm up carrying their weight and wearing their equipment from the paddock to the starting gate, as well as to the finish line. Any horse failing to do so may be scratched by the stewards. After passing the stands at least once, the horses may break formation and warm

up until directed to proceed to the starting gate. In the event a jockey is injured during the parade to post or at the starting gate and must be replaced, the horse shall be returned to the paddock and resaddled with the replacement jockey's equipment. Such horse must carry the replacement jockey to the starting gate.

14. Start Of The Race. When the horses have reached the starting gate, they shall be placed in their starting gate stalls in the order stipulated by the starter. Except in cases of emergency, every horse shall be started by the starter from a starting gate approved by the Commission. The starter shall see that the horses are placed in their proper positions without unnecessary delay. Causes for any delay in the start shall immediately be reported to the stewards. If, when the starter dispatches the field, the doors at the front of the starting gate stall should not open properly due to a mechanical failure of malfunction of the starting gate, the stewards may declare such horse to be a nonstarter. Should a horse which is not previously scratched not be in the starting gate stall thereby causing such horse to be left when the field is dispatched by the starter, such horse shall be declared a nonstarter by the stewards.

15. Leaving The Race Course. Should a horse leave the course while moving from the paddock to starting gate, he shall return to the course at the nearest practical point to that at which he left the course, and shall complete his parade to the starting gate from the point at which he left the course. However, should such horse leave the course to the extent that he is out of the direct line of sight of the stewards, or if such horse cannot be returned to the course within a reasonable amount of time, the stewards shall scratch the horse. Any horse which leaves the course or loses its jockey during the running of a race shall be disqualified and may be placed last, or the horse may be unplaced.

16. Riding Rules. In a straightaway race, every horse must maintain position as nearly as possible in the lane in which he starts. If a horse is ridden, drifts, or swerves out of their lane in such a manner that he interferes with or impedes another horse, it is a foul. Every jockey shall be responsible for making his best effort to control and guide his mount in such a way as not to cause a foul. The stewards shall take cognizance of riding which results in a foul, irrespective of whether an objection is lodged; and if in the opinion of the stewards a foul is committed as a result of a jockey not making his best effort to control and guide their mount to avoid a foul, whether intentionally or through carelessness or incompetence, such jockey may be penalized at the discretion of the stewards.

17. Stewards To Determine Fouls And Extent Of Disqualification. The stewards shall determine the extent of interference in cases of fouls or riding infractions. They may disqualify the offending horse and place it behind such other horses as in their judgment it interfered with, or they may place it last. The stewards may determine that a horse shall be unplaced.

18. Careless Riding. A jockey shall not ride carelessly or willfully so as to permit his or her mount to interfere with or impede any other horse in the race. A jockey shall not willfully strike at another horse or jockey so as to impede, interfere with, or injure the other horse or jockey. If a jockey rides in a manner contrary to this rule, the horse may be disqualified and/or the jockey may be fined and/or suspended, or otherwise disciplined.

19. Ramifications Of A Disqualification. When a horse is disqualified by the stewards, every horse in the race owned wholly or in part by the same owner, or trained by the same trainer, may be disqualified. When a horse is disqualified for interference in a time trial race, it shall receive the time of the horse it is placed behind plus 0.01 of a second penalty, or more exact measurement if photo finish equipment permits, and shall be eligible to qualify for the finals or consolations of the race on the basis of the assigned time.

20. Dead Heat. When a race results in a dead heat, the

heat shall not be run off. The purse distribution due the horses involved in the dead heat shall be divided equally between them. All prizes or trophies for which a duplicate is not awardable shall be drawn for by lot.

21. **Returning To The Finish After The Race.** After the race, the jockey shall return their horse to the finish and before dismounting, salute the stewards. No person shall assist a jockey in removing from their horse the equipment that is to be included in the jockey's weight except by permission of the stewards. No person shall throw any covering over any horse at the place of dismounting until the jockey has removed the equipment that is to be included in his weight.

22. **Objection - Inquiry Concerning Interference.** Before the race has been declared official, a jockey, trainer or their assistant trainer, owner or their authorized agent of the horse, who has reasonable grounds to believe that their horse was interfered with or impeded or otherwise hindered during the running of a race, or that any riding rule was violated by any jockey or horse during the running of the race, may immediately make a claim of interference or foul with the stewards or their delegate. The stewards shall thereupon hold an inquiry into the running of the race; however, the stewards may upon their own motion conduct an inquiry into the running of a race. Any claim of foul, objection, and/or inquiry shall be immediately announced to the public.

23. **Official Order Of Finish.** When satisfied that the order of finish is correct, that all jockeys unless excused have been properly weighed in, and that the race has been properly run in accordance with the rules of the Commission, the Stewards shall declare that the order of finish is official; and it shall be announced to the public, confirmed, and the official order of finish posted for the race.

24. **Time Trial Qualifiers.** When two or more time trial contestants have the same qualifying time, to a degree of .01 of a second, or more exact measurement if photo finish equipment permits, for fewer positions in the finals or consolation necessary for all contestants, then a draw by lot will be conducted in accordance with Subsection R65-7-7(17). However, no contestant may draw into a finals or consolation instead of a contestant which out finished such contestant. When scheduled races are trial heats for futurities or stakes races electronically timed from the starting gates, no organization licensee shall move the starting gates or allow the starting gates to be moved until all trial heats are complete, except in an emergency as determined by the stewards.

R65-7-10. Objections and Protests; Hearing and Appeals.

1. **Stewards To Make Inquiry Or Investigation.** The stewards shall make diligent inquiry or investigation into any complaint, objection or protest made either upon their own motion, by any Racing Official, or by any other person empowered by this Article to make such complaint, protest or objection.

2. **Objections.** Objections to the participation of a horse entered an any race shall be made to the stewards in writing and signed by the objector. Except for claim of foul or interference, an objection to a horse entered in a race shall be made not later than two hours prior to the scheduled post time for the first race on the day which the questioned horse is entered. Any such objection shall set forth the specific reason or grounds for the objection in such detail so as to establish probable cause for the objection. The stewards upon their own motion may consider an objection until such time as the horse becomes a starter. An objection concerning claim of foul in a race may be lodged verbally to the stewards before the race results are declared official.

3. **Grounds For Objections.** An objection to a horse which is entered in a race shall be made on the following grounds or reasons:

A. A misstatement, error or omission in the entry under which a horse is to run.

B. That the horse which is entered to run is not the horse it is represented to be at the time of entry, or that the age is erroneously given.

C. That the horse is not qualified to enter under the conditions specified for the race, or that the allowances are improperly claimed or not entitled the horse, or that the weight to be carried is incorrect under the conditions of the race.

D. That the horse is owned in whole or in part, or leased by a person ineligible to participate in racing or otherwise ineligible to run a race as provided in these Rules.

E. That reasonable grounds exist whereby a horse was interfered with or impeded or otherwise hindered by another horse or jockey during the running of a race.

4. **Horse Subject To Objection.** The stewards may scratch from the race any horse which is the subject of an objection if they have reasonable cause to believe that the objection is valid.

5. **Protests.** A protest against any horse which has started in a race shall be made to the stewards in writing, signed by the protestor, within 48 hours of the race, except as noted in Subsection R65-7-10(8). Any such protest shall set forth the specific reason or reasons for the protest in such detail as to establish probable cause for protest. The stewards upon their own motion may consider a protest at any time.

6. **Grounds For Protest.** A protest may be made upon the following grounds:

A. Any ground for objection set forth in R65-1-10(3).

B. That the order of finish as officially determined by the stewards was incorrect due to oversight or errors in the numbers designated to the horses which started in the race.

C. That a jockey, trainer or owner of a horse which started in the race was ineligible to participate in racing as provided in these rules.

D. That the weight carried by a horse was improper by reason of fraud or willful misconduct.

E. That an unfair advantage was gained in violation of the rules.

7. **Persons Empowered To File Objection Or Protest.** A jockey, trainer, owner or authorized agent of the horse which is entered or is a starter in a race is empowered to file an objection or protest against any other horse in such race upon the grounds set forth in this Article for objections and protests.

8. **No Limitation On Time To File When Fraud Alleged.** Notwithstanding any other provision in this Article, the time limitation on the filing of protests shall not apply in any case in which fraud or willful misconduct is alleged, provided that the stewards are satisfied that the allegations are bona fide and susceptible to verification.

9. **Frivolous Or Inaccurate Objection Or Protest.** No person shall knowingly file a frivolous, inaccurate, false, or untruthful objection or protest; nor shall any person present his objection or protest to the stewards in a disrespectful or undignified manner.

10. **Horse To Be Disqualified On Valid Protest.** If a protest against a horse which has run in a race is declared valid, that horse may be disqualified. A horse so disqualified which was a starter in the said race, may be placed last in the order of finish or may be unplaced. The stewards or the Commission may order any purse, award or prize for any race withheld from distribution pending the determination of the protest(s). In the event any purse, award or prize has been distributed to a person on behalf of a horse which by protest or other reason is disqualified or determined not to be entitled to such purse, award or prize, the stewards or the Commission may order such purse, award or prize returned and redistributed to the rightful person. Any person who fails to comply with an order to return any purse, award or prize previously distributed shall be suspended until its return.

11. Notification Of And Representation At Hearing. Adequate notice of hearing shall be given to every summoned person in accordance with the procedures set forth in Subsection R65-7-3(6). Every person alleged to have committed a rule violation or who is called to testify before the stewards is entitled at the persons expense to have counsel present evidence and witnesses on his behalf and to cross-examine other witnesses at the hearing.

12. Testimony And Evidence At Hearing. Every person called to a hearing before the stewards for a rule violation shall be allowed to present testimony, produce witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, and present documentary evidence in accordance with the rules of privilege recognized by law.

13. Duty Of Disclosure. It is the duty and obligation of every licensee to make full disclosure at a hearing before the Commission or before the stewards of any knowledge he or she possesses of a violation of any racing law or of the rules of the Commission. No person may refuse to testify at any hearing on any relevant matter except in the proper exercise of a legal privilege, nor shall any person testify falsely.

14. Failure To Appear. Any licensee or summoned person who fails to appear before the stewards or the Commission after they have been ordered personally or in writing to do so, may be suspended pending appearance before the stewards or the Commission. Nonappearance of a summoned person after adequate notice may be construed as a waiver of right to be present at a hearing.

15. Record Of Hearing. All hearings before the stewards or Commission shall be recorded. That portion at a hearing constituting deliberations in executive session need not be recorded. A written transcript or a copy of the tape recording shall be made available to any person alleged to have committed a violation of the Act or the rules upon written request and payment of appropriate reimbursement cost(s) for transcription or reproduction.

16. Vote On Steward's Decision. A majority vote shall decide any question to which the authority of the stewards extends. If a vote is not unanimous, the dissent steward shall provide a written record to the Commission of the reasons for such dissent within 72 hours of the vote.

17. Rulings By The Stewards. Any ruling or order issued by the stewards shall specify the full name of the licensee or person subject to the ruling or order; most recent address on file with the Commission; date of birth; social security number; statement of the offense charged including any rule number; date of ruling; fine and/or suspension imposed or other action taken; changes in the order of finish and purse distribution in a race, when appropriate; and any other information deemed necessary by the stewards or the Commission. Any member of a Board of Stewards may, after consultation with and by mutual agreement of the other stewards, issue an Order or Notice signed by one steward on behalf of the Board of Stewards. Subsequently, an Order containing all three stewards' signatures shall be made part of the official record.

18. Summary Suspension Of Occupation Licensee. If the stewards or the Commission find that the public health, safety, or welfare require emergency action and incorporates such finding to that effect in any Order, summary suspension may be ordered pending proceedings for revocation or other action, which proceedings shall be promptly initiated and held as provided in Subsection R65-7-10(19).

19. Duration Of Suspension Or Revocation. Unless execution of an order of suspension or revocation is stayed by the Commission or a court of competent jurisdiction, a person's occupation license, suspended or revoked, shall remain suspended or revoked until the final determination has been made pursuant to the provisions of Section R65-7-5.

20. Grounds For Appeal From Decision Of The Stewards. Any decision of the stewards, except decisions regarding

disqualifications for interference during the running of a race, may be appealed to the Commission; and such decision may be overruled if it is found by a preponderance of evidence that:

A. The stewards mistakenly interpreted the law; or

B. The Appellant produces new evidence of a convincing nature which, if found to be true, would require the overruling of the decision; or

C. The best interests of racing and the State may be better served.

21. Appeal From Decision Of The Stewards. The Commission shall review hearings of any case referred to the Commission by the stewards or appealed to the Commission from the decisions of the stewards except as otherwise provided in this Article. Upon every appealable decision of the stewards, the person subject to the decision or Order shall be made aware of his right to an appeal before the Commission and the necessary procedures thereof. Appeals shall be made no later than 72 hours or the third calendar day from the date of the rendering of the decision of the stewards unless the Commission for good cause extends the time for filing not to exceed 30 days from said rendering date. The appeal shall be in writing, signed by the appellant; shall contain his full name, present mailing address, and present phone number; and shall set forth the facts and any new evidence the appellant believes to be grounds for an appeal before the Commission. Action on such a hearing request must commence by the Commission within 30 days of the filing of the appeal. An appeal shall not affect a decision of the stewards until the appeal has been sustained or dismissed or a stay order issued.

22. Appointment Of Hearing Examiners. When directed by the Commission, any qualified person(s) may sit as a hearing examiner(s) for the taking of evidence in any matter pending before the Commission. Any such hearing examiner shall report to the Commission Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and the Commission shall determine the matter as if such evidence had been presented to the full Commission.

23. Hearings On Agreement. Persons aggrieved as of the result of a stewards' ruling in a preliminary or trial race may request a hearing before the executive director of the Commission to review same. If all interested parties waive the right to receive ten day notice of hearing, such a hearing may be heard on a day certain within seven days after the preliminary or trial race in question. All such appeals shall be heard on days set by the executive director of the Commission or anyone acting in his stead.

24. Temporary Stay Order. The Executive Director may, upon consultation with the direction of a minimum of three Commissioners, issue or deny a temporary stay order to stay execution of any ruling, order or decision of the stewards except stewards' decisions regarding disqualifications for interference during the running of a race. Any application for a temporary stay shall be in writing, signed by the appellant; shall contain his full name, present mailing address, and present phone number; shall set forth the facts and any evidence to justify the issuance of the stay; and shall be filed with the Office of the Commission as specified in Subsection R65-7-3(7). The granting of a temporary stay order shall carry no presumption that the stayed decision of the stewards is or may be invalid, and a temporary stay order may be dissolved at any time by further order of the executive director upon consultation with and the direction of a minimum of three Commissioners.

25. Appearance At Hearing Upon Appeal. The Commission shall notify the Appellant and the stewards of the date, time and location of its hearing in the matter upon appeal. The burden shall be on the appellant to provide the facts necessary to sustain the appeal.

26. Complaints Against Officials. Any complaint against a racing official other than a steward shall be made to the stewards in writing and signed by the complainant. All such

complaints shall be reported to the Commission by the stewards, together with a report of the action taken or the recommendation of the stewards. Complaints against any stewards shall be made in writing to the executive director of the Commission and signed by the complainant.

27. Rulings On Admissibility And Evidence. In all hearings, the chairperson, chief steward or such other person as may be designated, shall make rulings on admissibility and introduction of evidence. Such a ruling shall prevail; except when a Commission member or a steward requests a poll of the panel, and the ruling overturned by majority vote.

R65-7-11. General Conduct.

1. Conditions Of Meeting Binding Upon Licensees. The Commission, recognizing the necessity for an organization to comply with the requirements of its license and to fulfill its obligation to the public and the State of Utah with the best possible uninterrupted services in the comparatively short licensed period, herein provides that all organizations, officials, horsemen, owners, trainers, jockeys, grooms, farriers, organization employees, and all licensees who have accepted directly or indirectly, with reasonable advance notice, the conditions defined by these rules under which said organization engages and plans to conduct such race meeting, shall be bound thereby.

2. Trainer Responsibility. The trainer is presumed to know the "Rules of Racing" and is responsible for the condition, soundness, and eligibility of the horses he enters in a race. Should the chemical analysis, urine or otherwise, taken from a horse under his supervision show the presence of any drug or medication of any kind or substance, whether drug or otherwise, regardless of the time it may have been administered, it shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the same was administered by or with the knowledge of the trainer or person or persons under his supervision having care or custody of such horse. At the discretion of the stewards or Commission, the trainer and all other persons shown to have had care or custody of such horse may be fined or suspended or both. Under the provisions of this rule, the trainer is also responsible for any puncture mark on any horse he enters in a race, found by the stewards upon recommendation of the official veterinarian to evidence injection by syringe. If the trainer cannot be present on race day, he shall designate an assistant trainer. Such designation shall be made prior to time of entry, unless otherwise approved by the stewards. Failure to fully disclose the actual trainer of a horse participating in an approved race shall be grounds to disqualify the horse, and subject the actual trainer to possible disciplinary action by the stewards or the Commission. Designation of an assistant trainer shall not relieve the trainer's absolute responsibility for the conditions and eligibility of the horse, but shall place the assistant trainer under such absolute responsibility also. Willful failure on the part of the trainer to be present at, or refusal to allow the taking of any specimen, or any act or threat to prevent or otherwise interfere therewith shall be cause for disqualification of the horse involved; and the matter shall be referred to the stewards for further action.

3. Altering Sex Of Horse. Any alteration to the sex of a horse from the sex as recorded on the Certificate of Foal Registration or other official registration Certificate of such horse shall be immediately reported by the trainer to the racing secretary and the official horse identifier if such horse is registered to race at any race meeting.

4. Official Workouts And Schooling Races. No trainer shall permit a horse in his charge to be taken on to the track for training or a workout except during hours designated by the organization. A trainer desiring to engage a horse in a workout or schooling race shall, prior to such workout or race, identify the horse by registered name and tattoo number when requested to do so by the stewards or their authorized representative.

5. Intoxication. No licensee, employee of the organization or its concessionaires, shall be under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any controlled dangerous substance, or under the influence of any narcotic or other drug while within the enclosure. No person shall in any manner or at any time disturb the peace or make themselves obnoxious on the enclosure of an organization.

6. Firearms. No person shall possess any firearm within the enclosure unless he is a fully qualified peace officer as defined in the laws of the State of Utah, or is acting in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7, Concealed Weapons Act and Title 76, chapter 10, Part 5, Utah Code. A person carrying a concealed weapon may be asked to show a valid, current concealed weapons permit before being allowed to enter the facility.

7. Financial Responsibility. No licensee shall willfully and deliberately fail or refuse to pay any monies when due for any service, supplies or fees connected with his operations as a licensee; nor shall he falsely deny any such amount due or the validity of the complaint thereof with the purpose of hindering or delaying or defrauding the person to whom such indebtedness is due. A commission authorized license may be suspended pending settlement of the financial obligation. Any financial responsibility complaint against a licensee shall be in writing, signed by the complainant, and accompanied by documentation of the services, supplies or fees alleged to be due, or by a judgment from a court.

8. Checks. No licensee shall write, issue, make or present a bad check in payment for any license fee, fine, nomination or entry fee or other fees, or for any service or supplies. The fact that such check is returned to the payee by the bank as refused is a ground for suspension pending satisfactory redemption of the returned check.

9. Gratuity To Starter Or Assistant Starter. No person shall offer or give money or other gratuity to any starter or assistant starter, nor shall any starter or assistant starter receive money or other compensation, gratuity or reward, in connection with the running of any race or races except compensation received from an organization for official duties.

10. Possession Of Contraband. No person other than a veterinarian or an animal technician licensed by the Commission shall have in his possession within the enclosure during sanctioned meetings any prohibited substance, or any hypodermic syringe or hypodermic needle or similar instrument which may be used for injection except as provided in Subsection R65-7-8(1). No person shall have in his or her possession within the enclosure during any recognized meeting any device other than the ordinary whip which can be used for the purpose of stimulating or depressing the horse or affecting its speed at any time. The stewards may permit the possession of drugs or appliances by a licensee for personal medical needs under such conditions as the stewards may impose.

11. Bribes. No person shall give, or offer or promise to give, or attempt to give or offer any money, bribe or thing of value to any owner, trainer, jockey, agent, or any other person participating in the conduct of a race meeting in any capacity, with the intention, understanding or agreement that such owner, trainer, jockey, agent or other person shall not use his best efforts to win a race or so conduct himself in such race that any other participant in such race shall be assisted or enabled to win such race; nor shall any trainer, jockey, owner, agent or other person participating at any race meeting accept, offer to accept, or agree to accept any money, bribe or thing of value with the intention, understanding or agreement that he will not use his best efforts to win a race or to so conduct himself that any other horse or horses entered in such race shall thereby be assisted or enabled to win such race.

12. Trainer's Duty To Ensure Licensed Participation. No

trainer shall have in his custody within the enclosure of any race meeting any horse owned in whole or in part by any person who is not licensed as a horse owner by the Commission unless such owner has filed an application for license as a horse owner with the Commission and the same is pending before the Commission; nor shall any trainer have in his employ within the enclosure any groom, stable employee, stable agent, or other person required to be licensed, unless such person has a valid license. All changes of commissioned licensed personnel shall be reported immediately to the Commission.

13. **Conduct Detrimental To Horse Racing.** No licensee shall engage in any conduct prohibited by law and by the rules of the Commission, nor shall any licensee engage in any conduct which by its nature is unsportsmanlike or detrimental to the best interest of horse racing.

14. **Denial Of Access To Private Property.** Nothing contained in these rules shall be deemed, expressly or implicitly, to prevent an organization from exercising the right to deny access to or to remove any person from the organization's premises or property for just cause.

15. **Tricks/Schemes.** No person shall falsify, conceal, or cover up by trick, scheme, or device a material fact; or make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations; or make or use any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry regarding the prior racing record, pedigree, identity, or ownership of a registered animal in any matter related to the breeding, buying selling, or racing of such animal.

16. **Prearranging The Outcome Of A Race.** No licensed or unlicensed person may attempt or conspire to prearrange the outcome of a race.

R65-7-12. Fire Prevention and Security.

1. **Security Control.** Every organization conducting a race meeting shall maintain security controls over its premises, and such security controls are subject to the approval of the Commission.

2. **Identification Required.** No person shall be admitted to a restricted area within the enclosure without a license, visitor's pass, or other identification issued by the Commission or the organization on his person. Whenever deemed advisable, the stewards or the organization may require the visible display of the identification as a badge. No person shall use the license or credential issued to another, nor shall any person give or loan his license or credential to any other person.

3. **Organization Credentials.** The racing organization shall establish a system or method of issuing credentials or passes to restrict access to its restricted areas or to ensure that all participants at its meeting are licensed as required by this Article; provided, however, that no such system or methods may exclude any investigator or employee of the Commission or any peace officer when on duty; nor shall any person be excluded solely on the basis of sex, color, creed, or national origin or ancestry.

4. **Organization To Prevent Unauthorized Access To Restricted Areas.** Unless granted exemption by the Commission, every organization shall prevent access to and shall remove or cause to be removed from its restricted areas any person who is unlicensed, or who has not been issued a visitor's pass or other identifying credential, or whose presence in such restricted area is unauthorized. Nothing herein shall be construed to exclude members of the Commission and any staff members of the Commission in the conduct of official duties.

5. **Examination Of Personal Effects.** The Commission, its authorized officers or agents may enter the stables, rooms, or other places within the premises of a recognized meeting to inspect and examine the personal effects and property of any licensee or other person in or about or permitted access to any restricted area; and each licensee in accepting his license, and

each person entering such restricted area does thereby consent thereto.

6. **Obedience To Security Officers And Public Safety Officers.** No licensee shall willfully ignore or refuse to obey any order issued by the stewards; the Commission; or any security officer of the organization; or any public officer of any police, fire or law enforcement agency when such order is issued or given in the performance of duty for the purpose of controlling any hazardous situation or occurrence. No person shall interfere with public safety officers, security officers or any racing official in the performance of their duties.

R65-7-13. Drugs and Medication Exceptions and Illegal Practices.

1. **Horses Tested.** The winner of every race and such other horses as the stewards or commission veterinarian may designate shall be escorted by the veterinarian assistant after the race to the testing enclosure for examination by the authorized representative of the Commission and the taking of specimens shall be by the commission veterinarian or his assistant.

2. **Trainer Present at Testing.** The trainer, or his authorized representative, must be present in the testing enclosure when a urine or other specimen is taken from a horse, the sample tag attached to the specimen shall be signed by the trainer or his representative, as witness of taking of the specimen. Willful failure to be present at or a refusal to allow the taking of the specimen, or any act or threat to impede or prevent or otherwise interfere therewith, shall subject the person or persons doing so to immediate suspension and fine by the stewards and the matter shall be referred to the Commission for such further penalty as may be determined.

3. **Specimens Delivered to Laboratory.** All specimens taken by or under the direction of the commission veterinarian, or other authorized representative of the Commission, shall be delivered to the laboratory approved by the Commission for official analysis. Each specimen shall be marked by number and date and may also bear such information as may be essential to its proper analysis; but the identity of the horse from the specimen was taken or the identity of its owner, trainer, jockey or stable shall not be revealed to the laboratory. The container of specimen shall be sealed as soon as the specimen is placed therein and shall bear the name of the Commission.

4. **Medication.** The commission veterinarian, the Commission or any member of the Board of Stewards may take samples of any medicines or other materials suspected of containing improper medication, drugs or chemicals which would affect the racing conditions of a horse in a race and which may be found in stables or elsewhere on race track grounds or in the possession of such tracks or any person connected with racing and the same shall be delivered to the laboratory designated by the Commission.

5. **The Only Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug Permitted.** Phenylbutazone shall be administered to the horse no later than 24 hours prior to the time the horse is scheduled to race.

6. **Phenylbutazone Levels Permitted and Penalty.** No urine sample taken from a horse shall exceed 165 micrograms of phenylbutazone or its metabolites per milliliter of urine or shall not exceed 5 micrograms per milliliter of blood plasma. On a first violation period at phenylbutazone concentrations above 5 ug/ml but below 10 ug/ml plasma or serum: a minimum fine of \$250.00; at concentrations above 10 ug/ml plasma: a fine of up to \$500.00.

On a second violation within a 12 month period at phenylbutazone concentrations above 5 ug/ml but below 10 ug/ml plasma or serum: a minimum fine of \$500.00; at concentrations above 10 ug/ml plasma: a fine of up to \$1,000.00.

On a third or subsequent violation within a 12-month

period: a fine of \$1,000.00, a suspension of 30 days, and loss of purse.

7. Administered under Direction of Commission Licensed Veterinarian. Phenylbutazone must be administered under the direction of a commission licensed veterinarian.

8. List Provided. Horses which are on phenylbutazone shall not be indicated on the daily racing programs or any other publications except that a list of horses on phenylbutazone will be kept by the stewards.

9. Lasix Treatment. Any horse which exhibits symptoms of Epistaxis and/or respiratory tract hemorrhage is eligible for placement on the bleeder list and for treatment on race days with the approved medication to prevent or limit bleeding during racing.

10. Bleeders Listing. To be placed on the bleeders list, a horse must be found to have, during or immediately following a race or workout, shed free blood from one or both nostrils or bled internally in the respiratory tract. A Commission licensed veterinarian, following his or her personal examination of a horse, or after consulting with the horses' private veterinarian, shall be allowed to certify a horse as a bleeder. A universal bleeders certificate is required.

11. License Required. In any and all cases, private veterinarians must be licensed with the Utah Horse Racing Commission as a veterinarian in order to administer Lasix.

12. Horse Removed From Bleeders List. A Commission licensed veterinarian may remove a horse from the bleeders list, provided a request is made in writing and it is the recommendation of the veterinarian of the horse, or after an examination by the veterinarian, it is determined that the horse is not a bleeder or is no longer eligible for the bleeders list.

13. Treatment Procedure. Horses on the bleeders list must be treated at least four hours prior to post time with the bleeder medication furosemide, (i.e. Lasix). No other treatment is permitted for bleeder treatment. Bleeder medication must be administered by a Commission licensed veterinarian, such dosage not to exceed 250 mg. The bleeder medication is administered by the trainers veterinarian, and must be witnessed by the trainer or his designee upon their request. Administration of the bleeder medication must be reported in writing on a form designated by the Commission, to the track management no later than two hours prior to the scheduled post time of the last live race of the program.

14. Lasix Levels Permitted and Penalty. Any horse whose post race blood tests contains a level in excess of 80 nanograms of furosemide per milliliter of plasma will be said to be positive for Lasix overage and in violation of Utah Horse Racing Rules and Regulations. Any horse whose post-race urine creatinine is less than 40 milligrams creatinine per 100 milliliters of urine, and the ratio of urine furosemide to urine creatinine does not exceed 0.15, with urine furosemide being measured in micrograms per milliliter of urine will be said to be positive for Lasix overage and in violation of Utah Horse Racing rules.

A. A finding of a chemist of furosemide (Lasix) exceeding the allowable test levels given above shall be considered prima facia evidence that the medication was administered to the horse and carried in the body of the horse while participating in the race.

B. In these cases, a fine and/or suspension will be levied to such horse trainer under the trainer responsibility rule and the horse will be disqualified from the race.

15. Horses Designated. The horses' trainer or designated agent is responsible to enter horses correctly indicating the prescribed medication for the horse. Horses approved for Lasix medication will be designated on the overnight and the daily program with a Lasix or "L". A list of horses approved for and using Lasix medication will be maintained by the stewards.

16. Bleeder Disqualification. Any horse that bleeds a second time in Utah shall not be able to race for a period of 30

days from the date of the second bleeding offense. Any horse that bleeds for a third time shall be suspended from racing for a period of one year from the date of the third offense. Any horse bleeding for the fourth time will be given a lifetime suspension from racing.

17. Disqualification of Owner or Trainer. A horse owner or trainer found to have committed illegal practices under this chapter or found to have administered any non-approved medication substances in violation of the rules in this chapter, shall be deemed disqualified and denied, or shall promptly return, any portion of the purse or sweepstakes or trophy awarded in the affected race, and shall be distributed as in the case of a disqualification. If the affected race is a qualifying race for a subsequent race and if a horse shall be so disqualified, the eligibility of the other horses which ran in the affected race, and which have started in the subsequent race before announcement of such disqualification shall not in any way be affected.

18. Hypodermic Instruments Prohibited. Except by specific written permission of the presiding steward, no person within the grounds of the racing association where the horses are lodged or kept shall have possession of, upon the premises which he occupies or has the right to occupy or in any of his personal property or effects, any hypodermic instrument, hypodermic syringes or hypodermic needle which may be used for injection into any horse of any medication prohibited by this rule. Every racing association is required to use all reasonable efforts to prevent the violation of this rule.

19. Search Provisions. Every racing association, the Commission or the stewards shall have the right to enter, search and inspect the buildings, stables, rooms and other places where horses which are eligible to race are kept, or where property and effects of the licensee are kept within the grounds of the association. Any licensee accepting a license shall be deemed to have consented to such search and to the seizure of any non-approved or prohibited materials, chemicals, drugs or devices and anything apparently intended to be used in connection therewith.

20. Daily Medication Reports. All practicing veterinarians must submit daily to the commission veterinarian a medication report form furnished by the Commission containing the following:

- A. Name, age, sex and breed of the horse.
- B. The permitted drug used (Bute or Lasix).
- C. The time administered.
- D. The route of the administration.
- E. The report must be dated and signed by the veterinarian so administering the medication. Any such report is confidential and its contents shall not be disclosed except in a proceeding before the stewards or the Commission or in the exercise of the Commission's jurisdiction.

21. Prima Facia Evidence. If the stewards find that any non-approved medication, for which the purpose of definition shall include any drug, chemical, narcotic, anesthetic, or analgesic has been administered to a horse in such a manner that it is present in a pre-race or post-race test sample, such presence shall constitute prima facia evidence that the horse has been illegally medicated.

22. Trainer Responsibility. Under all circumstances, the horse of record trainer shall be responsible for the horse he trains.

KEY: horses
June 9, 2003
Notice of Continuation October 19, 2001

4-38-4

**R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.
R65-8. Management of the Junior Livestock Show
Appropriation.**

R65-8-1. Authority.

A. Promulgated under authority of Subsections 4-2-2(1)(j) and (n) for the management of the Junior Livestock Show Appropriation.

B. It is the intent of these rules to regulate the following elements:

1. Establishment of a forum to carry out the intent of these rules
2. Participation in the appropriation
3. Establishment of official show dates and entry deadlines
4. Equitable distribution of the appropriation
5. Maintenance of administrative control of the fund

R65-8-2. Establishment of a Forum.

A. There is established a Utah Junior Livestock Show Association to be composed of the President, or the President's representative, of each of the Junior Livestock Shows that are currently participating in the appropriation. The President of each show, or the President's representative, may vote on issues at the annual meeting.

B. The Association will hold an annual meeting to conduct the business associated with carrying out the intent of these rules. The meeting will be held at a time decided upon by the officers.

C. The Association will conduct an election during even numbered years to elect a Vice-President and Secretary. The Vice-President will succeed the President on even numbered years. The Treasurer function will be carried out by the Commissioner's designated liaison to the Association as contained in R65-8-6.

D. The President of each participating show, or the President's representative, will attend the annual meeting or submit a written explanation for non-attendance to the President of the Association.

E. Representatives from at least one-third of the member shows will constitute a quorum for conducting business at the annual meeting.

F. Membership dues will be set by the officers of the Association, but may not exceed \$25.00 per year, payable at the annual meeting. Allocations from the show fund may not be used to pay dues.

R65-8-3. Participation in the Appropriation.

A. Junior Livestock Shows which are not currently participating in the appropriation but who would like to participate must submit a request in writing to the President of the Association. This request will be acted on at the next annual meeting.

B. Any resident of the state who is a 4-H or FFA member and who meets the age requirements of the specific show must be allowed to participate in any show receiving funds under the terms of these rules.

R65-8-4. Establishment of Official Show Dates and Entry Deadlines.

A. By November 15 of each year, each show will submit, on an official form provided, all entrance requirements, including show dates, entry deadlines, and livestock ownership requirements. These documents will be filed with the Secretary for compilation into an official notice of show dates, entry deadlines and ownership requirements for distribution to the members.

R65-8-5. Equitable Distribution of Appropriation.

A. The association will be responsible for developing and maintaining an official formula for distribution of the

appropriation. This formula will be filed with the Treasurer for general review, and will be used to develop the allotment for each show.

R65-8-6. Maintenance of Administrative Control of the Fund.

A. The Commissioner will designate a department employee as liaison to the Association. This designee will act as Association Treasurer and will insure, on behalf of the Commissioner, that the fund is being managed according to Legislative intent.

**KEY: exhibitions, livestock
1992**

4-2-2(1)(j)(n)

Notice of Continuation August 24, 2001

R65. Agriculture and Food, Marketing and Development.**R65-11. Utah Sheep Marketing Order.****R65-11-1. Authority.**

A. Promulgated under authority of Subsection 4-2-2(1)(e), which authorizes issuing marketing orders to promote orderly market conditions for agricultural products.

B. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Food finds that it is in the public interest to establish a marketing order to improve conditions in the sheep producing industry. The commissioner finds that the issuance of this marketing order is approved and favored by at least 50 percent of the producers and handlers voting on the referendum. It is therefore ordered by the commissioner that this Order be established to assure an effective and coordinated program to maintain and expand the Utah sheep industry's market position, and that the producers shall be subject to the terms and provisions of the Order.

R65-11-2. Definition of Terms.

A. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

B. "Person" means any individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, association, cooperative, legal representative, or any other entity.

C. "Sheep" means rams, ewes, or lambs.

D. "Producer" means a person owning at least 100 rams, ewes, or lambs.

E. "Registered producers" means producers who have indicated that they want to be included in the marketing order voting process by registering to vote in the referendum. Registration forms may be mailed out with the ballots.

F. "Handler" means an individual or an organization engaged in the merchandising of sheep or sheep products.

R65-11-3. Board.

A. The Utah Sheep Board is hereby established consisting of five members of the sheep industry, plus ex-officio non-voting members from BYU and USU and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

B. The original members of the Board shall be selected by the commissioner from a list submitted by the industry.

C. Successors to original members shall be appointed by the commissioner from names submitted by the industry. Two members shall be appointed for a period of three years. Three members shall be appointed for a period of four years. After the first three years, each appointed member shall serve for a period of four years. This rotation shall be in effect for the term of the marketing order. In the event of a vacancy the commissioner shall appoint a new member from names submitted by the Board.

D. Members of the Board shall only succeed themselves once and not serve on the Board for more than eight consecutive years.

E. The officers of the Board shall be selected from the five Board members at their first meeting after organization. The officers shall consist of a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, to be elected yearly by the members of the Board. In the event of a vacancy or unfilled office, it shall be filled through an election as soon as practical and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term.

F. The Board shall exercise the following functions, powers and duties:

1. to receive and expend funds collected for the benefit of the Utah sheep producers,

2. to cooperate with any local, state or national organization engaged in activities similar to those of the Sheep Marketing Board,

3. to conduct educational programs and advertising to promote sheep and sheep products.

4. to conduct research projects to improve the profitability

of the Utah Sheep Industry,

5. to engage in any activity to promote the Utah sheep industry.

G. Attendance of three members at a duly called meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business. The Board shall meet at least quarterly.

H. Each member of the Board is entitled to per diem and expenses in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

I. A financial report will be made available annually for the Board and members of the industry by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

R65-11-4. Provisions of the Order.

A. This order provides for:

1. Uniform grading and inspection of sheep products sold or offered for sale by producers or handlers and for the establishment of grading standards of quality, conditions, and size. Such grading standards shall not be established below any minimum standards now prescribed by law for the State.

2. Advertising and sales promotion to create new or larger markets for sheep products produced in Utah, provided that any such plan shall be directed towards increasing the sale of such commodity without reference to particular brand or trade name.

3. The labeling, marketing, or branding of sheep products in conformity with the regulations of the commissioner or the laws of the State of Utah already in existence and written in the Utah Code.

4. Research projects and experiments for the purpose of improving the general condition of the Sheep Industry and for the purpose of protecting the health of the people of Utah.

5. The Board may cooperate with any other state or federal agency whose activities may be deemed beneficial to the purpose of this Order.

B. Expenses - Assessments - Collection and Disbursement.

1. Each producer subject to this Order shall pay to the board his or her pro rata share of such expenses as the commissioner may find necessary to be incurred by the Board for the functioning of said Marketing Order. Each producer shall pay up to 5 cents per pound of wool shorn to the Board annually. The discretionary assessment shall be set by majority vote of the Board, and approved by the commissioner. The initial assessment shall be 2 cents per pound. This assessment levied in the specified amount shall constitute a personal debt of every person so assessed and shall be due and payable upon sale of wool. The pro rata share of the expenses payable by a cooperative association of producers shall be computed on the basis of the quantity of the product covered by the Order which is distributed, sold, or shipped in commerce by such cooperative association of producers.

2. The assessment of each producer shall be deducted from the producer's gross receipt by the wool purchaser or handler. All proceeds from the deducted portion shall be paid at least quarterly to the Sheep Board. Sheep spending part of the year in Utah shall be assessed pro rata based on the time spent in Utah.

3. The Board shall retain records of the receipt of the assessment. The records shall be audited annually by an auditor approved by the commissioner. Copies of the audit shall be available to any contributor upon request.

4. The Board is required to reimburse the commissioner for any funds as are expended by the commissioner in performing his duties, as provided in this Order. Such reimbursement to include only funds actually expended in connection with this Order.

5. The Board is authorized to incur such expenses as are necessary to carry out its functions subject to the approval of the commissioner. The Board shall receive and disburse all funds received by it pursuant to Section R65-6-5. Any funds

remaining at the end of any year over and above the necessary expenses of said Board may be divided among all persons from whom such funds were collected. At the discretion of the Board, such amounts may be applied to the necessary expenses of the Board for the continuation of its program during the next succeeding year.

6. Any producer who wishes a refund of their paid assessment may request such by notifying the Board in writing within thirty days of payment of the assessment subject to approval of the Board.

7. The Order shall become operational only if it is approved by at least 50 percent of the producers and handlers voting in the referendum or by producers and handlers who account for at least two-thirds of the production represented by persons voting in the referendum.

R65-11-5. Division of Funds.

Assessments made and monies collected under provisions of this order shall be divided into assessments and funds for:

- A. administrative purposes,
- B. educational purposes, advertising and promotional purposes, and
- C. research purposes. Such assessments and funds shall be used solely for the purposes for which they are collected; provided, that funds remaining at the end of any year may be used in the succeeding year and provided, that no funds be used for political or lobbying activities.

R65-11-6. Board - Member's Liability.

No member of the Board, nor any employee of the Board, shall be deemed responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor, handler, processor, or any other person, for errors of judgment, mistakes, or other acts, either of commission or omission of principal, agent, person, or employee, except for his own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act or omission of any other member of the Board. The liability of the members of such Board shall be several and not joint, and no member shall be liable for the default of any other member.

R65-11-7. Complaints for Violations - Producer.

Complaints for violations shall be handled by the responsible legal agencies and shall be enforced in the civil courts of the state.

R65-11-8. Termination of Order.

The commissioner may terminate the Marketing Order at such time as he may determine there is no longer an industry need for such order. A referendum vote may be called at the request of the producers through a petition of 40 percent of the producers.

R65-11-9. Quarterly Meeting.

The Board shall meet at least quarterly.

KEY: promotions

March 19, 1998

Notice of Continuation September 20, 2002

4-2-2(1)(e)

R81. Alcoholic Beverage Control, Administration.**R81-4D. On-Premise Banquet License.****R81-4D-1. Licensing.**

(1) An on-premise banquet license may be issued only to a hotel, resort facility, sports center or convention center as defined in this rule.

(a) "Hotel" is a commercial lodging establishment:

(i) that offers temporary sleeping accommodations for compensation;

(ii) that is capable of hosting conventions, conferences, and food and beverage functions under a banquet contract;

(iii) that has adequate kitchen or culinary facilities on the premises of the hotel to provide complete meals; and

(iv) that has at least 1000 square feet of function space consisting of meeting and/or dining rooms that can be reserved for private use under a banquet contract that can accommodate a minimum of 75 people, provided that in cities of the third, fourth or fifth class, unincorporated areas of a county, and towns, the commission shall have the authority to waive the minimum function space size requirements.

(b) "Resort facility" is a publicly or privately owned or operated commercial recreational facility or area:

(i) that is designed primarily to attract and accommodate people to a recreational or sporting environment;

(ii) that is capable of hosting conventions, conferences, and food and beverage functions under a banquet contract;

(iii) that has adequate kitchen or culinary facilities on the premises of the resort to provide complete meals; and

(iv) that has at least 1500 square feet of function space consisting of meeting and/or dining rooms that can be reserved for private use under a banquet contract that can accommodate a minimum of 100 people, provided that in cities of the third, fourth, or fifth class, unincorporated areas of a county, and towns, the commission shall have the authority to waive the minimum function space size requirements.

(c) "Sports center" is a publicly or privately owned or operated facility:

(i) that is designed primarily to attract people to and accommodate people at sporting events;

(ii) that has a fixed seating capacity for more than 2,000 persons;

(iii) that is capable of hosting conventions, conferences, and food and beverage functions under a banquet contract;(iv) that has adequate kitchen or culinary facilities on the premises of the sports center to provide complete meals; and

(v) that has at least 2500 square feet of function space consisting of meeting and/or dining rooms that can be reserved for private use under a banquet contract that can accommodate a minimum of 100 people, provided that in cities of the third, fourth, or fifth class, unincorporated areas of a county, and towns, the commission shall have the authority to waive the minimum function space size requirements.

(d) "Convention center" is a publicly or privately owned or operated facility:

(i) the primary business or function of which is to host conventions, conferences, and food and beverage functions under a banquet contract;

(ii) that is a total of at least 30,000 square feet;

(iii) that has adequate kitchen or culinary facilities on the premises of the convention center to provide complete meals; and

(iv) that has at least 3000 square feet of function space consisting of meeting and/or dining rooms that can be reserved for private use under a banquet contract that can accommodate a minimum of 100 people, provided that in cities of the third, fourth, or fifth class, unincorporated counties, and towns, the commission shall have the authority to waive the minimum function space size requirements.

(2)(a) A "banquet contract" as used in this rule means an

agreement between an on-premise banquet licensee and a host of a banquet to provide alcoholic beverage services at a meal, reception, or other private banquet function at a defined location on a specific date and time for a pre-arranged, guaranteed number of attendees at a negotiated price.

(b) Each "banquet contract" shall:

(i) clearly define the location of the private banquet function;

(ii) require that the private banquet function be separate from other areas of the facility that are open to the general public; and(iii) require signage at or near the entrance to the private banquet function to indicate that the location has been reserved for a specific group.

(3) On-premise banquet licenses are issued to persons as defined in Section 32A-1-105(38). Any contemplated action or transaction that may alter the organizational structure or ownership interest of the person to whom the license is issued must be submitted to the department for approval prior to consummation of any such action to ensure there is no violation of Sections 32A-4-402(4), 32A-4-403, and 32A-4-406(26).

R81-4D-2. Application.

(1) A license application shall be included in the agenda of the monthly commission meeting for consideration for issuance of an on-premise banquet license when the requirements of Sections 32A-4-402, -403, and -405 have been met, a completed application has been received by the department, and the on-premise banquet premises have been inspected by the department.

(2)(a) The application shall include a floor plan showing the locations of function space in or on the applicant=s business premises that may be reserved for private banquet functions where alcoholic beverages may be stored, sold or served, and consumed. Hotels shall also indicate the number of sleeping rooms where room service will be provided and include a sample floor plan of a guest room level. No application will be accepted that merely designates the entire hotel, resort, sports center or convention center facility as the proposed licensed premises.

(b) After an on-premise banquet license has been issued, the licensee may apply to the commission for approval of additional locations in or on the premises of the hotel, resort, sports center or convention center that were not included in the licensee=s original application.

R81-4D-3. Bonds.

No part of any corporate or cash bond required by Section 32A-4-405, may be withdrawn during the time the license is in effect. If the licensee fails to maintain a valid corporate or cash bond, the license shall be immediately suspended until a valid bond is obtained. Failure to obtain a bond within 30 days of notification by the department of the delinquency shall result in the automatic revocation of the license.

R81-4D-4. Insurance.

Public liability and dram shop insurance coverage required in Section 32A-4-402(1)(h) and (i) must remain in force during the time the license is in effect. Failure of the licensee to maintain the required insurance coverage may result in a suspension or revocation of the license by the commission.

R81-4D-5. On-Premise Banquet Licensee Liquor Order and Return Procedures.

The following procedures shall be followed when an on-premise banquet licensee orders liquor from or returns liquor to any state liquor store, package agency, or department satellite warehouse:

(1) The licensee must place the order in advance to allow department personnel sufficient time to assemble the order. The

licensee or employees of the licensee may not pick merchandise directly off the shelves of a state store or package agency to fill the licensee's order. The order shall include the business name of the licensee, department licensee number, and list the products ordered specifying each product by code number and quantity.

(2) The licensee shall allow at least four hours for department personnel to assemble the order for pick-up. When the order is complete, the licensee will be notified by phone and given the total cost of the order. The licensee may pay for the product in cash, company check or cashier's check.

(3) The licensee or the licensee's designee shall examine and sign for the order before it leaves the store, agency or satellite warehouse to verify that the product has been received.

(4) Merchandise shall be supplied to the licensee on request when it is available on a first come first serve basis. Discounted items and limited items may, at the discretion of the department, be provided to a licensee on an allocated basis.

(5)(a) Spirituous liquor may be returned by the licensee for the original purchase price only under the following conditions:

- (i) the bottle has not been opened;
- (ii) the seal remains intact;
- (iii) the label remains intact; and
- (iv) upon a showing of the original cash register receipt.

(b) A restocking fee of 10% shall be assessed on the entire amount on any returned spirituous liquor order that exceeds \$1,000. All spirituous liquor returned that is based on a single purchase on a single cash register receipt must be returned at the same time at a single store, package agency, or satellite warehouse location.

(b) Wine and beer may not be returned by the licensee for the original purchase price except upon a showing that the product was spoiled or non-consumable.

R81-4D-6. On-Premise Banquet Licensee Operating Hours.

Allowable hours of alcoholic beverage sales shall be in accordance with Section 32A-4-406(7). However, the licensee may open the alcoholic beverage storage area during hours otherwise prohibited for the limited purpose of inventory, restocking, repair, and cleaning.

R81-4D-7. Sale and Purchase of Alcoholic Beverages.

Liquor dispensing shall be in accordance with Section 32A-4-406; and Sections R81-1-9 (Liquor Dispensing Systems), and R81-1-10 (Wine Dispensing) of these rules.

R81-4D-8. Liquor Storage.

Liquor bottles kept for sale in use with a dispensing system, liquor flavorings in properly labeled unsealed containers, and unsealed containers of wines poured by the glass may be stored in the same storage area of the on-premise banquet licensee as approved by the department.

R81-4D-9. Alcoholic Product Flavoring.

On-premise banquet licensees may use alcoholic products as flavoring subject to the following guidelines:

(1) Alcoholic product flavoring may be utilized in beverages only during the authorized selling hours under the on-premise banquet license. Alcoholic product flavoring may be used in the preparation of food items and desserts at any time if plainly and conspicuously labeled "cooking flavoring".

(2) No on-premise banquet licensee employee under the age of 21 years may handle alcoholic product flavorings.

R81-4D-10. State Label.

All liquor consumed on the premises of an on-premise banquet license must come from a container or package having an official state label affixed.

R81-4D-11. Menus; Price Lists.

(1) An on-premise banquet licensee shall have readily available for any host of a contracted banquet a printed alcoholic beverage price list, or menu containing prices of all mixed drinks, wine, beer, and heavy beer. This list shall include any charges for the service of packaged wines or heavy beer.

(2) Any printed menu, master beverage price list or other printed list is sufficient as long as the prices are current and it meets the requirements of this rule.

(3) Any host of a contracted banquet shall be notified of the price charged for any packaged wine or heavy beer and any service charges for the supply of glasses, chilling, or wine service.

(4) The on-premise banquet licensee or an employee of the licensee may not misrepresent the price of any alcoholic beverage that is sold or offered for sale on the licensed premises.

R81-4D-12. Identification Badge.

Each employee of the licensee who sells, dispenses or provides alcoholic beverages shall wear a unique identification badge visible above the waist, bearing the employee's first name, initials, or a unique number in letters or numbers not less than 3/8 inch high. The identification badge must be worn on the front portion of the employee's body. The licensee shall maintain a record of all employee badges assigned, which shall be available for inspection by any peace officer, or representative of the department. The record shall include the employee's full name and address and a driver's license or similar identification number.

R81-4D-13. On-Premise Banquet License Room Service - Mini-Bottle/187 ml Wine Sales.

(1) Purpose. Pursuant to 32A-1-116, the department may not purchase or stock alcoholic beverages in containers smaller than 200 milliliters, except as otherwise allowed by the commission. The commission hereby allows the limited use of 50 milliliter "mini-bottles" of distilled spirits and 187 milliliter bottles of wine for room service sales by on-premise banquet licensees located in hotels and resorts. The following conditions are imposed to ensure that these smaller bottle sales are limited to patrons of sleeping rooms, and are not offered to the general public.

(2) Application of Rule.

(a) The department will not maintain a regular inventory of distilled spirits and wine in the smaller bottle sizes, but will accept special orders for these products from an on-premise banquet licensee. Special orders may be placed with the department's purchasing division, any state store, or any Type 2 or 3 package agency.

(b) The on-premise banquet licensee must order in full case lots, and all sales are final.

(c) Sale and use of alcohol in the smaller bottle sizes is restricted to providing room service to guests in sleeping rooms in the hotel/resort, and may not be used for other banquet catering services, or be sold to the general public.

(d) Failure of the on-premise banquet licensee to strictly adhere to the provisions of this rule is grounds for the department to take disciplinary action against the on-premise banquet licensee.

R81-4D-14. Reporting Requirement.

(1) Authority. This rule is pursuant to the commission's powers and duties under 32A-1-107 to act as a general policymaking body on the subject of alcoholic beverage control and to set policy by written rules that prescribe the conduct and management of any premises upon which alcoholic beverages may be sold, consumed, served, or stored, and pursuant to 32A-4-406(24).

(2) Purpose. This rule implements the requirement of 32A-4-406(24) that requires the commission to provide by rule procedures for on-premise banquet licensees to report scheduled banquet events to the department to allow random inspections of banquets by authorized representatives of the commission, the department, or by law enforcement officers to monitor compliance with the alcoholic beverage control laws.

(3) Application of the Rule.

(a) An on-premise banquet licensee shall file with the department at the beginning of each quarter a report containing advance notice of events or functions that have been scheduled as of the reporting date for that quarter to be held under a banquet contract as defined in R81-4D-1.

(b) The quarterly reports are due on or before January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year and may be hand-delivered or submitted by mail or electronically.

(c) Each report shall include the name and specific location of each event.

(d) The department shall make copies of the reports available to a commissioner, authorized representative of the department, and any law enforcement officer upon request to be used for the purpose stated in Section (2).

(e) The department shall retain a copy of each report until the end of each reporting quarter.

(f) Because any report filed under this rule contains commercial information, the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in unfair competitive injury to the licensee submitting the information, and the licensee submitting the information has a greater interest in prohibiting access than the public in obtaining access to the report:

(i) any report filed shall be deemed to include a claim of business confidentiality, and a request that the report be classified as protected pursuant to 63-2-304 and -308;

(ii) any report filed shall be classified by the department as protected pursuant to 63-2-304; and

(iii) any report filed shall be used by the department and law enforcement only for the purposes stated in this rule.

(g) Failure of an on-premise banquet licensee to timely file the quarterly reports may result in disciplinary action pursuant to 32A-1-119, 32A-4-406, and R81-1-6 and -7.

KEY: alcoholic beverages
August 26, 2005

32A-1-107
32A-4 Part 4

R81. Alcoholic Beverage Control, Administration.**R81-5. Private Clubs.****R81-5-1. Licensing.**

(1) Private club liquor licenses are issued to persons as defined in Section 32A-1-105(38). Any contemplated action or transaction that may alter the organizational structure or ownership interest of the person to whom the license is issued must be submitted to the department for approval prior to consummation of any such action to ensure there is no violation of Sections 32A-5-103 and 32A-5-107(44).

(2)(a) At the time the commission grants a private club license the commission must designate whether the private club qualifies to operate as a class A, B, C, or D private club based on criteria in 32A-5-101.

(b) After the license is granted, a private club may request that the commission approve a change in the club's classification in writing supported by evidence to establish that the club qualifies to operate under the new class designation based on the criteria in 32A-5-101.

(c) The department shall conduct an investigation for the purpose of gathering information and making a recommendation to the commission as to whether or not the request should be granted. The information shall be forwarded to the commission to aid in its determination.

(d) If the commission determines that the private club has provided credible evidence to establish that it meets the statutory criteria to operate under the new class designation, the commission shall approve the request.

(3)(a) A class C private club must operate as a dining club as defined in 32A-5-101(3)(c), and must maintain at least 50% of its total private club business from the sale of food, not including mix for alcoholic beverages, service charges, and membership fees.

(b) A class C private club shall maintain records separately showing quarterly expenditures and sales for beer, heavy beer, liquor, wine, set-ups and food. These shall be available for inspection and audit by representatives of the department, and maintained for a period of three years.

(c) If any inspection or audit discloses that the sales of food are less than 50% for any quarterly period, an order to show cause shall be issued by the department to determine why the license should not be immediately reclassified by the commission as a class D private club. If the commission grants the order to show cause, the reclassification shall remain in effect until the licensee files a request for and receives approval from the commission to be classified as a class C private club. The request shall provide credible evidence to prove to the satisfaction of the commission that in the future, the sales of food will meet or exceed 50%.

R81-5-2. Application.

A license application shall be included in the agenda of the monthly commission meeting for consideration for issuance of a private club license when the requirements of Sections 32A-5-102, -103, and -106 have been met, a completed application has been received by the department, and the private club premises have been inspected by the department.

R81-5-3. Bonds.

No part of any corporate or cash bond required by Section 32A-5-106 may be withdrawn during the time the license is in effect. If the licensee fails to maintain a valid corporate or cash bond, the license shall be immediately suspended until a valid bond is obtained. Failure to obtain a bond within 30 days of notification by the department of the delinquency shall result in the automatic revocation of the license.

R81-5-4. Insurance.

Public liability and dram shop insurance coverage required

in Subsections 32A-5-102(1)(i) and (j) must remain in force during the time the license is in effect. Failure of the licensee to maintain the required insurance coverage may result in a suspension or revocation of the license by the commission.

R81-5-5. Advertising.

(1) Authority. This rule is pursuant to the commission's powers and duties under 32A-1-107 to act as a general policymaking body on the subject of alcoholic beverage control and to set policy by written rules that prescribe the conduct and management of any premises upon which alcoholic beverages may be sold, consumed, served, or stored.

(2) Purpose. This rule furthers the intent of 32A-5-107(18) that private clubs advertise in a manner that preserves the concept that private clubs are private and not open to the general public.

(3) Application of Rule.

(a) Any public advertising by a private club, its employees, agents, or members, or by any person under contract or agreement with the club shall clearly identify the club as being "a private club for members". In print media, this club identification information must be no smaller than 10 point bold type.

(b) A private club, its employees, agents, or members, or any person under a contract or agreement with the club may not directly or indirectly engage in or participate in any public advertising or promotional scheme that runs counter to the concept that clubs are private and not open to the general public such as:

(i) offering or providing complimentary club memberships or visitor cards to the general public;

(ii) offering or providing full or partial payment of membership fees or dues, or visitor card fees to members of the general public;

(iii) offering or implying an entitlement to a club membership or visitor card to members of the general public; or

(iv) offering to host members of the general public into the club.

R81-5-6. Private Club Licensee Liquor Order and Return Procedures.

The following procedures shall be followed when a private club licensee orders liquor from or returns liquor to any state liquor store, package agency, or department satellite warehouse:

(1) The licensee must place the order in advance to allow department personnel sufficient time to assemble the order. The licensee or employees of the licensee may not pick merchandise directly off the shelves of a state store or package agency to fill the licensee's order. The order shall include the business name of the licensee, department licensee number, and list the products ordered specifying each product by code number and quantity.

(2) The licensee shall allow at least four hours for department personnel to assemble the order for pick-up. When the order is complete, the licensee will be notified by phone and given the total cost of the order. The licensee may pay for the product in cash, company check or cashier's check.

(3) The licensee or the licensee's designee shall examine and sign for the order before it leaves the store, agency or satellite warehouse to verify that the product has been received.

(4) Merchandise shall be supplied to the licensee on request when it is available on a first come first serve basis. Discounted items and limited items may, at the discretion of the department, be provided to a licensee on an allocated basis.

(5)(a) Spirituous liquor may be returned by the licensee for the original purchase price only under the following conditions:

(i) the bottle has not been opened;

(ii) the seal remains intact;

(iii) the label remains intact; and

(iv) upon a showing of the original cash register receipt.

(b) A restocking fee of 10% shall be assessed on the entire amount on any returned spirituous liquor order that exceeds \$1,000. All spirituous liquor returned that is based on a single purchase on a single cash register receipt must be returned at the same time at a single store, package agency, or satellite warehouse location.

(b) Wine and beer may not be returned by the licensee for the original purchase price except upon a showing that the product was spoiled or non-consumable.

R81-5-7. Private Club Licensee Operating Hours.

Allowable hours of liquor sales shall be in accordance with Section 32A-5-107(28). However, the licensee may open the liquor storage area during hours otherwise prohibited for the limited purpose of inventory, restocking, repair, and cleaning.

R81-5-8. Sale and Purchase of Alcoholic Beverages.

(1) A patron may pay for an alcoholic beverage at the time of purchase, or, at the discretion of both the licensee and the patron, the price charged may be added to the patron's tab.

(2) Liquor dispensing shall be in accordance with Section 32A-5-107; and Sections R81-1-9 (Liquor Dispensing Systems), R81-1-10 (Wine Dispensing), and R81-1-11 (Multiple Licensed Facility Storage and Service) of these rules.

R81-5-9. Liquor Storage.

Liquor bottles kept for sale in use with a dispensing system, liquor flavorings in properly labeled unsealed containers, and unsealed containers of wines poured by the glass may be stored in the same storage area of the private club as approved by the department.

R81-5-10. Alcoholic Product Flavoring.

(1) Alcoholic product flavoring may be utilized in beverages only during the authorized selling hours under the private club liquor license. Alcoholic product flavoring may be used in the preparation of food items and desserts at any time if plainly and conspicuously labeled "cooking flavoring".

(2) No club employee under the age of 21 years may handle alcoholic product flavorings.

R81-5-11. Price Lists.

(1) Each licensee shall have available for its patrons a printed price list containing current prices of all mixed drinks, wine, beer, and heavy beer. This list shall include any amounts charged by the licensee for the service of packaged liquor, wine or heavy beer and shall be made a part of the house rules of the club, a copy of which shall be kept on the club premises and available at all times for examination by the members, guests, and visitors to the club.

(2) Any printed menu, master beverage price list or other printed list is sufficient as long as the prices are current and the list is readily available to the patron.

(3) Customers shall be notified of the price charged for any packaged liquor, wine or heavy beer and any service charges for the supply of glasses, chilling, or wine service.

(4) A licensee or his employee may not misrepresent the price of any alcoholic beverage that is sold or offered for sale on the licensed premises.

R81-5-12. Identification Badge.

Each employee of the licensee who sells, dispenses or provides alcoholic beverages shall wear a unique identification badge visible above the waist, bearing the employee's first name, initials, or a unique number in letters or numbers not less than 3/8 inch high. The identification badge must be worn on the front portion of the employee's body. The licensee shall

maintain a record of all employee badges assigned, which shall be available for inspection by any peace officer, or representative of the department. The record shall include the employee's full name and address and a driver's license or similar identification number.

R81-5-13. Brownbagging.

When private social functions or privately hosted events, as defined in 32A-1-105(42), are held on the premises of a licensed private club, the proprietor may, in his or her discretion, allow members of the private group to bring onto the club premises, their own alcoholic beverages under the following circumstances:

(1) When the entire club is closed to regular patrons for the private function or event, or

(2) When an entire room or area within the club such as a private banquet room is closed to regular patrons for the private function or event, and members of the private group are restricted to that area, and are not allowed to co-mingle with regular patrons of the club.

R81-5-14. Membership Fees and Monthly Dues.

(1) Authority. This rule is pursuant to the commission's powers and duties under 32A-1-107 to act as a general policymaking body on the subject of alcoholic beverage control and to set policy by written rules that prescribe the conduct and management of any premises upon which alcoholic beverages may be sold, consumed, served, or stored.

(2) Purpose. This rule furthers the intent of 32A-5-107(1) through (7) that private clubs operate in a manner that preserves the concept that private clubs are private and not open to the general public.

(3) Application of Rule.

(a) Each private club shall establish in its by-laws membership application fees and monthly membership dues in amounts determined by the club. However, the application fees shall not be less than \$4, and the monthly dues may not be less than one dollar per month.

(b) A private club, its employees, agents, or members, or any person under a contract or agreement with the club, may not, as part of an advertising or promotional scheme, offer to pay or pay for membership application fees or membership dues in full or in part for a member of the general public.

(c) Notwithstanding section (3)(b), if a private club is located within a hotel, the hotel may assist the club in the issuance of a club membership to a guest of the hotel under the following conditions:

(i) the guest has booked a room and is staying at the hotel;

(ii) the costs of the membership application fee and membership dues are paid for by the guest either as a separate charge, or as part of the hotel room rate;

(iii) the private club receives payment of the fees and dues for all memberships issued to guests of the hotel;

(iv) the hotel and the club shall maintain a current record of each membership issued to a guest of the hotel as required by the commission;

(v) the records required by subsection (iv) shall be available for inspection by the department; and

(vi) the issuance of the membership is done in accordance with the procedures outlined in 32A-5-107(1) through (4).

R81-5-15. Minors in Lounge or Bar Areas.

(1) Pursuant to 32A-5-107(8)(a)(iv), a minor may not be admitted into, use, or be on the premises of any lounge or bar area of any class A, B, C, or D of private club except when the minor is employed by the club to perform maintenance and cleaning services during hours when the club is not open for business.

(2) "Lounge or bar area" includes:

- (a) the bar structure as defined in 32A-1-105(5);
 - (b) any area in the immediate vicinity of the bar structure where the sale, service, display, and advertising of alcoholic beverages is emphasized; or
 - (c) any area that is in the nature of or has the ambience or atmosphere of a bar, parlor, lounge, cabaret or night club.
- (3) A minor who is otherwise permitted to be on the premises of a class A, B or C private club may momentarily pass through the club's lounge or bar area en route to those areas of the club where the minor is permitted to be. However, no minor shall remain or be seated in the club's bar or lounge area.

R81-5-16. Sexually Oriented Adult Entertainment or Businesses.

(1) Pursuant to 32A-5-107(8)(a)(v), a minor may not be admitted into, use, or be on the premises of any private club that provides sexually oriented adult entertainment or operates as a sexually oriented business. This includes any club:

- (a) that is licensed by local authority as a sexually oriented business;
- (b) that allows any person on the premises to dance, model, or be or perform in a state of nudity or semi-nudity; or
- (c) that shows films, motion pictures, video cassettes, slides, or other photographic reproductions which are characterized by their emphasis upon the exhibition or description of specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities.

(2) "Nudity" or "state of nudity" means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, vulva, anus, or anal cleft with less than a fully opaque covering or the showing of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any part of the nipple.

(3) "Semi-nudity" means a state of dress in which any opaque clothing covers the genitals, anus, anal cleft or cleavage, pubic area, and vulva narrower than four inches wide in the front and five inches wide in the back, and less than one inch wide at the narrowest point, and which covers the nipple and areola of the female breast narrower than a two inch radius.

(4) "Specified anatomical areas" means:

- (a) human male genitals in a state of sexual arousal; or
- (b) less than completely and opaquely covered buttocks, anus, anal cleft or cleavage, male or female genitals, or a female breast.

(5) "Specified sexual activities" means acts of, or simulating:

- (a) masturbation;
- (b) sexual intercourse;
- (c) sexual copulation with a person or a beast;
- (d) fellatio;
- (e) cunnilingus;
- (f) bestiality;
- (g) pederasty;
- (h) buggery;
- (i) sodomy;
- (j) excretory functions as part of or in connection with any of the activities set forth in (a) through (i).

R81-5-17. Visitor Cards.

(1) Authority. This rule is pursuant to the commission's powers and duties under 32A-1-107 to act as a general policymaking body on the subject of alcoholic beverage control and to set policy by written rules that prescribe the conduct and management of any premises upon which alcoholic beverages may be sold, consumed, served, or stored.

(2) Purpose. This rule furthers the intent of 32A-5-107(1) through (7) that private clubs operate in a manner that preserves the concept that private clubs are private and not open to the general public.

(3) Application of Rule.

(a) A private club, its employees, agents, or members, or any person under a contract or agreement with the club, may not, as part of an advertising or promotional scheme, offer to purchase or purchase in full or in part a visitor card for a member of the general public.

(b) Notwithstanding section (3)(a), if a private club is located within a hotel, the hotel may assist the club in the issuance of a visitor card to a guest of the hotel under the following conditions:

- (i) the guest has booked a room and is staying at the hotel;
- (ii) the cost of the visitor card is paid for by the guest either as a separate charge, or as part of the hotel room rate;
- (iii) the private club receives payment of the fees for all visitor cards issued to guests of the hotel;
- (iv) the hotel and the club shall maintain a current record of each visitor card issued to a guest of the hotel as required by the commission;
- (v) the records required by subsection (iv) shall be kept for a period of three years and shall be available for inspection by the department; and
- (vi) the issuance of the visitor card is done in accordance with the procedures outlined in 32A-5-107(6).

KEY: alcoholic beverages

May 1, 2005

Notice of Continuation December 18, 2001

32A-1-107

32A-5-107(18)

32A-5-107(23)

**R152. Commerce, Consumer Protection.
R152-39. Child Protection Registry Rules.
R152-39-1. Authority and Purpose.**

Pursuant to Utah Code Section 13-39-203, these rules (R152-39) are intended to establish the procedures under which:

- (1) a person may register a contact point with the registry; and
- (2) a marketer may verify compliance with the registry.

R152-39-2. Definitions.

As used in these rules (R152-39):

- (1) "Contact point" is as defined in Utah Code Section 13-39-102.
- (2) "Division" is as defined in Utah Code Section 13-39-102.
- (3) "Marketer" means a person described in Utah Code Section 13-39-201(4).
- (4) "Provider" means the third party with whom the Division has contracted, pursuant to Utah Code Section 13-39-201(1)(b), to establish and secure the registry.
- (5) "Registry" is as defined in Utah Code Section 13-39-102.

R152-39-3. Information Required to Register.

(1) A person desiring to register an email address with the registry shall provide the following information to the provider:

- (a) the email address the person desires to register;
- (b) an affirmation that a minor has access to the email address;
- (c) an affirmation that the minor who has access to the email address is a Utah resident; and
- (d) an affirmation that the person registering the email address is a parent or guardian of the minor who has access to the email address.

(2) An email address may not become a part of the registry until:

- (a) the provider sends an email to the email address; and
- (b) the provider receives a response from the email described in R152-393(2)(a) verifying the person's intention to register the email address.

(3) A school or institution desiring to register a domain name shall provide verification to the provider that:

- (a) the school or institution primarily serves minors; and
- (b) the school or institution owns the domain name being registered.

R152-39-4. Information Required to Verify Compliance.

A marketer desiring to verify compliance with the registry shall provide the following information to the provider before the provider compares the marketer's email list against the registry:

- (1) the name, address, and telephone number of the marketer;
- (2) the specific legal nature and corporate status of the marketer;
- (3) the name, address, and telephone number of a natural person who consents to service of process for the marketer; and
- (4) an affirmation that the person described in R152-39-4(3) understands that improper use of information obtained from the registry is a second degree felony.

R152-39-5. Compliance.

(1) After a marketer has complied with R152-39-4 and paid the fee established by the Division under Section 13-39-201(4)(b), the marketer may submit the marketer's email list to the provider according to the privacy and security measures implemented by the provider.

(2) After a marketer has complied with R152-39-5(1), the provider shall, according to the privacy and security measures

implemented by the provider, inform the marketer of the email addresses from the marketer's email list that are contained in the registry.

**KEY: consumer protection, e-mail, minors, advertising
August 16, 2005 13-39**

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.**R156-16a. Optometry Practice Act Rules.****R156-16a-101. Title.**

These rules are known as the "Optometry Practice Act Rules".

R156-16a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 16a, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 16a or these rules:

(1) "Verbal order" as used in Subsection 58-16a-102(3)(a), means that the attending optometrist ordered the contact lens prescription by telephone, or that an individual acting under the supervision and direction of the attending optometrist ordered the contact lens prescription by telephone.

R156-16a-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 16a.

R156-16a-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.

R156-16a-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Education Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-16a-302(1)(e), the course of study satisfactory to the division and the board shall consist of:

- (1) 100 clock hours of General and Ocular Pharmacology in a recognized accredited optometry school; and
- (2) one of the following courses in Emergency Medical Care:
 - (a) Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR); or
 - (b) Basic Life Support (BCLS).

R156-16a-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-16a-302(1)(f), the examinations which must be successfully passed by applicants for licensure as an optometrist are:

- (1) the National Board of Examiners in Optometry examinations to include the following sections:
 - (a) Part I (Basic Science);
 - (b) Part II (Clinical Science and the Treatment and Management of Ocular Disease (TMOD));
 - (c) Part III (Patient Care); and
 - (d) The stand-alone TMOD if licensed prior to 1993.

R156-16a-302c. Licensure by Endorsement.

In accordance with Subsection 58-16a-302(2)(b), optometry practice that is "consistent with the legal practice of optometry in this state" means that the licensed optometrist has lawfully engaged in therapeutic optometry for not less than 3200 hours in the past two years.

R156-16a-304. Continuing Education.

In accordance with Section 58-16a-304, the standards for the 30 hours of qualified continuing professional education are the following.

(1) With the exception of Subsection (2), only courses approved by the Council on Optometric Professional Education (COPE) or optometry related courses approved by the Council on Medical Education will be accepted.

(2) A maximum of two hours of continuing professional education will be accepted for courses in certification or recertification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or Basic Life Support (BCLS).

(3) Qualified continuing professional education hours for

licensees who have not been licensed for the entire two year renewal cycle will be prorated from the date of licensure.

(4) A licensee shall be responsible for maintaining competent records of completed qualified continuing professional education for a period of four years after close of the two year renewal cycle to which the records pertain.

(5) Hours in excess of the 30 hours obtained in one renewal cycle cannot be transferred to the next renewal cycle.

(6) A licensee who has a serious health problem or who has left the United States for an extended period of time which may prevent the licensee from being able to comply with the professional education requirements established under this section may be excused from completing some or all of the requirements established under this section by submitting a written request to the Division and receiving Division approval.

R156-16a-307. Licenses Held on Effective Date - Scope of Practice Defined.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-16a-307, the scope of practice for an individual holding a current license as an optometrist without certification on May 5, 1997 is clarified as follows.

- (a) An optometrist without certification:
 - (i) shall not engage in the treatment of eye disease or injury, the administration or prescribing of diagnostic or therapeutic prescription drugs, or over the counter medicines, the removal of any foreign body from the eye, or treatment of any condition of the eye except those which can be corrected by the use of lenses, prisms, contact lenses, or ocular exercises; and
 - (ii) may use, dispense, or recommend over-the-counter contact lens solutions.
 - (iii) upon finding any eye disease or injury requiring therapeutic treatment, shall refer the patient to a qualified practitioner.

(2) In accordance with Section 58-16a-307, the scope of practice for an individual holding a current license as an optometrist with diagnostic certification on May 5, 1997 is clarified as follows.

- (a) An optometrist with diagnostic certification:
 - (i) shall not engage in the treatment of eye disease or injury, the administration or prescribing of therapeutic prescription drugs, or therapeutic over the counter medicines, the removal of any foreign body from the eye, or treatment of any condition of the eye except those which can be corrected by the use of lenses, prisms, contact lenses, or ocular exercises;
 - (ii) may use, dispense, or recommend over-the-counter contact lens solutions;
 - (iii) may administer diagnostic prescription drugs or over the counter medicines to include the categories of anesthetics, myotics, mydriatics, or cyclopegics; and
 - (iv) upon finding any eye disease or injury requiring therapeutic treatment, shall refer the patient to a qualified practitioner.

(3) In accordance with Section 58-16a-307, the scope of practice for an individual holding a current license as an optometrist with therapeutic certification on May 5, 1997 shall be consistent with the scope of practice set forth in Section 58-16a-601.

R156-16a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

In addition to Title 58, Chapters 1 and 16a, and in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(5), unprofessional conduct is further defined to include:

(1) engaging in optometry beyond the scope of practice pursuant to Section R156-16a-307 and Section 58-16a-601.

KEY: optometrists, licensing**August 2, 2005****Notice of Continuation July 23, 2002****58-16a-101****58-1-106(1)(a)**

58-1-202(1)(a)

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.**R156-31b. Nurse Practice Act Rules.****R156-31b-101. Title.**

These rules are known as the "Nurse Practice Act Rules".

R156-31b-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 31b, as defined or used in these rules:

(1) "Absolute discharge", as used in Subsection 58-31b-302(5)(b), means the completion of criminal probation or parole.

(2) "Affiliated with an institution of higher education", as used in Subsection 58-31b-601(1), means the general and science education courses required as part of a nursing education program are provided by an educational institution which is approved by the Board of Regents or an equivalent governmental agency in another state or a private educational institution which is regionally accredited by an accrediting board recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation of the American Council on Education; and the nursing program and the institution of higher education are affiliated with each other as evidenced by a written contract or memorandum of understanding.

(3) "APRN" means an advanced practice registered nurse.

(4) "Approved continuing education" in Subsection R156-31b-303(3) means:

(a) continuing education that has been approved by a professional nationally recognized approver of health related continuing education;

(b) nursing education courses taken from an approved education program as defined in Section R156-31b-601; and

(c) health related course work taken from an educational institution accredited by a regional institutional accrediting body identified in the "Accredited Institutions of Postsecondary Education", 2003-04 edition, published by the American Council on Education.

(5) "Approved education program" as defined in Subsection 58-31b-102(3) is further defined to include any nursing education program published in the documents entitled "Directory of Accredited Nursing Programs", 2003, published by the National League for Nursing Accrediting Commission, which are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of these rules.

(6) "CCNE" means the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education.

(7) "CGFNS" means the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools.

(8) "COA", as used in these rules, means the Council of Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Education Programs.

(9) "Clinical mentor/preceptor", as used in Section R156-31b-607, means an individual who is employed by a clinical health care facility and is chosen by that agency, in collaboration with the Parent-Program, to provide direct, on-site supervision and direction to a nursing student who is engaged in a clinical rotation, and who is accountable to both the clinical agency and the supervisory clinical faculty member.

(10) "Comprehensive nursing assessment", as used in Section R156-31b-704, means an extensive data collection (initial and ongoing) for individuals, families, groups and communities addressing anticipated changes in patient/client conditions as well as emergent changes in patient's/client's health status; recognizing alterations to previous patient/client conditions; synthesizing the biological, psychological, spiritual and social aspects of the patient's/client's condition; evaluating the impact of nursing care; and using this broad and complete analysis to make independent decisions and identification of health care needs; plan nursing interventions, evaluate need for different interventions and the need to communicate and consult with other health team members.

(11) "Contact hour" means 50 minutes.

(12) "CRNA" means a certified registered nurse anesthetist.

(13) "Delegation" means transferring to an individual the authority to perform a selected nursing task in a selected situation. The nurse retains accountability for the delegation.

(14) "Direct supervision" is the supervision required in Subsection 58-31b-306(1)(a)(iii) and means:

(a) the person providing supervision shall be available on the premises at which the supervisee is engaged in practice; or

(b) if the supervisee is specializing in psychiatric mental health nursing, the supervisor may be remote from the supervisee if there is personal direct voice communication between the two prior to prescribing a prescription drug.

(15) "Disruptive behavior", as used in these rules, means conduct, whether verbal or physical, that is demeaning, outrageous, or malicious and that places at risk patient care or the process of delivering quality patient care. Disruptive behavior does not include criticism that is offered in good faith with the aim of improving patient care.

(16) "Focused nursing assessment", as used in Section R156-31b-703, means an appraisal of an individual's status and situation at hand, contributing to the comprehensive assessment by the registered nurse, supporting ongoing data collection and deciding who needs to be informed of the information and when to inform.

(17) "Licensure by equivalency" as used in these rules means licensure as a licensed practical nurse after successful completion of course work in a registered nurse program which meets the criteria established in Sections R156-31b-601 and R156-31b-603.

(18) "LPN" means a licensed practical nurse.

(19) "NLNAC" means the National League for Nursing Accrediting Commission.

(20) "NCLEX" means the National Council Licensure Examination of the National Council of State Boards of Nursing.

(21) "Non-approved education program" means any foreign nurse education program.

(22) "Other specified health care professionals", as used in Subsection 58-31b-102(13), who may direct the licensed practical nurse means:

(a) advanced practice registered nurse;

(b) certified nurse midwife;

(c) chiropractic physician;

(d) dentist;

(e) osteopathic physician;

(f) physician assistant;

(g) podiatric physician;

(h) optometrist;

(i) certified registered nurse anesthetist.

(23) "Parent-program", as used in Section R156-31b-607, means a nationally accredited, Board of Nursing approved nursing education program that is providing nursing education (didactic, clinical or both) to a student and is responsible for the education program curriculum, and program and student policies.

(24) "Patient surrogate", as used in Subsection R156-31b-502(4), means an individual who has legal authority to act on behalf of the patient when the patient is unable to act or decide for himself, including a parent, foster parent, legal guardian, or a person designated in a power of attorney.

(25) "Postsecondary school", as used in Section R156-31b-607, means a program registered and in good standing with the Utah Department of Commerce, Division of Consumer Protection, that offers coursework to individuals who have graduated from high school or have been awarded a GED.

(26) "Psychiatric mental health nursing specialty", as used in Subsection 58-31b-302(3)(g), includes psychiatric mental

health nurse specialists and psychiatric mental health nurse practitioners.

(27) "RN" means a registered nurse.

(28) "Supervision" in Section R156-31b-701 means the provision of guidance or direction, evaluation and follow up by the licensed nurse for accomplishment of a task delegated to unlicensed assistive personnel or other licensed individuals.

(29) "Supervisory clinical faculty", as used in Section R156-31b-607, means one or more individuals employed by an approved nursing education program who meet the accreditation and Board of Nursing specific requirements to be a faculty member and are responsible for the overall clinical experiences of nursing students and may supervise and coordinate clinical mentors/preceptors who provide the actual direct clinical experience.

(30) "Unprofessional conduct" as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 31b, is further defined in Section R156-31b-502.

R156-31b-103. Authority - Purpose.

These rules are adopted by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the division to administer Title 58, Chapter 31b.

R156-31b-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.

R156-31b-201. Board of Nursing - Membership.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-201(1), nurses serving as members of the Board shall be:

- (1) six registered nurses, two of whom are actively involved in nursing education;
- (2) one licensed practical nurse; and
- (3) two advanced practice registered nurses or certified registered nurse anesthetists.

R156-31b-202. Advisory Peer Committee created - Membership - Duties.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(f), there is created the Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing Peer Committee and the Nursing Education Peer Committee.

(2) Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing Peer Committee.

(a) The duties and responsibilities of the Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing Peer Committee are to:

(i) review applications for licensure as an APRN specializing in psychiatric mental health nursing when appropriate; and

(ii) advise the board and division regarding practice issues.

(b) The composition of the Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing Peer Committee shall be:

(i) three APRNs specializing in psychiatric mental health nursing;

(ii) at least one member shall be a faculty member actively teaching in a psychiatric mental health nursing program; and

(iii) at least one member shall be actively participating in the supervision of an APRN intern.

(3) Nursing Education Peer Committee.

(a) The duties and responsibilities of the Nursing Education Peer Committee are to:

(i) review applications for approval of nursing education programs;

(ii) advise the board and division regarding standards for approval of nursing education programs; and

(iii) assist the board and division to conduct site visits of nursing education programs.

(b) The composition of the Nursing Education Peer Committee shall be:

(i) five RNs or APRNs actively involved in nursing education; and

(ii) members of the board may also serve on this committee.

R156-31b-301. License Classifications - Professional Upgrade.

Upon issuance and receipt of an increased scope of practice license, the increased licensure supersedes the lesser license which shall automatically expire and must be immediately destroyed by the licensee.

R156-31b-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Education Requirements.

In accordance with Sections 58-31b-302(1)(e) and 58-31b-303, the education requirements for licensure are defined as follows:

(1) Applicants for licensure as a LPN by equivalency shall submit written verification from an approved registered nurse education program, verifying the applicant is currently enrolled and has completed course work which is equivalent to the course work of an NLNAC accredited practical nurse program.

(2) Applicants from foreign education programs who are not currently licensed in another state shall submit a credentials evaluation report from one of the following credentialing services which verifies that the program completed by the applicant is equivalent to an approved practical nurse or registered nurse education program.

(a) Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools for an applicant who is applying for licensure as a registered nurse; or

(b) Foundation for International Services, Inc. for an applicant who is applying for licensure as a licensed practical nurse.

R156-31b-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Experience Requirements for APRNs Specializing in Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-302(3)(g), the supervised clinical practice in mental health therapy and psychiatric and mental health nursing shall consist of a minimum of 4,000 hours of psychiatric mental health nursing education and clinical practice (including mental health therapy).

(a) 1,000 hours shall be credited for completion of clinical experience in an approved education program in psychiatric mental health nursing.

(b) The remaining 3,000 hours shall:

(i) include a minimum of 1,000 hours of mental health therapy and one hour of face to face supervision for every 20 hours of mental therapy services provided;

(ii) be completed while an employee, unless otherwise approved by the board and division, under the supervision of an approved supervisor; and

(iii) be completed under a program of supervision by a supervisor who meets the requirements under Subsection (3).

(c) At least 2,000 hours must be under the supervision of an APRN specializing in psychiatric mental health nursing. An APRN working in collaboration with a licensed mental health therapist may delegate selected clinical experiences to be supervised by that mental health therapist with general supervision by the APRN.

(2) An applicant who has obtained all or part of the clinical practice hours outside of the state, may receive credit for that experience if it is demonstrated by the applicant that the training completed is equivalent to and in all respects meets the requirements under this section.

(3) An approved supervisor shall verify practice as a licensee engaged in the practice of mental health therapy for not less than 4,000 hours in a period of not less than two years.

(4) Duties and responsibilities of a supervisor include:

(a) being independent from control by the supervisee such that the ability of the supervisor to supervise and direct the practice of the supervisee is not compromised;

(b) supervising not more than three supervisees unless otherwise approved by the division in collaboration with the board; and

(c) submitting appropriate documentation to the division with respect to all work completed by the supervisee, including the supervisor's evaluation of the supervisee's competence to practice.

(5) An applicant for licensure by endorsement as an APRN specializing in psychiatric mental health nursing under the provisions of Section 58-1-302 shall demonstrate compliance with the clinical practice in psychiatric and mental health nursing requirement under Subsection 58-31b-302(3)(g) by demonstrating that the applicant has successfully engaged in active practice in psychiatric mental health nursing for not less than 4,000 hours in the three years immediately preceding the application for licensure.

R156-31b-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-31b-302, the examination requirements for graduates of approved nursing programs are as follows.

(a) An applicant for licensure as an LPN or RN shall pass the applicable NCLEX examination.

(b) An applicant for licensure as an APRN shall pass one of the following national certification examinations consistent with his educational specialty:

(i) one of the following examinations administered by the American Nurses Credentialing Center Certification:

- (A) Adult Nurse Practitioner;
- (B) Family Nurse Practitioner;
- (C) Pediatric Nurse Practitioner;
- (D) Gerontological Nurse Practitioner;
- (E) Acute Care Nurse Practitioner;
- (F) Clinical Specialist in Medical-Surgical Nursing;
- (G) Clinical Specialist in Gerontological Nursing;
- (H) Clinical Specialist in Adult Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing;

(I) Clinical Specialist in Child and Adolescent Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing;

(J) Psychiatric and Mental Health Nurse Practitioner (Adult and Family);

- (ii) Pediatric Nursing Certification Board;
- (iii) American Academy of Nurse Practitioners;
- (iv) the National Certification Corporation for the Obstetric, Gynecologic and Neonatal Nursing Specialties;

(v) the Oncology Nursing Certification Corporation Advanced Oncology Certified Nurse if taken on or before July 1, 2005;

(vi) the Advanced Practice Certification for the Clinical Nurse Specialist in Acute and Critical Care; or

(vii) the Advanced Critical Care Examination administered by the American Association of Critical Care Nurses.

(d) An applicant for licensure as a CRNA shall pass the examination of the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists.

(2) In accordance with Section 58-31b-303, an applicant for licensure as an LPN or RN from a non-approved nursing program shall pass the applicable NCLEX examination.

R156-31b-302d. Qualifications for Licensure - Criminal Background Checks.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-302(5), an applicant for licensure under this chapter who is applying for licensure from a foreign country shall meet the fingerprint requirement by submitting:

(a) a visa issued within six months of making application to Utah; or

(b) a copy of a criminal background check from the country in which the applicant has immigrated, provided the check was completed within six months of making application to Utah.

R156-31b-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 31b, is established by rule in Section R156-1-308.

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

(3) Each applicant for renewal shall comply with the following continuing competence requirements:

(a) A LPN or RN shall complete one of the following during the two years immediately preceding the application for renewal:

- (i) licensed practice for not less than 400 hours;
- (ii) licensed practice for not less than 200 hours and completion of 15 contact hours of approved continuing education; or
- (iii) completion of 30 contact hours of approved continuing education hours.

(b) An APRN shall complete the following:

- (i) be currently certified or recertified in their specialty area of practice; or
- (ii) if licensed prior to July 1, 1992, complete 30 hours of approved continuing education and 400 hours of practice.

(c) A CRNA shall be currently certified or recertified as a CRNA.

R156-31b-304. Temporary Licensure.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-303(1), the division may issue a temporary license to a person who meets all qualifications for licensure as either an LPN or RN, except for the passing of the required examination, if the applicant:

(a) is a graduate of a Utah-based, approved nursing education program within two months immediately preceding application for licensure;

(b) has never before taken the specific licensure examination;

(c) submits to the division evidence of having secured employment conditioned upon issuance of the temporary license, and the employment is under the direct, on-site supervision of a fully licensed registered nurse.

(2) The temporary license issued under Subsection (1) expires the earlier of:

(a) the date upon which the division receives notice from the examination agency that the individual failed the examination;

(b) four months from the date of issuance; or

(c) the date upon which the division issues the individual full licensure.

R156-31b-306. Inactive Licensure.

(1) A licensee may apply for inactive licensure status in accordance with Sections 58-1-305 and R156-1-305.

(2) To reactivate a license which has been inactive for five years or less, the licensee must document current compliance with the continuing competency requirements as established in Subsection R156-31b-303(3).

(3) To reactivate a RN or LPN license which has been inactive for more than five years but less than 10 years, the licensee must document active licensure in another state or jurisdiction, pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c within six months prior to making application to reactivate a license, or successfully complete an

approved re-entry program.

(4) To reactivate a RN or LPN license which has been inactive for 10 or more years, the licensee must document active licensure in another state or jurisdiction, or pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c within six months prior to making application to reactivate a license and successfully complete an approved re-entry program.

(5) To reactivate an APRN or CRNA license which has been inactive for more than five years, the licensee must document active licensure in another state or jurisdiction or pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c within six months prior to making application to reactivate a license.

R156-31b-307. Reinstatement of Licensure.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-1-308 and Subsection R156-1-308g(3)(b), an applicant for reinstatement of a license which has been expired for five years or less, shall document current compliance with the continuing competency requirements as established in Subsection R156-31b-303(3).

(2) The Division may waive the reinstatement fee for an individual who was licensed in Utah and moved to a Nurse Licensure Compact party state, who later returns to reside in Utah.

R156-31b-308. Exemption from Licensure.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-307(1) and 58-31b-308(1)(a), an individual who provides up to 48 consecutive hours of respite care for a family member, with or without compensation, is exempt from licensure.

R156-31b-309. Intern Licensure.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-31b-306, an intern license shall expire:

(a) immediately upon failing to take the first available examination;

(b) 30 days after notification, if the applicant fails the first available examination; or

(c) upon issuance of an APRN license.

(2) Regardless of the provisions of Subsection (1) of this section, the division in collaboration with the board may extend the term of any intern license upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the applicant.

R156-31b-310. Licensure by Endorsement.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-1-302, an individual who moves from a Nurse Licensure Compact party state does not need to hold a current license, but the former home state license must have been in good standing at the time of expiration.

(2) An individual under Subsection (1) who has not been licensed or practicing nursing for three years or more is required to retake the licensure examination to demonstrate good standing within the profession.

R156-31b-401. Disciplinary Proceedings.

(1) An individual licensed as a LPN who is currently under disciplinary action and qualifies for licensure as an RN may be issued an RN license under the same restrictions as the LPN.

(2) A nurse whose license is suspended, may under Subsection 58-31b-401 petition the division at any time that he can demonstrate that he can resume competent practice.

R156-31b-402. Administrative Penalties.

In accordance with Subsections 58-31b-102(1) and 58-31b-402(1), unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, the following fine schedule shall apply.

(1) Using a protected title:
initial offense: \$100 - \$300

subsequent offense(s): \$250 - \$500

(2) Using any title that would cause a reasonable person to believe the user is licensed under this chapter:

initial offense: \$50 - \$250

subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$500

(3) Conducting a nursing education program in the state for the purpose of qualifying individuals for licensure without board approval:

initial offense: \$1,000 - \$3,000

subsequent offense(s): \$5,000 - \$10,000

(4) Practicing or attempting to practice nursing without a license or with a restricted license:

initial offense: \$500 - \$2,000

subsequent offense(s): \$2,000 - \$10,000

(5) Impersonating a licensee, or practicing under a false name:

initial offense: \$500 - \$2,000

subsequent offense(s): \$2,000 - \$10,000

(6) Knowingly employing an unlicensed person:

initial offense: \$500 - \$1,000

subsequent offense(s): \$1,000 - \$5,000

(7) Knowingly permitting the use of a license by another person:

initial offense: \$500 - \$1,000

subsequent offense(s): \$1,000 - \$5,000

(8) Obtaining a passing score, applying for or obtaining a license, or otherwise dealing with the division or board through the use of fraud, forgery, intentional deception, misrepresentation, misstatement, or omission:

initial offense: \$500 - \$2,000

subsequent offense(s): \$2,000 - \$10,000

(9) violating or aiding or abetting any other person to violate any statute, rule, or order regulating nursing:

initial offense: \$500 - \$2,000

subsequent offense(s): \$2,000 - \$10,000

(10) violating, or aiding or abetting any other person to violate any generally accepted professional or ethical standard:

initial offense: \$500 - \$2,000

subsequent offense(s): \$2,000 - \$10,000

(11) Engaging in conduct that results in convictions of, or a plea of nolo contendere, or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere held in abeyance to a crime of moral turpitude or other crime:

initial offense: \$500 - \$2,000

subsequent offense(s): \$2,000 - \$10,000

(12) Engaging in conduct that results in disciplinary action by any other jurisdiction or regulatory authority:

initial offense: \$100 - \$500

subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(13) Engaging in conduct, including the use of intoxicants, drugs to the extent that the conduct does or may impair the ability to safely engage in practice as a nurse:

initial offense: \$100 - \$500

subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(14) Practicing or attempting to practice as a nurse when physically or mentally unfit to do so:

initial offense: \$100 - \$500

subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(15) Practicing or attempting to practice as a nurse through gross incompetence, gross negligence, or a pattern of incompetency or negligence:

initial offense: \$500 - \$2,000

subsequent offense(s): \$2,000 - \$10,000

(16) Practicing or attempting to practice as a nurse by any form of action or communication which is false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent:

initial offense: \$100 - \$500

subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(17) Practicing or attempting to practice as a nurse beyond the individual's scope of competency, abilities, or education:

initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(18) Practicing or attempting to practice as a nurse beyond the scope of licensure:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(19) Verbally, physically, mentally, or sexually abusing or exploiting any person through conduct connected with the licensee's practice:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(20) Failure to safeguard a patient's right to privacy:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(21) Failure to provide nursing service in a manner that demonstrates respect for the patient's human dignity:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(22) Engaging in sexual relations with a patient:
 initial offense: \$5,000 - \$10,000
 subsequent offense(s): \$10,000

(23) Unlawfully obtaining, possessing, or using any prescription drug or illicit drug:
 initial offense: \$200 - \$1,000
 subsequent offense(s): \$500 - \$2,000

(24) Unauthorized taking or personal use of nursing supplies from an employer:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(25) Unauthorized taking or personal use of a patient's personal property:
 initial offense: \$200 - \$1,000
 subsequent offense(s): \$500 - \$2,000

(26) Knowingly entering false or misleading information into a medical record or altering a medical record:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(27) Unlawful or inappropriate delegation of nursing care:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(28) Failure to exercise appropriate supervision:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(29) Employing or aiding and abetting the employment of unqualified or unlicensed person to practice:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(30) Failure to file or impeding the filing of required reports:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(31) Breach of confidentiality:
 initial offense: \$200 - \$1,000
 subsequent offense(s): \$500 - \$2,000

(32) Failure to pay a penalty:
 Double the original penalty amount up to \$10,000

(33) Prescribing a schedule II-III controlled substance without a consulting physician or outside of a consultation and referral plan:
 initial offense: \$500 - \$1,000
 subsequent offense(s): \$500 - \$2,000

(34) Failure to confine practice within the limits of competency:
 initial offense: \$500 - \$1,000
 subsequent offense(s): \$500 - \$2,000

(35) Any other conduct which constitutes unprofessional or unlawful conduct:
 initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000

(36) Engaging in a sexual relationship with a patient surrogate:

initial offense: \$1,000 - \$5,000
 subsequent offense(s): \$5,000 - \$10,000

(37) Engaging in practice in a disruptive manner:

initial offense: \$100 - \$500
 subsequent offense(s): \$200 - \$1,000.

R156-31b-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) failing to destroy a license which has expired due to the issuance and receipt of an increased scope of practice license;

(2) a RN issuing a prescription for a prescription drug to a patient except in accordance with the provisions of Section 58-17b-620, or as may be otherwise provided by law;

(3) failing as the nurse accountable for directing nursing practice of an agency to verify any of the following:

(a) that standards of nursing practice are established and carried out so that safe and effective nursing care is provided to patients;

(b) that guidelines exist for the organizational management and management of human resources needed for safe and effective nursing care to be provided to patients;

(c) nurses' knowledge, skills and ability and determine current competence to carry out the requirements of their jobs;

(4) engaging in sexual contact with a patient surrogate concurrent with the nurse/patient relationship unless the nurse affirmatively shows by clear and convincing evidence that the contact:

(a) did not result in any form of abuse or exploitation of the surrogate or patient; and

(b) did not adversely alter or affect in any way:

(i) the nurse's professional judgment in treating the patient;

(ii) the nature of the nurse's relationship with the surrogate; or

(iii) the nurse/patient relationship; and

(5) engaging in disruptive behavior in the practice of nursing.

R156-31b-601. Nursing Education Program Standards.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-601(2), the minimum standards that a nursing education program must meet to qualify graduates for licensure under this chapter are set forth in Sections R156-31b-601, 602, 603, and 604.

(1) Standards for programs located within Utah leading to licensure as a registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or certified registered nurse anesthetist:

(a) be accredited or preaccredited regionally by a professional accrediting body approved by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation of the American Council on Education, or one of the following national accrediting bodies: the Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools (ABHES), the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology (ACCSCT), or the Accrediting Commission of the Distance Education and Training Council (DETC);

(b) admit as students, only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;

(c) be legally authorized by the State of Utah to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;

(d) provide not less than a two academic year program of study that awards a minimum of an associate degree that is transferable to another institution of higher education;

(e) provide an academic program of study that awards a minimum of a master's degree that is transferable to another institution of higher education if providing education toward licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse;

(f) meet the accreditation standards of either CCNE,

NLNAC, or COA as evidenced by accreditation by either organization as required under Subsection R156-31b-602; and

(g) have at least 20 percent of the school's revenue from sources that are not derived from funds provided under title IV, HEA program funds or student fees, including tuition if a proprietary school.

(2) Standards for programs located within Utah leading to licensure as a licensed practical nurse:

(a) be accredited or preaccredited regionally by a professional accrediting body approved by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation of the American Council on Education; or one of the following national accrediting bodies: the Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools (ABHES) or the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges of Technology (ACCSCT);

(b) admit as nursing students, only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;

(c) be legally authorized by the State of Utah to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;

(d) provide not less than one academic year program of study that leads to a certificate or recognized educational credential and provides courses that are transferable to an institution of higher education;

(e) meet the accreditation standards of either CCNE or NLNAC as evidenced by accreditation by either organization as required under Subsection R156-31b-602.

(f) have at least 20 percent of the school's revenue from sources that are not derived from funds provided under title IV, HEA program funds or student fees, including tuition if a proprietary school.

(3) Programs located outside of Utah leading toward licensure as a nurse must be:

(a) accredited by the CCNE, NLNAC or COA; and

(b) approved by the Board of Nursing or duly recognized agency in the state in which the program is offered.

R156-31b-602. Nursing Education Program Full Approval.

(1) Full approval of a nursing program shall be granted when it becomes accredited by the NLNAC or the CCNE.

(2) Programs which have been granted full approval as of the effective date of these rules and are not accredited, must become accredited by December 31, 2005, or be placed on probationary status.

R156-31b-603. Nursing Education Program Provisional Approval.

(1) The division may grant provisional approval to a nursing education program for a period not to exceed three years after the date of the first graduating class, provided the program:

(a) is located or available within the state;

(b) is newly organized;

(c) meets all standards for provisional approval as required in this section; and

(d) is progressing in a reasonable manner to qualify for full approval by obtaining accreditation.

(2) The general standards for provisional approval include:

(a) the purpose and outcomes of the nursing program shall be consistent with the Nurse Practice Act and Rules and other relevant state statutes;

(b) the purpose and outcomes of the nursing program shall be consistent with generally accepted standards of nursing practice appropriate for graduates of the type of nursing program offered;

(c) the input of consumers shall be considered in developing and evaluating the purpose and outcomes of the program;

(d) the nursing program shall implement a comprehensive, systematic plan for ongoing evaluation that is based on program

outcomes and incorporates continuous improvement;

(e) the curriculum shall provide diverse didactic and clinical learning experiences consistent with program outcomes;

(f) faculty and students shall participate in program planning, implementation, evaluation, and continuous improvement;

(g) the nursing program administrator shall be a professionally and academically qualified registered nurse with institutional authority and administrative responsibility for the program;

(h) professionally and academically qualified nurse faculty shall be sufficient in number and expertise to accomplish program outcomes and quality improvement;

(i) the fiscal, human, physical, clinical and technical learning resources shall be adequate to support program processes, security and outcomes;

(j) program information communicated by the nursing program shall be fair, accurate, complete, consistent, and readily available;

(k) the program must meet the criteria for nursing education programs established in Section R156-31b-601; and

(l) the nursing education program shall be an integral part of a governing academic institution accredited by an accrediting body that is recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education.

(3) Programs which have been granted provisional approval status shall submit an annual report to the Division on the form prescribed by the Division.

(4) Programs which have been granted provisional approval prior to the effective date of these rules and are not accredited, must become accredited by December 31, 2005.

(5) A comprehensive nursing education program evaluation shall be performed annually for quality improvement and shall include but not be limited to:

(a) students' achievement of program outcomes;

(b) evidence of adequate program resources including fiscal, physical, human clinical and technical learning resources, and the availability of clinical sites and the viability of those sites to meet the objectives of the program;

(c) multiple measures of program outcomes for graduates such as NCLEX pass rate, student and employer survey, and successful completion of national certification programs;

(d) evidence that accurate program information for consumers is readily available;

(e) the head of the academic institution and the administration support meet program outcomes;

(f) the program administrator and program faculty meet board qualifications and are sufficient to achieve program outcomes; and

(g) evidence that the academic institution assures security of student information.

(6) The curriculum of the nursing education program shall enable the student to develop the nursing knowledge, skills and competencies necessary for the level, scope and standards of nursing practice consistent with the level of licensure. The curriculum shall include:

(a) content regarding legal and ethical issues, history and trends in nursing and health care, and professional responsibilities;

(b) experiences that promote the development of leadership and management skills and professional socialization consistent with the level of licensure, including the demonstration of the ability to supervise others and provide leadership of the profession;

(c) learning experiences and methods of instruction, including distance education methods are consistent with the written curriculum plan;

(d) coursework including, but not limited to:

(i) content in the biological, physical, social and behavioral sciences to provide a foundation for safe and

effective nursing practice;

(ii) didactic content and supervised clinical experience in the prevention of illness and the promotion, restoration, and maintenance of health in clients across the life span and in a variety of clinical settings, to include:

(A) using informatics to communicate, manage knowledge, mitigate error and support decision making;

(B) employing evidence-based practice to integrate best research with clinical expertise and client values for optimal care, including skills to identify and apply best practices to nursing care;

(C) providing client-centered, culturally competent care:

(1) respecting client differences, values, preferences and expressed needs;

(2) involving clients in decision-making and care management;

(3) coordinating and managing continuous client care; and

(4) promoting healthy lifestyles for clients and populations;

(D) working in interdisciplinary teams to cooperate, collaborate, communicate and integrate client care and health promotion; and

(E) participating in quality improvement processes to measure client outcomes, identify hazards and errors, and develop changes in processes of client care; and

(e) supervised clinical practice which include development of skill in making clinical judgments, management and care of groups of clients, and delegation to and supervision of other health care providers;

(i) clinical experience shall be comprised of sufficient hours to meet these standards, shall be supervised by qualified faculty and ensure students' ability to practice at an entry level;

(ii) delivery of instruction by distance education methods must be consistent with the program curriculum plan and enable students to meet the goals, competencies and objectives of the educational program and standards of the division; and

(iii) all student clinical experiences, including those with preceptors, shall be directed by nursing faculty.

(7) Students rights and responsibilities:

(a) students shall be provided the opportunity to acquire and demonstrate the knowledge, skills and abilities for safe and effective nursing practice, in theory and clinical experience with faculty oversight;

(b) all policies relevant to applicants and students shall be available in writing;

(c) students shall be required to meet the health standards and criminal background checks as required in Utah;

(d) students shall receive faculty instruction, advisement and oversight; and

(e) students shall maintain the integrity of their work.

(8) The qualifications for the administrator of a nursing education program shall include:

(a) the qualifications for an administrator in a program preparing an individual for licensure as an LPN shall include:

(i) a current, active, unencumbered RN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii) a minimum of a masters degree in nursing or a nursing doctorate;

(iii) educational preparation or experience in teaching and learning principles for adult education, including curriculum development and administration, and at least two years of clinical experience; and

(iv) a current knowledge of nursing practice at the practical nurse level;

(b) the qualifications for an administrator in a program preparing an individual for licensure as an RN shall include:

(i) a current, active unencumbered RN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii)(A) associate degree program: a minimum of a masters

degree in nursing or a nursing doctorate;

(B) baccalaureate degree program: a minimum of a masters degree in nursing and an earned doctorate or a nursing doctorate;

(iii) education preparation or experience in teaching and learning principles for adult education, including curriculum development and administration, and at least two years of clinical experience; and

(iv) a current knowledge of RN practice;

(c) the qualifications for an administrator/director in a graduate program preparing an individual for licensure as an APRN shall include:

(i) a current, active unencumbered APRN license or multistate privilege to practice as an APRN in Utah;

(ii) a minimum of a masters in nursing or a nursing doctorate in an APRN specialty;

(iii) educational preparation or experience in teaching and learning principles for adult education, including curriculum development and administration, and at least two years of clinical experience; and

(iv) a current knowledge of APRN practice.

(9) The qualifications for faculty in a nursing education program shall include:

(a) a sufficient number of qualified faculty to meet the objectives and purposes of the nursing education program;

(b) the nursing faculty shall hold a current, active, unencumbered RN license or multistate privilege, or APRN license or multistate privilege to practice in Utah; and

(c) clinical faculty shall hold a license or privilege to practice and meet requirements in the state of the student's clinical site.

(10) The qualifications for nursing faculty who teach in a program leading to licensure as a practical nurse include:

(a) a minimum of a baccalaureate degree with a major in nursing;

(b) two years of clinical experience; and

(c) preparation in teaching and learning principles for adult education, including curriculum development and implementation.

(11) The qualifications for nursing faculty who teach in a program leading to licensure as a RN include:

(a) a minimum of a masters degree with a major in nursing or a nursing doctorate degree;

(b) two years of clinical experience; and

(c) preparation in teaching and learning principles for adult education, including curriculum development and implementation.

(12) The qualifications for nursing faculty who teach in a program leading to licensure as an APRN include:

(a) a minimum of a masters degree with a major in nursing or a nursing doctorate degree;

(b) holding a license or multistate privilege to practice as an APRN;

(c) two years of clinical experience practicing as an APRN; and

(d) preparation in teaching and learning principles for adult education, including curriculum development and implementation.

(13) Adjunct clinical faculty employed solely to supervise clinical nursing experiences of students shall meet all the faculty qualifications for the program level they are teaching.

(14) Interdisciplinary faculty who teach non-clinical nursing courses shall have advanced preparation appropriate to the area of content.

(15) Clinical preceptors shall have demonstrated competencies related to the area of assigned clinical teaching responsibilities and will serve as a role model and educator to the student. Clinical preceptors may be used to enhance faculty-directed clinical learning experiences after a student has

received clinical and didactic instruction in all basic areas for that course or specific learning experience. Clinical preceptors should be licensed as a nurse at or above the level for which the student is preparing.

(16) Additional required components of graduate education programs, including post-masters certificate programs, leading to APRN licensure include:

(a) Each student enrolled shall be licensed or have a multistate privilege to practice as an RN in Utah;

(b) The curriculum shall be consistent with nationally recognized APRN roles and specialties and shall include:

(i) graduate nursing program core courses;

(ii) advanced practice nursing core courses including legal, ethical and professional responsibilities of the APRN, advanced pathophysiology, advanced health assessment, pharmacotherapeutics, and management and treatment of health care status; and

(iii) coursework focusing on the APRN role and specialty.

(c) Dual track APRN graduate programs (preparing for two specialties) shall include content and clinical experience in both functional roles and specialties.

(d) Instructional track/major shall have a minimum of 500 hours of supervised clinical. The supervised experience shall be directly related to the knowledge and role of the specialty and category. Specialty tracks that provide care to multiple age groups and care settings will require additional hours distributed in a way that represents the populations served.

(e) There shall be provisions for the recognition of prior learning and advanced placement in the curriculum for individuals who hold a masters degree in nursing who are seeking preparation in a different role and specialty. Post-masters nursing students shall complete the requirements of the masters APRN program through a formal graduate level certificate or master level track in the desired role and specialty. A program offering a post-masters certificate in a specialty area must also offer a master degree course of study in the same specialty area. Post-master students must master the same APRN outcome criteria as the master level students and are required to complete a minimum of 500 supervised clinical hours.

(f) A lead faculty member who is educated and nationally certified in the same specialty area and licensed as an APRN or possessing a APRN multistate privilege shall coordinate the educational component for the role and specialty in the APRN program.

R156-31b-604. Nursing Education Program Probationary Approval.

(1) The division may place on probationary approval status a nursing education program for a period not to exceed three years provided the program:

(a) is located or available within the state;

(b) is found to be out of compliance with the standards for provisional or full approval to the extent that the ability of the program to competently educate nursing students is impaired; and

(c) provides a plan of correction which is reasonable and includes an adequate safeguard of the student and public.

(2) The division may place on probationary approval status a program which implements an outreach program or satellite program without prior notification to the Division.

(3) Programs which have been granted probationary approval status shall submit an annual report to the division on the form prescribed by the division.

R156-31b-605. Nursing Education Program Notification of Change.

(1) Educational institutions wishing to begin a new nursing education program shall submit an application to the

division for approval at least one year prior to the implementation of the program.

(2) An approved program that expands onto a satellite campus or implements an outreach program shall notify the Division at least one semester before the intended change.

R156-31b-606. Nursing Education Program Surveys.

The division may conduct an annual survey of nursing education programs to monitor compliance with these rules. The survey may include the following:

(1) a copy of the program's annual report to a nurse accrediting body;

(2) a copy of any changes submitted to any nurse accrediting body; and

(3) a copy of any accreditation self study summary report.

R156-31b-607. Standards for Out-of-State Programs Providing Clinical Experiences in Utah.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-601(2), the minimum standards that a nursing education program which is located outside the state must meet to allow students to obtain clinical experiences in Utah are set forth as follows.

(1) An entry level distance learning nursing education program which leads to licensure utilizing precepted clinical experiences in Utah must meet the following criteria:

(a) parent-program must be Board of Nursing approved in the state of primary location (business), be nationally accredited by either NLNAC, CCNE, or COA, and must be affiliated with an institution of higher education;

(b) parent-program clinical faculty supervisor must be licensed in Utah or a Compact state;

(c) preceptors within the health care facilities must be licensed in good standing, in Utah or a Compact State;

(d) parent-program must have a contract with the Utah health care facilities that provide the clinical sites; and

(e) parent-program must document compliance with the above stated criteria, along with a request to be approved to have a student who is exempt from licensure under Subsection 58-1-307(c).

(2) A nursing education program located in another state that desires to use Utah health care facilities for clinical experiences for one or more students must meet the following criteria:

(a) be approved by the home state Board of Nursing, be nationally accredited by either NLNAC or CCNE, and must be affiliated with an institution of higher education;

(b) clinical faculty must be employed by the nursing education program, meet the requirements to be a faculty member as established by the accrediting body and the program's Board of Nursing, and must be licensed, in good standing in Utah or a Compact state;

(c) preceptors within the health care facilities must be licensed, in good standing, in Utah or a Compact state;

(d) have a contract with the Utah health care facilities that provide the clinical sites;

(e) submit an annual report on forms provided by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing and Utah Board of Nursing; and

(f) document compliance with the above stated criteria, along with a request to be approved to have a student(s) who is exempt from licensure under Subsection 58-1-307(c) of the Utah Code.

(3) A distance learning didactic nursing education program with a Utah based proprietary post-secondary school which provides tutoring services, facilitates clinical site selection, and provides clinical site faculty must meet the following criteria:

(a) parent-program must be approved by the Board of Nursing in the state of primary location (business), be nationally accredited by either NLNAC or CCNE, and must be affiliated

with an institution of higher education;

(b) a formal contract must be in place between the parent-program and the Utah post-secondary school;

(c) parent-program and Utah post-secondary school must submit an application for program approval by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing in collaboration with the Board of Nursing in Utah, utilizing the parent-program's existing curriculum. Approval is granted to the parent-program, not to the post-secondary school;

(d) clinical faculty (mentors) must be employed by the parent-program (this can be as a contractual faculty member), meet the requirements to be a faculty member as established by the accrediting body and the parent-program's Board of Nursing, and must be licensed, in good standing in Utah or a Compact state;

(e) clinical faculty supervisor(s) located at the parent-program must be licensed, in Utah or a Compact state;

(f) parent-program is responsible for conducting the nursing education program, the program's policies and procedures, and the selection of the students;

(g) parent-program must have a contract with the Utah health care facilities that provide the clinical sites; and

(h) submit an annual report on forms provided by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing and Utah Board of Nursing.

R156-31b-701. Delegation of Nursing Tasks.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-102(11)(g), the delegation of nursing tasks is further defined, clarified, or established as follows:

(1) The nurse delegating tasks retains the accountability for the appropriate delegation of tasks and for the nursing care of the patient/client. The licensed nurse shall not delegate any task requiring the specialized knowledge, judgment and skill of a licensed nurse to an unlicensed assistive personnel. It is the licensed nurse who shall use professional judgment to decide whether or not a task is one that must be performed by a nurse or may be delegated to an unlicensed assistive personnel. This precludes a list of nursing tasks that can be routinely and uniformly delegated for all patients/clients in all situations. The decision to delegate must be based on careful analysis of the patient's/client's needs and circumstances.

(2) The licensed nurse who is delegating a nursing task shall:

- (a) verify and evaluate the orders;
- (b) perform a nursing assessment;
- (c) determine whether the task can be safely performed by an unlicensed assistive personnel or whether it requires a licensed health care provider;
- (d) verify that the delegatee has the competence to perform the delegated task prior to performing it;
- (e) provide instruction and direction necessary to safely perform the specific task; and
- (f) provide ongoing supervision and evaluation of the delegatee who is performing the task.

(3) The delegator shall evaluate the situation to determine the degree of supervision required to ensure safe care.

(a) The following factors shall be evaluated to determine the level of supervision needed:

- (i) the stability of the condition of the patient/client;
- (ii) the training and capability of the delegatee;
- (iii) the nature of the task being delegated; and
- (iv) the proximity and availability of the delegator to the delegatee when the task will be performed.

(b) The delegating nurse or another qualified nurse shall be readily available either in person or by telecommunication. The delegator responsible for the care of the patient/client shall make supervisory visits at appropriate intervals to:

- (i) evaluate the patient's/client's health status;

- (ii) evaluate the performance of the delegated task;

- (iii) determine whether goals are being met; and

- (iv) determine the appropriateness of continuing delegation of the task.

(4) Nursing tasks, to be delegated, shall meet the following criteria as applied to each specific patient/client situation:

- (a) be considered routine care for the specific patient/client;

- (b) pose little potential hazard for the patient/client;

- (c) be performed with a predictable outcome for the patient/client;

- (d) be administered according to a previously developed plan of care; and

- (e) not inherently involve nursing judgment which cannot be separated from the procedure.

(5) If the nurse, upon review of the patient's/client's condition, complexity of the task, ability of the unlicensed assistive personnel and other criteria as deemed appropriate by the nurse, determines that the unlicensed assistive personnel cannot safely provide care, the nurse shall not delegate the task.

R156-31b-702. Scope of Practice.

(1) The lawful scope of practice for an RN employed by a department of health shall include implementation of standing orders and protocols, and completion and providing to a patient of prescriptions which have been prepared and signed by a physician in accordance with the provisions of Section 58-17b-620.

(2) An APRN who chooses to change or expand from a primary focus of practice must be able to document competency within that expanded practice based on education, experience and certification. The burden to demonstrate competency rests upon the licensee.

(3) An individual licensed as either an APRN or a CRNA may practice within the scope of practice of a RN under his APRN or CRNA license.

(4) An individual licensed in good standing in Utah as either an APRN or a CRNA and residing in this state, may practice as an RN in any Compact state.

R156-31b-703. Generally Recognized Scope of Practice of a LPN.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-102(13), the LPN practicing within the generally recognized LPN scope of practice practices as follows:

(1) In demonstrating professional accountability shall:

- (a) practice within the legal boundaries for practical nursing through the scope of practice authorized in statute and rule;

- (b) demonstrate honesty and integrity in nursing practice;

- (c) base nursing decisions on nursing knowledge and skills, the needs of patients/clients;

- (d) accept responsibility for individual nursing actions, competence, decisions and behavior in the course of practical nursing practice; and

- (e) maintain continued competence through ongoing learning and application of knowledge in the client's interest.

(2) In demonstrating the responsibility for nursing practice implementation shall:

- (a) conduct a focused nursing assessment;

- (b) plan for episodic nursing care;

- (c) demonstrate attentiveness and provides patient/client surveillance and monitoring;

- (d) assist in identification of client needs;

- (e) seek clarification of orders when needed;

- (f) demonstrate attentiveness and provides observation for signs, symptoms and changes in client condition;

- (g) assist in the evaluation of the impact of nursing care, and contributes to the evaluation of patient/client care;

- (h) recognize client characteristics that may affect the patient's/client's health status;
- (i) obtain orientation/training competency when encountering new equipment and technology or unfamiliar care situations;
- (j) implement appropriate aspects of client care in a timely manner;
- (i) provide assigned and delegated aspects of patient's/client's health care plan;
- (ii) implement treatments and procedures; and
- (iii) administer medications accurately;
- (k) document care provided;
- (l) communicate relevant and timely client information with other health team members including:
 - (i) patient/client status and progress;
 - (ii) patient/client response or lack of response to therapies;
 - (iii) significant changes in patient/client condition; or
 - (iv) patient/client needs;
- (m) participate in nursing management;
- (i) assign nursing activities to other LPNs;
- (ii) delegate nursing activities for stable patients/clients to unlicensed assistive personnel;
- (iii) observe nursing measures and provide feedback to nursing manager; and
- (iv) observe and communicate outcomes of delegated and assigned activities;
- (n) take preventive measures to protect patient/client, others and self;
- (o) respect patient's/client's rights, concerns, decisions and dignity;
- (p) promote a safe client environment;
- (q) maintain appropriate professional boundaries; and
- (r) assume responsibility for own decisions and actions.
- (3) In being a responsible member of an interdisciplinary health care team shall:
 - (a) function as a member of the health care team, contributing to the implementation of an integrated health care plan;
 - (b) respect client property and the property of others; and
 - (c) protect confidential information unless obligated by law to disclose the information.

R156-31b-704. Generally Recognized Scope of Practice of a RN.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-102(14), the RN practicing within the generally recognized RN scope of practice practices as follows:

- (1) In demonstrating professional accountability shall:
 - (a) practice within the legal boundaries for nursing through the scope of practice authorized in statute and rules;
 - (b) demonstrate honesty and integrity in nursing practice;
 - (c) base professional decisions on nursing knowledge and skills, the needs of patients/clients;
 - (d) accept responsibility for judgments, individual nursing actions, competence, decisions and behavior in the course of nursing practice; and
 - (e) maintain continued competence through ongoing learning and application of knowledge in the patient's/client's interest.
- (2) In demonstrating the responsibility for nursing practice implementation shall:
 - (a) conduct a comprehensive nursing assessment;
 - (b) detect faulty or missing patient/client information;
 - (c) apply nursing knowledge effectively in the synthesis of the biological, psychological, spiritual and social aspects of the patient's/client's condition;
 - (d) utilize this broad and complete analysis to plan strategies of nursing care and nursing interventions that are integrated within the patient's/client's overall health care plan;

- (e) provide appropriate decision making, critical thinking and clinical judgment to make independent nursing decisions and identification of health care needs;
- (f) seek clarification of orders when needed;
- (g) implement treatments and therapy, including medication administration, delegated medical and independent nursing functions;
- (h) obtain orientation/training for competence when encountering new equipment and technology or unfamiliar situations;
- (i) demonstrate attentiveness and provides client surveillance and monitoring;
- (j) identify changes in patient's/client's health status and comprehends clinical implications of patient/client signs, symptoms and changes as part of expected and unexpected patient/client course or emergent situations;
- (k) evaluate the impact of nursing care, the patient's/client's response to therapy, the need for alternative interventions, and the need to communicate and consult with other health team members;
- (l) document nursing care;
- (m) intervene on behalf of patient/client when problems are identified and revises care plan as needed;
- (n) recognize patient/client characteristics that may affect the patient's/client's health status; and
- (o) take preventive measures to protect patient/client, others and self.
- (3) In demonstrating the responsibility to act as an advocate for patient/client shall:
 - (a) respect the patient's/client's rights, concerns, decisions and dignity;
 - (b) identify patient/client needs;
 - (c) attend to patient/client concerns or requests;
 - (d) promote safe patient/client environment;
 - (e) communicate patient/client choices, concerns and special needs with other health team members regarding:
 - (i) patient/client status and progress;
 - (ii) patient/client response or lack of response to therapies; and
 - (iii) significant changes in patient/client condition;
 - (f) maintain appropriate professional boundaries;
 - (g) maintain patient/client confidentiality; and
 - (h) assume responsibility for own decisions and actions.
- (4) In demonstrating the responsibility to organize, manage and supervise the practice of nursing shall:
 - (a) assign to another only those nursing measures that fall within that nurse's scope of practice, education, experience and competence or unlicensed person's role description;
 - (b) delegate to another only those nursing measures which that person has the necessary skills and competence to accomplish safely;
 - (c) match patient/client needs with personnel qualifications, available resources and appropriate supervision;
 - (d) communicate directions and expectations for completion of the delegated activity;
 - (e) supervise others to whom nursing activities are delegated or assigned by monitoring performance, progress and outcome, and assures documentation of the activity;
 - (f) provide follow-up on problems and intervenes when needed;
 - (g) evaluate the effectiveness of the delegation or assignment;
 - (h) intervene when problems are identified and revises plan of care as needed;
 - (i) retain professional accountability for nursing care as provided;
 - (j) promote a safe and therapeutic environment by:
 - (i) providing appropriate monitoring and surveillance of the care environment;

(ii) identifying unsafe care situations; and
(iii) correcting problems or referring problems to appropriate management level when needed; and

(k) teach and counsel patient/client families regarding health care regimen, which may include general information about health and medical condition, specific procedures and wellness and prevention.

(5) In being a responsible member of an interdisciplinary health care team shall:

(a) function as a member of the health care team, collaborating and cooperating in the implementation of an integrated patient/client-centered health care plan;

(b) respect patient/client property, and the property of others; and

(c) protect confidential information.

(6) In being the chief administrative nurse shall:

(a) assure that organizational policies, procedures and standards of nursing practice are developed, kept current and implemented to promote safe and effective nursing care;

(b) assure that the knowledge, skills and abilities of nursing staff are assessed and that nurses and nursing assistive personnel are assigned to nursing positions appropriate to their determined competence and licensure/certification/registration level;

(c) assure that competent organizational management and management of human resources within the nursing organization are established and implemented to promote safe and effective nursing care; and

(d) assure that thorough and accurate documentation of personnel records, staff development, quality assurance and other aspects of the nursing organization are maintained.

(7) When functioning in a nursing program educator (faculty) role shall:

(a) teach current theory, principles of nursing practice and nursing management;

(b) provide content and clinical experiences for students consistent with statutes and rules;

(c) supervise students in the provision of nursing services; and

(d) evaluate student scholastic and clinical performance with expected program outcomes.

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58-31b-101

58-1-106(1)(a)

58-1-202(1)(a)

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

R156-38a-101. Title.

These rules are known as the "Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act Rules."

R156-38a-102. Definitions.

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

(1) "Applicant" means either a claimant, as defined in Subsection (2), or a homeowner, as defined in Subsection (5), who submits an application for a certificate of compliance.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) "Necessary party" includes the division, on behalf of the fund, and the applicant.

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

(9) "Permissive party" includes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) These rules are adopted by the division under the authority of Section 38-11-103 to enable the division to administer Title 38, Chapter 11, the Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act.

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

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

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

R156-38a-104. Board.

Board meetings shall comply with the requirements set

forth in Section R156-1-204.

R156-38a-105a. Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection 38-1-11(4)(d), the classification of adjudicative proceedings initiated under Title 38, Chapter 11 is set forth at Sections R156-46b-201 and R156-46b-202.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) A permissive party is required to file a response to a claim or application for certificate of compliance within 30 days of notification by the division of the filing of the claim or application for certificate of compliance, to perfect the party's right to participate in the adjudicative proceeding to adjudicate the claim or application.

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

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

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

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

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

(10) Notice pursuant to Subsection 38-1-11(4)(f) shall be accomplished by sending a copy of the division's order by first class, postage paid United States Postal Service mail to each lien claimant listed on the application for certificate of compliance. The address for the lien claimant shall be:

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

(b) if the lien claimant is not a licensee of the division or

a registrant of the fund, the notice shall be mailed to the registered agent address shown on the records of the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code.

R156-38a-105b. Notices of Denial - Notices of Incomplete Application - Conditional Denial of Claims - Extensions of Time to Correct Claims - Prolonged Status.

(1)(a) A written notice of denial of claim shall be provided to an applicant who submits a complete application if the division determines that the application does not meet the requirements of Section 38-11-204.

(b) A written notice of incomplete application shall be provided to an applicant who submits an incomplete application. The notice shall advise the applicant that the application is incomplete and that the application is denied, unless the applicant corrects the deficiencies within the time period specified in the notice and the application otherwise meets all qualifications for approval.

(2) An applicant may receive a single 30 day extension of the time period in Subsection (1)(b). Additional extensions of the time period shall only be granted if the applicant makes the request in writing and demonstrates, with adequate documentation, that the applicant:

(a) has made all reasonable efforts to complete the application;

(b) has been prevented from completing the application because of unusual and extraordinary circumstances entirely beyond its control; and

(c) can be reasonably expected to complete the application if an additional extension is granted.

(3)(a) An applicant may for any reason be granted a single request that its application be prolonged.

(b) An application granted prolonged status shall be inactive for a period of one year or until reactivated by the applicant, whichever comes first.

(c) At the end of the one year period, the applicant shall be required to either complete the application or demonstrate reasonable cause for prolonged status to be renewed for another one year period. The following shall constitute valid causes for renewing prolonged status:

(i) continuing litigation the outcome of which will affect whether the applicant can demonstrate compliance with Section 38-11-204;

(ii) ongoing bankruptcy proceedings involving the nonpaying party or contracting entity that would prevent the applicant from complying with Section 38-11-204;

(iii) continuing compliance by the nonpaying party with a payment agreement between the claimant and the nonpaying party; or

(iv) other reasonable cause as determined by the presiding officer.

(d) Upon expiration of the one year prolonged status of an application, the division shall issue to the applicant an updated notice of incomplete application pursuant to Subsection (1)(b). Included with that notice shall be a form that provides the applicant an opportunity to:

(i) reactivate the application by submitting documentation necessary to complete the application;

(ii) withdraw the application; or

(iii) request prolonged status be renewed pursuant to Subsection (3)(c).

(e) Any request for renewal of prolonged status made under Subsection (3)(c)(iv) shall include evidence sufficient to demonstrate the validity of the reasons given as justification for renewal.

(f) If an applicant's request for renewal of prolonged status is denied, the applicant may request agency review.

(g) An application which has been reactivated from prolonged status may not be again prolonged unless the

applicant can establish compliance with the requirements of Subsection (3)(c).

R156-38a-108. Notification of Rights under Title 38, Chapter 11.

A notice in substantially the following form shall prominently appear in an easy-to-read type style and size in every contract between an original contractor and homeowner and in every notice of intent to hold and claim lien filed under Section 38-1-7 against a homeowner or against an owner-occupied residence:

"X. PROTECTION AGAINST LIENS AND CIVIL ACTION. Notice is hereby provided in accordance with Section 38-11-108 of the Utah Code that under Utah law an "owner" may be protected against liens being maintained against an "owner-occupied residence" and from other civil action being maintained to recover monies owed for "qualified services" performed or provided by suppliers and subcontractors as a part of this contract, if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) the owner entered into a written contract with an original contractor, a factory built housing retailer, or a real estate developer;

(2) the original contractor was properly licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act at the time the contract was executed; and

(3) the owner paid in full the original contractor, factory built housing retailer, or real estate developer or their successors or assigns in accordance with the written contract and any written or oral amendments to the contract."

(4) An owner who has satisfied all of these conditions may perfect his protection from liens by applying for a Certificate of Compliance with the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing by calling (801) 530-6628 or toll free in Utah only (866) 275-3675 and requesting to speak to the Lien Recovery Fund.

R156-38a-109. Format for Form Affidavit and Motion.

The form affidavit required under Subsection 38-1-11(4) shall be the Homeowner's Application for Certificate of Compliance prepared by the Division.

R156-38a-202a. Initial Assessment Procedures.

The initial assessment shall be a flat or identical assessment levied against all qualified beneficiaries to create the fund.

R156-38a-202b. Special Assessment Procedures.

(1) Special assessments shall take into consideration the claims history against the fund.

(2) The amount of special assessments shall be established by the division and board in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 38-11-206.

R156-38a-203. Limitation on Payment of Claims.

(1) Claims may be paid prior to the pro-rata adjustment required by Subsection 38-11-203(4)(b) if the division determines that a pro-rata payment will likely not be required.

(2) If any claims have been paid before the division determines a pro-rata payment will likely be required, the division will notify the claimants of the likely adjustment and that the claimants will be required to reimburse the division when the final pro-rata amounts are determined.

(3) The pro-rata payment amount required by Subsection 38-11-203(4)(b) shall be calculated as follows:

(a) determine the total claim amount each claimant would be entitled to without consideration of the limit set in Subsection 38-11-203(4)(b);

(b) sum the amounts each claimant would be entitled to without consideration of the limit to determine the total amount

payable to all claimants without consideration of the limit;

(c) divide the limit amount by the total amount payable to all claimants without consideration of the limit to find the claim allocation ratio; and

(d) for each claim, multiply the total claim amount without consideration of the limit by the claim allocation ratio to find the net payment for each claim.

R156-38a-204a. Applications for Certificate of Compliance by Homeowners - Supporting Documents and Information.

The following supporting documents shall, at a minimum, accompany each homeowner application for a certificate of compliance:

(1) a copy of the written contract between the homeowner and the contracting entity;

(2)(a) if the homeowner contracted with an original contractor, documentation issued by the division that the original contractor was licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, on the date the contract was entered into;

(b) if the homeowner contracted with a real estate developer:

(i) credible evidence that the real estate developer had an ownership interest in the property;

(ii) a copy of the contract between the real estate developer and the licensed contractor with whom the real estate developer contracted for construction of the residence or other credible evidence showing the existence of such a contract and setting forth a description of the services provided to the real estate developer by the contractor;

(iii) credible evidence that the real estate developer offered the residence for sale to the public; and

(iv) documentation issued by the division that the contractor with whom the real estate developer contracted for construction of the residence was licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, on the date the contract was entered into;

(c) if the homeowner contracted with a manufactured housing retailer, a copy of the completed retail purchase contract;

(3) one of the following:

(a) except as provided in Subsection (5), an affidavit from the contracting entity acknowledging that the homeowner paid the contracting entity in full in accordance with the written contract and any amendments to the contract; or

(b) other credible evidence establishing that the homeowner paid the contracting entity in full in accordance with the written contract and any amendments to the contract; and

(4) an affidavit from the homeowner establishing that he is an owner as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(17) and that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(18).

(5) If any of the following apply, the affidavit described in Subsection (3)(a) shall not be accepted as evidence of payment in full unless that affidavit is accompanied by independent, credible evidence substantiating the statements made in the affidavit:

(a) the affiant is the homeowner;

(b) the homeowner is an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the contracting entity;

(c) the homeowner has a familial relationship with an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the contracting entity;

(d) the homeowner has a familial relationship with the affiant;

(e) an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the contracting entity is also an owner, member, partner, shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the homeowner;

(f) the contracting entity is an owner, member, partner,

shareholder, employee, or qualifier of the homeowner; or

(g) the affiant stands to benefit in any way from approval of the claim or application for certificate of compliance.

R156-38a-204b. Claims Against the Fund by Nonlaborers - Supporting Documents and Information.

The following supporting documents shall, at a minimum, accompany each nonlaborer claim for recovery from the fund:

(1) one of the following:

(a) a copy of the certificate of compliance issued by the division for the residence at issue in the claim;

(b) the documents required in Section R156-38a-204a; or

(c) a copy of a civil judgment containing findings of fact that:

(i) the homeowner entered a written contract in compliance with Subsection 38-11-204(4)(a);

(ii) the contracting entity was licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act;

(iii) the homeowner paid the contracting entity in full in accordance with the written contract and any amendments to the contract; and

(iv) the homeowner is an owner as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(17) and the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(18);

(2)(a) a copy of the applicant's notice to hold and claim lien recorded against the incident residence pursuant to Section 38-1-7; or

(b) if the applicant did not record notice to hold and claim lien, one of the following as applicable:

(i) a copy of the certificate of occupancy issued by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the incident residence;

(ii) if no occupancy permit was required by the local government entity but a final inspection was required, a copy of the final inspection approval issued by the local government entity; or

(iii) if neither Subsection(2)(b)(i) nor (2)(b)(ii) applies, an affidavit from the homeowner or other credible evidence establishing the date on which the original contractor substantially completed the written contract;

(3) one of the following as applicable:

(a) a copy of an action date stamped by a court of competent jurisdiction filed by the claimant against the nonpaying party to recover monies owed for qualified services performed on the owner-occupied residence; or

(b) documentation that a bankruptcy filing by the nonpaying party prevented the claimant from satisfying Subsection (a);

(4) one of the following:

(a) a copy of a civil judgment entered in favor of the claimant against the nonpaying party containing a finding that the nonpaying party failed to pay the claimant pursuant to their contract; or

(b) documentation that a bankruptcy filing by the nonpaying party prevented the claimant from obtaining a civil judgment, including a copy of the proof of claim filed by the claimant with the bankruptcy court, together with credible evidence establishing that the nonpaying party failed to pay the claimant pursuant to their contract;

(5) one or more of the following as applicable:

(a) a copy of a supplemental order issued following the civil judgment entered in favor of the claimant and a copy of the return of service of the supplemental order indicating either that service was accomplished on the nonpaying party or that said nonpaying party could not be located or served;

(b) a writ of execution issued if any assets are identified through the supplemental order or other process, which have sufficient value to reasonably justify the expenditure of costs

and legal fees which would be incurred in preparing, issuing, and serving execution papers and in holding an execution sale; or

(c) documentation that a bankruptcy filing or other action by the nonpaying party prevented the claimant from satisfying Subparagraphs (a) and (b);

(6) certification that the claimant is not entitled to reimbursement from any other person at the time the claim is filed and that the claimant will immediately notify the presiding officer if the claimant becomes entitled to reimbursement from any other person after the date the claim is filed; and

(7) one or more of the following:

(a) a copy of invoices setting forth a description of, the location of, the performance dates of, and the value of the qualified services claimed;

(b) a copy of a civil judgment containing a finding setting forth a description of, the location of, the performance dates of, and the value of the qualified services claimed; or

(c) credible evidence setting forth a description of, the location of, the performance dates of, and the value of the qualified services claimed.

(8) If the claimant is requesting payment of costs and attorney fees other than those specifically enumerated in the judgment against the nonpaying party, the claim shall include documentation of those costs and fees adequate for the division to apply the requirements set forth in Section R156-38a-204d.

(9) In claims in which the presiding officer determines that the claimant has made a reasonable but unsuccessful effort to produce all documentation specified under this rule to satisfy any requirement to recover from the fund, the presiding officer may elect to accept the evidence submitted by the claimant if the requirements to recover from the fund can be established by that evidence.

(10) A separate claim must be filed for each residence and a separate filing fee must be paid for each claim.

R156-38a-204c. Claims Against the Fund by Laborers - Supporting Documents.

(1) The following supporting documents shall, at a minimum, accompany each laborer claim for recovery from the fund:

(a) one of the following:

(i) a copy of a wage claim assignment filed with the Employment Standards Bureau of the Antidiscrimination and Labor Division of the Labor Commission of Utah for the amount of the claim, together with all supporting documents submitted in conjunction therewith; or

(ii) a copy of an action filed by claimant against claimant's employer to recover wages owed;

(b) one of the following:

(i) a copy of a final administrative order for payment issued by the Employment Standards Bureau of the Antidiscrimination and Labor Division of the Labor Commission of Utah containing a finding that the claimant is an employee and that the claimant has not been paid wages due for work performed at the site of construction on an owner-occupied residence;

(ii) a copy of a civil judgment entered in favor of claimant against the employer containing a finding that the employer failed to pay the claimant wages due for work performed at the site of construction on an owner-occupied residence; or

(iii) a copy of a bankruptcy filing by the employer which prevented the entry of an order or a judgment against the employer;

(c) one of the following:

(i) a copy of the certificate of compliance issued by the division for the residence at issue in the claim;

(ii) an affidavit from the homeowner establishing that he is an owner as defined in Subsection 38-11-102(17) and that the

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

(iii) a copy of a civil judgment containing a finding that the homeowner is an owner as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(17) and that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(18); or

(iv) other credible evidence establishing that the owner is an owner as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(17) and that the residence is an owner-occupied residence as defined by Subsection 38-11-102(18).

(2) When a laborer makes claim on multiple residences as a result of a single incident of nonpayment by the same employer, the division must require payment of at least one application fee required under Section 38-11-204(1)(b) and at least one registration fee required under Subsection 38-11-204(7), but may waive additional application and registration fees for claims for the additional residences, where no legitimate purpose would be served by requiring separate filings.

R156-38a-204d. Calculation of Costs, Attorney Fees and Interest for Payable Claims.

(1) Payment for qualified services, costs, attorney fees, and interest shall be made as specified in Section 38-11-203.

(2) When a claimant provides qualified service on multiple properties, irrespective of whether those properties are owner-occupied residences, and files claim for payment on some or all of those properties and the claims are supported by a single judgment or other common documentation and the judgment or documentation does not differentiate costs and attorney fees by property, the amount of costs and attorney fees shall be allocated among the related properties using the following formula: (Qualified services attributable to the owner-occupied residence at issue in the claim divided by Total qualified services awarded as judgment principal or total documented qualified services) x Total costs or total attorney fees.

(3)(a) For claims wherein the claimant has had judgment entered against the nonpaying party, post-judgment costs shall be limited to those costs allowable by a district court, such as costs of service, garnishments, or executions, and shall not include postage, copy expenses, telephone expenses, or other costs related to the preparation and filing of the claim application.

(b) For claims wherein the nonpaying party's bankruptcy filing precluded the claimant from having judgment entered against the nonpaying party, total costs shall be limited to those costs that would have been allowable by the district court had judgment been entered, such as, but not limited to, costs of services, garnishments, or executions, and shall not include postage, copy expenses, telephone expenses, or other costs related to the preparation and filing of the claim application.

(4) The interest rate or rates applicable to a claim shall be the rate for the year or years in which payment for the qualified services was due.

(5) If the evidence submitted in fulfillment of Subsection R156-38a-204b(7) does not specify the date or dates upon which payment was due, the division shall assume payment was due 30 calendar days after the date on which the claimant billed the nonpaying party for the qualified services.

(6) If the qualified services at issue in a claim were billed in two or more installments and payment was due on two or more dates, the claimant shall provide documentation sufficient for the division to determine each payment due date and the attendant portion of qualified services for which payment was due on that date. If the claimant does not provide sufficient documentation, the division shall assume the nonpaying party's debt accrued evenly throughout the period so an equal portion of the qualified services balance shall be applied to each billing installment.

(7) If a claimant receives partial payment for qualified

services between the time judgment is entered and the claim is filed, the division shall calculate payment amounts by accruing costs, attorney fees and interest to the date of the payment then reducing the individual balances of first interest, then costs, then attorney fees, and finally qualified services to a zero balance until the entire payment is applied. The division shall then make payment of the remaining balances plus additional accrued interest on the remaining qualified services balance.

R156-38a-204e. Application of Requirement that Nonpaying Party be Licensed.

The provisions of Subsection 38-11-204(4)(f) shall apply only to qualified services provided by the claimant on or after May 3, 2004.

R156-38a-301a. Contractor Registration as a Qualified Beneficiary - All License Classifications Required to Register Unless Specifically Exempted - Exempted Classifications.

(1) All license classifications of contractors are determined to be regularly engaged in providing qualified services for purposes of automatic registration as a qualified beneficiary, as set forth in Subsections 38-11-301(1) and (2), with the exception of the following license classifications:

TABLE II

Primary Classification Number	Subclassification Number	Classification
E100		General Engineering Contractor
	S211	Boiler Installation Contractor
	S213	Industrial Piping Contractor
S320	S262	Granite and Pressure Grouting Contractor
		Steel Erection Contractor
	S321	Steel Reinforcing Contractor
	S322	Metal Building Erection Contractor
	S323	Structural Stud Erection Contractor
	S340	Sheet Metal Contractor
S360	Refrigeration Contractor	
S440	Sign Installation Contractor	
S450	S441	Non Electrical Outdoor Advertising Sign Contractor
		Mechanical Insulation Contractor
S470		Petroleum System Contractor
S480		Piers and Foundations Contractor
I101		General Engineering Trades Instructor
I102		General Building Trades Instructor
I103		General Electrical Trades Instructor
I104		General Plumbing Trades Instructor
I105		General Mechanical Trades Instructor

(2) Any person holding a license requiring registration in the fund that is on inactive status on the assessment date of any special assessment of the fund, may defer payment of that special assessment and any assessment made during the time the license remains on inactive status and the licensee does not engage in the licensed occupation or profession.

(3) Before a licensee can be reinstated to an active status, the licensee must pay:

- (a) the initial assessment of \$195 assessed July 1, 1995, if that assessment has never been paid by that licensee; and
- (b) all unpaid special assessments.

R156-38a-301b. Event Necessitating Registration - Name Change by Qualified Beneficiary - Reorganization of Registrant's Business Type - Transferability of Registration.

(1) Any change in entity status by a registrant requires registration with the Fund by the new or surviving entity before that entity is a qualified beneficiary.

(2) The following constitute a change of entity status for purposes of Subsection (1):

- (a) creation of a new legal entity as a successor or related-party entity of the registrant;
- (b) change from one form of legal entity to another by the registrant; or
- (c) merger or other similar transaction wherein the existing registrant is acquired by or assumed into another entity and no longer conducts business as its own legal entity.

(3) A qualified beneficiary registrant shall notify the division in writing of a name change within 30 days of the change becoming effective. The notice shall provide the following:

- (a) the registrant's prior name;
- (b) the registrant's new name;
- (c) the registrant's registration number; and
- (d) proof of registration with the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code as required by state law.

(4) A registration shall not be transferred, lent, borrowed, sold, exchanged for consideration, assigned, or made available for use by any entity other than the registrant for any reason.

(5) A claimant shall not be considered a qualified beneficiary registrant merely by virtue of owning or being owned by an entity that is a qualified beneficiary.

R156-38a-302. Renewal and Reinstatement Procedures.

(1) Renewal notices required in connection with a special assessment shall be mailed to each registrant at least 30 days prior to the expiration date for the existing registration established in the renewal notice. Unless the registrant pays the special assessment by the expiration date shown on the renewal notice, the registrant's registration in the fund automatically expires on the expiration date.

(2) Renewal notices shall be sent by letter deposited in the post office with postage prepaid, addressed to the last address shown on the division's records. Such mailing shall constitute legal notice. It shall be the duty and responsibility of each registrant to maintain a current address with the division.

(3) Renewal notices shall specify the amount of the special assessment, the application requirement, and other renewal requirements, if any; shall require that each registrant document or certify that the registrant meets the renewal requirements; and shall advise the registrant of the consequences of failing to renew a registration.

(4) Renewal applications must be received by the division in its ordinary course of business on or before the renewal application due date in order to be processed as a renewal application. Late applications will be processed as reinstatement applications.

(5) A registrant whose registration has expired may have the registration reinstated by complying with the requirements and procedures specified in Subsection 38-11-302(5).

R156-38a-401. Requirements for a Letter of Credit and/or Evidence of a Cash Deposit as Alternate Security for Mechanics' Lien.

To qualify as alternate security under Section 38-1-28 "evidence of a cash deposit" must be an account at a federally insured depository institution that is pledged to the protected party and is payable to the protected party upon the occurrence of specified conditions in a written agreement.

KEY: licensing, contractors, liens

August 2, 2005

Notice of Continuation March 15, 2005

38-11-101

58-1-106(1)(a)

58-1-202(1)(a)

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-38b. State Construction Registry Rules.
R156-38b-101. Title.

These rules are known as the "State Construction Registry Rules".

R156-38b-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Section 38-1-27, State Construction Registry -- Form and contents of notice of commencement, preliminary notice, and notice of completion; Title 58, Chapter 1, Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing Act; and Rule R156-1, General Rules of the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing; which shall apply to these rules, as used in the referenced statutes or these rules:

- (1) "Alternate method or process" means transmission by telefax, by U.S. mail, or by private commercial courier.
- (2) "Electronic" or "Electronically" means transmission by Internet or by electronic mail and does not mean a transmission by alternate methods or process.
- (3) "J2EE" means SUN Microsystem's Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition, for multi-tier server-oriented enterprise applications.
- (4) "Merge" means to link two or more filings together under a unique project number as required by Subsection 38-1-31(1)(d).
- (5) "SCR" means the State Construction Registry established in Sections 38-1-27 and 38-1-30 through 38-1-37.

R156-38b-103. Authority - Purpose.

These rules are adopted by the Division under the authority of Sections 38-1-27 and 38-1-30 through 38-1-37 to administer the SCR.

R156-38b-201. Duties, Functions, and Responsibilities of the Division.

In accordance with Section 38-1-30(3)(a), the duties, functions, and responsibilities of the Division are oversight and enforcement of the Act, and include:

- (1) establishing rules to implement the SCR;
- (2) providing oversight of the design, operation, and maintenance of the SCR; and
- (3) auditing the functionality and integrity of the SCR.

R156-38b-301. Duties, Functions, and Responsibilities of the Designated Agent.

In accordance with Subsection 38-1-30(3)(b), the duties, functions, and responsibilities of the designated agent include:

- (1) designing, developing, hosting, operating, and maintaining the SCR;
- (2) providing training, marketing, and technical support for the SCR;
- (3) performing other duties, functions, and responsibilities provided by statute, rule, or contract; and
- (4) obtaining and maintaining insurance coverage as follows:
 - (a) general liability insurance as required by Subsection 38-1-35(2)(b), which at a minimum shall be the amount established for the designated agent's master contract with the State of Utah; and
 - (b) errors and omissions insurance as required by Subsection 38-1-30(5), may be satisfied by the designated agent's current policy that insures its parent company and all subsidiaries in the amount of \$5 Million.

R156-38b-401. System Reliability.

The designated agent shall provide a reliable hosting environment which shall contain the following elements:

- (1) Operating Standard. The SCR shall initially adhere to the J2EE standard and such standard in the future as the

Division shall designate in cooperation with the designated agent.

(2) System Upgrades. The designated agent shall notify the Division when the SCR requires an update that may cause significant service interruption. Functional or structural changes that impact the system requirements shall require prior approval from the Division.

(3) Security. The designated agent shall take commercially reasonable steps to provide that the information contained in the SCR is secure and protected from unauthorized entry.

(4) System Backup. The designated agent shall provide adequate backup of the system and its data, including the following:

(a) Redundant Servers. There shall be multiple servers running the SCR and Internet environments, but no more than two sets of servers.

(b) Data Backup Environment. There shall be facilities to continuously back up data contained in the SCR. This backed-up data must be easily retrieved and either viewed or placed back into the SCR if required.

(c) Redundant Power Supply. Provide a single reliable redundant power supply for entire environment.

(5) System Recovery. In the event of a system failure, the designated agent shall provide system recovery and re-deployment to meet a standard that will result in restoration into full production within a maximum of three business days. In the event of destruction of the designated agent's primary hosting facility, the designated agent shall meet a standard whereby complete service restoration could be implemented within two weeks provided the telecommunications and data center vendor can meet this schedule.

(6) Software Licensing. The designated agent shall maintain legitimate software licenses for all purchased software used for the SCR.

(7) System Monitoring. Provide continuous monitoring of SCR environment.

(8) System Support. Provide appropriate personnel to continuously maintain the SCR environment.

(9) Continuity of Operations. In the event that, for whatever reason, operation and maintenance of the SCR is transferred to the state or another designated agent, continuity of the SCR shall be maintained in accordance with the governing contractual provisions with the designated agent.

(10) In the event that the Division elects to provide some of the services listed in (1) through (8) above, the designated agent will be relieved of the responsibilities for the services so assumed. Such election by the Division shall be in writing.

R156-38b-402. User Identification and Password.

(1) All users are required to register with the SCR and be assigned a unique user ID and password to gain access to the SCR. The information gathered in the registration process shall be maintained in the SCR as the user profile. The registration process shall include the following information and any other information established by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent:

- (a) first and last name of the individual registering;
- (b) entity name if the individual represents an entity, and any DBA name(s);
- (c) individual's position or title if the individual represents an entity;
- (d) mailing address;
- (e) phone number;
- (f) email address, if any;
- (g) preferred method of submitting payment to the SCR, as defined in a pre-populated pick list.

(2) The SCR shall provide the ability for a user to view and modify the user's profile.

(3) The SCR shall provide an industry accepted secure method for a user to recover a forgotten user ID or password.

(4) The SCR shall pre-populate filings with any information available in the user's profile.

(5) The account will not be effective until the fee, established by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent, is received.

R156-38b-403. Transaction Log.

The designated agent shall maintain a transaction log of the SCR that includes a transaction trail of completed transactions by registered user.

R156-38b-501. Notices of Commencement.

(1) Content Requirements. The content of notices of commencement shall be in accordance with Subsection 38-1-31(2).

(2) Persons Who Must File Notices. In accordance with Subsections 38-1-31(1)(a) and (b), the following are required to file a notice of commencement:

(a) For a construction project where a building permit is issued, within 15 days after the issuance of the building permit, the local government entity issuing that building permit shall input the data and transmit the building permit information to the database electronically or by alternate method and such building permit information shall form the basis of a notice of commencement. The local government entity may not transfer this responsibility to the person who is issued or is to be issued the building permit.

(b) For a construction project where a building permit is not issued, within 15 days after commencement of physical construction work at the project site, the original contractor shall file a notice of commencement with the SCR.

(3) Persons Who May File Notices.

(a) In accordance with Subsection 38-1-31(1)(c), an owner of a construction project, a lender, surety, or other interested party may but is not required to file a notice of commencement with the designated agent within the prescribed time set forth in Subsection 38-1-31(1)(a) or (b).

(4) Methodology.

(a) Electronic notice of commencement filings shall be input into the SCR by the person making the filing and shall not be accepted by the SCR unless the person complies with the content requirements for filing a notice of commencement.

(b) Alternate method notice of commencement filings shall be in accordance with this Section and Section R156-38-505.

(c) Checking for Existing Notices. In order to prevent duplicate filings of notices of commencement, a search of the SCR shall be performed for any existing notices of commencement and existing filed amendments before creating a new notice of commencement for a project.

(i) If an existing notice of commencement is identified the following procedures apply:

(A) For an electronic filing by the person attempting to file the new notice of commencement, the SCR shall indicate that a notice of commencement may have already been filed for the project and display the possible notice or notices of commencement that may match the existing project filing. The SCR shall allow the user to review the content of any existing notices to determine whether a notice has already been filed for the project before allowing a new notice to be filed.

(I) If a notice of commencement already exists for the project but the person attempting to file the notice of commencement believes the content of the filing is not accurate, the person shall be given the option of submitting amendments to the content of the notice. The SCR shall reflect the submission date of the amendments, but the filing date of the notice shall remain unchanged. If the person attempting to file the new notice of commencement believes the existing notice is

accurate, the system shall permit the proposed new filing to be terminated.

(B) For an alternate method filing, input by the designated agent for the person filing the notice of commencement, the designated agent shall notify the person by electronic or alternate method as specified by the filer, that a notice of commencement has already been filed for the particular project and include a copy of the existing notice of commencement. In addition, the user will be notified that the notice of commencement will be added to the construction project as an amendment to the original filing in the SCR and the appropriate fee will be charged.

(ii) As part of the process described in Subsection R156-38b-501(4)(c)(i), the SCR search for an existing notice of commencement shall display, for review by the person who submitted the search parameters, all notice of commencement filings that fit the search parameters indicated by the submission that prompted the search. The purpose of this requirement is to enable the person to properly identify any existing notice of commencement before a new notice of commencement is created, to avoid duplicate notice of commencement filings.

(iii) If no existing notice of commencement is identified for the particular project, the SCR shall allow the person who submitted the filing to file a new notice of commencement.

(d) Creation of New Notices.

(i) A new notice of commencement shall not be accepted into the SCR until the SCR system has checked for an existing notice in accordance with the procedures outlined in Subsection R156-38b-501(4).

(ii) In accordance with Subsection 38-1-31(1)(d), when a new notice of commencement filing is accepted into the SCR, the SCR shall assign the project a unique project number that identifies the project and can be associated with all future notices of commencement, preliminary notices, notices of completion, and requests for notification applicable to the project.

(e) Merging of Duplicate Filings. Duplicate filings shall be avoided to the extent possible in accordance with the procedure outlined in this Subsection. The SCR shall include functionality to allow a person who has successfully filed, amended or corrected a notice of commencement which duplicates another notice of commencement already in the SCR to merge the notice of commencement with the existing notice of commencement filing.

(i) The SCR shall reflect the effective date of the merger.

(ii) The SCR shall provide notification of the merger to all persons who are associated with either notice of commencement filing, including those who have filed preliminary notices.

(iii) The effective date of a merger reflects the date the unique merger number was cross-referenced to duplicate notice of commencement filings. A merger does not dissolve or affect the filing dates, or the consequences of the filing dates, of the notices being combined.

(f) Resolving Multiple or Inconsistent Property Descriptions.

(i) The person making a notice of commencement filing shall be responsible for correctly identifying a project, and for the consequences of failing to correctly identify a project.

(ii) Neither the division nor the designated agent shall be responsible for the consequences of a person making a notice of commencement filing that identifies a project in such a way that the SCR is unable to identify an existing notice of commencement for the project, according to the search criteria established by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent, nor for the SCR allowing the person to make a successful duplicate notice of commencement filing with a different description of the project.

R156-38b-502. Preliminary Notices.

(1) Content Requirements. The content of a Preliminary Notice shall be in accordance with Subsection 38-1-32(1)(d).

(2) Methodology.

(a) Electronic preliminary notice filings shall be input into the SCR entry screen by the person making the filing but shall not be accepted by the SCR unless the person complies with the content requirements for filing a preliminary notice. The SCR is responsible for requiring that some data be submitted for each of the content requirements, but it is not responsible for the accuracy, suitability or coherence of the data.

(b) Alternate method preliminary notice filings shall be in accordance with Section R156-38b-505.

(c) Preliminary notice filing submitted before notice of commencement filing.

(i) A preliminary notice for a project may not be filed until the project has an existing notice of commencement. A person who attempts to submit a preliminary notice filing before a notice of commencement has been filed may either:

(A) file the notice of commencement as an interested party to enable the filing of the preliminary notice; or

(B) wait for the notice of commencement to be filed by someone else to enable the filing of his or her preliminary notice.

(i) A person who attempts to submit a preliminary notice filing before a notice of commencement has been filed and who can identify the project, using the building permit number or other identifier adopted by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent, may request notification of the filing of a notice of commencement for the project.

(ii) A preliminary notice filing that is not accepted by the SCR because it is submitted before a notice of commencement has been filed shall be in accordance with Section R156-38b-507.

R156-38b-503. Notices of Completion.

(1) Content Requirements. In accordance with Section 38-1-33, the content of a notice of completion shall include the indication of the status of the filer as an owner of the project, an original contractor, a lender that has provided financing for the project, or a surety that has provided bonding for the project; identification of the construction project by a means acceptable to the Division in collaboration with the designated agent to which the notice of completion applies; and a declaration of how final completion was determined, in particular, whether completion was determined by:

(a) the issuance of a permanent certificate of occupancy by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the construction project as specified in Subsection 38-1-33(1)(a)(i);

(b) the final inspection of the construction project by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the construction project because no certificate of occupancy was required, as specified in Subsection 38-1-33(1)(a)(ii); or

(c) a determination that no substantial work remained to be completed to finish the construction project because no certificate of occupancy or final inspection were required, as specified in Subsection 38-1-33(1)(a)(iii);

(2) Methodology.

(a) Electronic notice of completion filings shall be input into the SCR input screen by the person making the filing but shall not be accepted by the SCR unless the person complies with the content requirements for filing a notice of completion. The SCR is responsible for requiring that some data be submitted for each of the content requirements, but it is not responsible for validating the accuracy, suitability or coherence of the data.

(b) Alternate method notice of completion filings shall be in accordance with Section R156-38b-505.

R156-38b-504. Required Notifications and Requests for

Notifications.

(1) Required Notifications. The designated agent or the SCR shall send the following required notifications:

(a) notification of the filing of a notice of commencement to a person who has filed a notice of commencement for the project, as required by Subsection 38-1-31(4)(a);

(b) notification of the filing of a preliminary notice to the person who filed the preliminary notice, as required by Subsection 38-1-32(2)(a)(i);

(c) notification of the filing of a preliminary notice to each person who filed a notice of commencement for the project, as required by Subsection 38-1-32(2)(a)(ii);

(d) notification of the filing of a notice of completion to each person who filed a notice of commencement for the project, as required by Subsection 38-1-33(1)(d)(i)(A); and

(e) notification of the filing of a notice of completion to each person who filed a preliminary notice for the project, as required by Subsection 38-1-33(d)(d)(i)(B).

(2) Permissible Requests for Notifications. The following requests for notifications may be submitted to the SCR:

(a) requests by any interested person who requests notification of the filing of a notice of commencement for a project, as permitted by Subsection 38-1-31(4)(b);

(b) requests by any interested person who requests notification of the filing of a preliminary notice, as permitted by Subsection 38-1-32(2)(a)(iii); and

(c) requests by any interested person who requests notification of the filing of a notice of completion, as permitted by Subsection 38-1-33(1)(d)(i)(C).

(3) Content Requirements for Requests for Notification. The content of a request for notification shall include:

(i) identification of the project by a method designated by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent;

(ii) name of the requestor;

(iii) the filing for which notification is requested; and

(iv) an electronic or alternate method address or telefax number for a response.

(4) Methodology.

(a) Automatic Response System. The SCR shall, to the extent practicable, be designed to require or generate the necessary information to support an automatic response system and documentation of automatic response system in order to handle requests for and required sending of notifications.

(b) Necessary Information. The information to be required from filers or generated to enable an automatic response system and documentation of response system shall include:

(i) the date requests for notification were accepted;

(ii) the method by which requests for notification are to be sent;

(iii) unique identification of the construction project;

(iv) the date a notification is sent in response to a requests for notification; and

(v) the mailing address, electronic mail address, or telefax number used to respond to a request for notification.

(c) Electronic Requests. Electronic requests shall be responded to electronically unless directed otherwise by the person filing the request.

(d) Alternate Method or Process Requests. Alternate method requests shall be responded to in the method requested by the requestor.

R156-38b-505. Alternate Filings.

(1) Alternate Methods of Filing. The alternate methods of filing are those established by Subsections 38-1-27(2)(e)(ii), i.e., U.S. Mail and telefax. Private commercial courier is established as an additional alternate method of receipt by the designated agent, but not dispatch from the designated agent.

(2) Content Requirements. The content requirements for alternate method filings shall be the same as for electronic

filings as set forth for Notices of Commencement, Preliminary Notices, and Notices of Completion in Sections 38-1-31, 38-1-32, and 38-1-33, respectively, or these rules.

(3) **Format Requirements.** Alternate method filings shall be submitted in a standard format adopted by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent. Filings not submitted in the standard format, in the sole judgment of the designated agent, shall be rejected and dispatched to the submitter. The filing fee shall be retained by the designated agent as a processing fee for rejecting and dispatching the filing. An additional filing fee shall be due upon resubmission.

(4) **Methodology.**

(a) **U.S. Mail.** An alternate method filing by U.S. Mail shall be submitted to the designated agent's mailing address by any method of U.S. Mail.

(b) **Express Mail.** An alternate method filing by commercial private courier shall be submitted to the designated agent's mailing address by any commercially available method of express mail.

(c) **Telefax.** An alternate method filing by telefax shall be submitted to the designated agent's toll-free unique SCR fax number.

(5) **Processing Requirements.**

(a) **Transaction Receipt.** The designated agent shall confirm a successful alternate method filing and fee payment receipt by sending a transaction receipt as specified in Section R156-38b-602.

(b) **Creation of Electronic Image.** The designated agent shall create and maintain an electronic image of alternate method filings that are accepted into the SCR. Once an electronic image has been created and the accepted alternate method filing has been entered into the SCR, the original version of the accepted alternate method filing may be destroyed. The electronic image shall remain accessible for audit purposes.

R156-38b-506. Dates of Filings.

The official filing date of a particular filing shall be determined as follows:

(1) In the case of an electronic filing, it shall be the date the SCR accepts a filing input by the person making the filing and makes available a payment receipt to the person making the filing.

(2) In the case of an alternate method filing, it shall be the date upon which the designated agent received a filing that was ultimately accepted into the SCR including content requirements and payment.

R156-38b-507. Status of and Process for Filings Not Accepted by the SCR.

(1) A filing that is not accepted by the SCR shall not be considered to be filed.

(2) The SCR shall electronically indicate to a person whose electronic filing is not accepted that the filing is not accepted and the reason or reasons why it is not accepted. The SCR shall allow the person making the electronic filing attempt to correct the defect or defects, if possible.

(3) The designated agent shall notify a person whose alternate method filing is not accepted that the filing is not accepted and the reason or reasons why it is not accepted. The designated agent shall allow the person making the alternate filing to correct the defect or defects.

(4) A fee payment received with a filing submitted by alternate process that is not accepted shall be retained by the designated agent as the processing fee for handling the incomplete filing.

(5) For auditing purposes, the SCR shall maintain a record of all processing fees received with filings submitted by alternate process that are not accepted.

R156-38b-508. Correction of Filings.

(1) A person who submits a filing may submit a correction of the filing electronically or by alternate filing.

(2) A correction of filing shall not require a new fee payment unless submitted by alternate process or by a method of electronic process that requires manual input by the designated agent.

(3) A correction of filing shall not affect the date of filing for the filing being corrected. The date of filing for the correction of filing shall be as specified in Section R156-38b-506.

(4) Notification of the correction of filing shall be provided to the same persons as required for the filing being corrected.

R156-38b-509. Cancellation of Filings.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 38-1-32(3) and 38-1-33(2), the SCR shall, upon request of a person who filed an accepted preliminary notice or notice of completion, allow:

(i) a person who completed a filing who electronically requests cancellation of the filing to designate the filing as canceled; and

(ii) a person who completed a filing who by alternate process requests cancellation of the filing to have the filing placed in a canceled by the designated agent.

(2) Notification of the cancellation of a filing shall be provided to the same persons as required for the original successful filing.

(3) A canceled filing shall indicate that the filing is no longer given effect.

(4) A canceled filing may not be restored, but must be filed as a new filing in accordance with Sections 38-1-32 or 38-1-33.

R156-38b-510. Data Contained in the SCR.

The SCR is intended as a public repository of the information contained in the filings required or permitted by law. The SCR has the responsibility to post but not validate the accuracy, suitability or coherence of the information received in filings included within the SCR.

R156-38b-601. Fee Payment Methods.

(1) **Pay-as-you-go Account.** Payments may be made online by a credit card transaction in the amount established by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent. For alternate method filings, users will have the option of sending in a check or credit card information with their filing.

(2) **Monthly Accounts.** Payments may be made by a monthly account as specified by the Division in collaboration with the designated agent, as follows:

(i) an account in which the designated agent charges monthly fees to a credit card or bank account designated and authorized by the registered user; or

(ii) an account, guaranteed by a credit card, in which the designated agent sends a monthly invoice to be paid by the registered user within 30 days.

R156-38b-602. Transaction Receipts.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 38-1-27(2)(g), the SCR shall make available a transaction receipt upon acceptance of a filing into the SCR. The receipt shall indicate:

(a) the amount of any fee payment being processed;

(b) that the filing is accepted by the SCR;

(c) the date and time of the filing's acceptance; and

(d) the content of the accepted filing.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the person making an electronic filing to print out a transaction receipt, if the person wishes a hard copy of the receipt.

(3) The designated agent shall send a transaction receipt

to a person who submits a filing by alternate method that is accepted.

R156-38b-603. Fee Payment Accounting.

The designated agent shall be responsible for keeping accurate records to account for all fee payments, including filing fee payments and registration payments for access to SCR data. The designated agent shall make its accounting records available to the Division upon notification for auditing purposes.

R156-38b-604. Fee Payment Collection.

The designated agent shall be responsible for conducting or contracting for all fee payment collection activities and shall document or require to be documented such activities. The designated agent shall make its collection activity records available to the Division upon notification, for auditing purposes.

R156-38b-701. Indexing of State Construction Registry.

The SCR shall be indexed in accordance with Subsection 38-1-27(3)(b).

R156-38b-702. Archiving Requirements.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 38-1-30(4)(a), the designated agent shall archive the SCR computer data files semi-annually for auditing purposes.

(2) In accordance with Subsection 38-1-30(4)(c), filings shall be archived as follows:

(a) one year after the day on which a notice of completion is accepted into the SCR;

(b) if no notice of completion is filed, two years after the last filing activity for a project; or

(c) one year after the day on which a filing is canceled under Subsection 38-1-32(3)(c) or 38-1-33(2)(c).

(3) For purposes of this section, "archive" means to preserve an original or a copy of computer data files and filings separate from the active SCR.

(4) The designated agent shall maintain a transaction log of archived filings and make it available to the Division upon request for auditing purposes.

R156-38b-703. SCR Record Classification.

With the exception of any data that is subclassified as a private record, the SCR shall be classified by the Division under Title 63, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA), as a public record series.

R156-38b-704. Registered User Access to SCR Data.

In accordance with Subsections 38-1-27(2) and (3), and 38-1-30(3), construction projects in the SCR shall be accessible to an interested person who has registered with the SCR and has been assigned a unique user ID and password to gain access to the SCR.

R156-38b-705. Public Access to SCR Data.

Requests for public access to SCR data shall be handled in accordance with Subsection 38-1-27(5).

**KEY: electronic preliminary lien filing, notice of commencement, preliminary notice, notice of completion
April 18, 2005 38-1-30(3)**

**R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-63. Security Personnel Licensing Act Rules.
R156-63-101. Title.**

These rules are known as the "Security Personnel Licensing Act Rules."

R156-63-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63 or these rules:

(1) "Approved basic education and training programs" as used in these rules means basic education and training that meets the standards set forth in Sections R156-63-602 and R156-63-603 and that is approved by the division.

(2) "Approved basic firearms education and training program", as used in these rules means basic firearms education and training that meets the standards set forth in Section R156-63-604 and that is approved by the Division.

(3) "Authorized emergency vehicle" is as defined in Subsection 41-6-1(3).

(4) "Contract security company" includes:

(a) a peace officer who engages in providing security or guard services when acting in a capacity other than as an employee of the law enforcement agency by whom he is employed, or for other than the regular salary, whether at regular pay or overtime pay, from the law enforcement agency by whom he is employed; but does not include:

(b) a company which hires as employees, individuals to provide security or guard services for the purpose of protecting tangible personal property, real property, or the life and well being of personnel employed by, or animals owned by or under the responsibility of the that company, as long as the security or guard services provided by the company do not benefit any person other than the employing company.

(5) "Employee" means an individual providing services in the security guard industry for compensation when the amount of compensation is based directly upon the security guard services provided and upon which the employer is required under law to withhold federal and state taxes, and for whom the employer is required under law to provide worker's compensation insurance coverage and pay unemployment insurance.

(6) "Immediate supervision" means the supervisor is available for immediate voice communication and can be available for in-person consultation within a reasonable period of time with an on-the-job trainee.

(7) "Officer" as used in Subsections 58-63-201(1)(a) and R156-63-302a(1)(b) means a manager, director, or administrator of a contract security company.

(8) "Practical experience" means experience as an unarmed or armed private security officer obtained under the immediate supervision of a supervisor who has been assigned to train and develop the unarmed or armed private security officer.

(9) "Qualified continuing education" as used in these rules means continuing education that meets the standards set forth in Subsection R156-63-304.

(10) "Qualifying agent" means an individual who is an officer, director, partner, proprietor or manager of a contract security company who exercises material authority in the conduct of the contract security company's business by making substantive technical and administrative decisions relating to the work performed for which a license is required under this chapter and who is not involved in any other employment or activity which conflicts with his duties and responsibilities to ensure the licensee's performance of work regulated under this chapter does not jeopardize the public health, safety, and welfare.

(11) "Soft uniform" means a business suit or a polo-type shirt with appropriate slacks. The coat or shirt has an embroidered badge or contract security company logo that clips

on to or is placed over the front pocket.

(12) "Supervised on-the-job training" means training of an armed or unarmed private security officer under the immediate supervision of a licensed private security officer who has been assigned to train and develop the on-the-job trainee.

(13) "Unprofessional conduct," as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 63, is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(5), in Section R156-63-502.

R156-63-103. 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 63.

R156-63-104. 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.

R156-63-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Application Requirements.

(1) An application for licensure as a contract security company shall be accompanied by:

(a) a certification of criminal record history for the applicant's qualifying agent issued by the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 53-10-108(1)(f)(ii);

(b) two fingerprint cards for the applicant's qualifying agent, and all of the applicant's officers, directors, shareholders owning more than 5% of the stock, partners, proprietors, and responsible management personnel;

(c) a fee established in accordance with Section 63-38-3.2 equal to the cost of conducting a check of records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, for each of the applicant's qualifying agent, officers, directors, shareholders owning more than 5% of the stock, partners, proprietors, and responsible management personnel; and

(d) a copy of the driver license or Utah identification card issued to the applicant's qualifying agent, officers, directors, shareholders owning more than 5% of the stock, partners, proprietors, and responsible management personnel.

(2) An application for licensure as an armed private security officer shall be accompanied by:

(a) a certification of criminal record history for the applicant issued by the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 53-10-108(1)(f)(ii);

(b) two fingerprint cards for the applicant;

(c) a fee established in accordance with Section 63-38-3.2 equal to the cost of conducting a check of records of:

(i) the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the applicant; and

(ii) the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Utah Department of Public Safety; and

(d) a copy of the driver license or Utah identification card issued to the applicant.

(3) An application for licensure as an unarmed private security officer shall be accompanied by:

(a) a certification of criminal record history for the applicant issued by the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 53-10-108(1)(f)(ii);

(b) two fingerprint cards for the applicant;

(c) a fee established in accordance with Section 63-38-3.2 equal to the cost of conducting a check of records of:

(i) the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the applicant; and

(ii) the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the Utah Department of Public Safety; and

(d) a copy of the driver license or Utah identification card issued to the applicant.

(4) An applicant for licensure as an armed private security officer, unarmed private security officer, or as a qualifying agent for a contract security company by a person currently licensed under Title 58, Chapter 63, shall submit an application for change in license classification and shall be required to only document compliance with those requirements for licensure which have not been previously met in obtaining the currently held license.

R156-63-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Basic Education and Training Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(2) and 58-1-301(3), the basic education and training requirements for licensure in Section 58-63-302 are defined, clarified, or established as follows:

(1) each applicant for licensure as an armed private security officer shall successfully complete a basic education and training program approved by the division, the content of which is set forth in Section R156-63-603 and R156-63-604; and

(2) each applicant for licensure as an unarmed private security officer shall successfully complete a basic education and training program approved by the division, the content of which is set forth in Section R156-63-603.

R156-63-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(2) and 58-1-301(3), the examination requirements for licensure in Section 58-63-302 are defined, clarified, or established as follows:

(1) the qualifying agent for each applicant who is a contract security company shall obtain a passing score of at least 75% on the Utah Security Personnel Qualifying Agent's Examination; and

(2) each applicant for licensure as an armed private security officer or an unarmed private security officer shall obtain a score of at least 75% on the basic education and training final examination approved by the division and offered by each provider of basic education and training as a part of the program.

R156-63-302d. Qualification for Licensure - Liability Insurance for a Contract Security Company.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(2) and 58-1-301(3), the insurance requirements for licensure as a contract security company in Subsection 58-63-302(1)(j)(i) are defined, clarified, or established as follows.

(1) An applicant shall file with the division a "Certificate of Insurance" providing liability insurance for the following exposures:

- (a) general liability;
- (b) assault and battery;
- (c) personal injury;
- (d) false arrest;
- (e) libel and slander;
- (f) invasion of privacy;
- (g) broad form property damage;
- (h) damage to property in the care, custody or control of the contract security company; and
- (i) errors and omissions.

(2) Said insurance shall provide liability limits in amounts not less than \$300,000 for each incident and not less than \$1,000,000 total aggregate for each annual term.

(3) The insurance carrier must be an insurer which has a certificate of authority to do business in Utah, or is an authorized surplus lines insurer in Utah, or is authorized to do business under the laws of the state in which the corporate

offices of foreign corporations are located.

(4) All contract security companies shall have a current insurance certificate of coverage as defined in Subsection (1) on file at all times and available for immediate inspection by the division during normal working hours.

(5) All contract security companies shall notify the division immediately upon cancellation of the insurance policy, whether such cancellation was initiated by the insurance company or the insured agency.

R156-63-302e. Qualifications for Licensure - Age Requirement for Armed Private Security Officer.

An armed private security officer must be 18 years of age or older at the time of submitting an application for licensure in accordance with Subsection 76-10-509(1).

R156-63-302f. Qualifications for Licensure - Good Moral Character - Disqualifying Convictions.

(1) In addition to those criminal convictions prohibiting licensure as set forth in Subsections 58-63-302(1)(h), (2)(c) and (3)(c), the following is a list of criminal convictions which may disqualify a person from obtaining or holding an unarmed private security officer license, an armed private security officer license, or a contract security company license:

- (a) crimes against a person as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 1;
- (b) theft, including retail theft, as defined in Title 76;
- (c) larceny;
- (d) sex offenses as defined in Title 76, Part 4;
- (e) any offense involving controlled dangerous substances;
- (f) fraud;
- (g) extortion;
- (h) treason;
- (i) forgery;
- (j) arson;
- (k) kidnapping;
- (l) perjury;
- (m) conspiracy to commit any of the offenses listed herein;
- (n) hijacking;
- (o) burglary;
- (p) escape from jail, prison, or custody;
- (q) false or bogus checks;
- (r) terrorist activities;
- (s) desertion;
- (t) pornography; and
- (u) any attempt to commit any of the above offenses.

(2) Applications for licensure or renewal of licensure in which the applicant, or in the case of a contract security company, the officers, directors, and shareholders with 5% or more of the stock of the company, has a criminal background shall be considered on a case by case basis, including a consideration of the following:

- (a) the duties violated;
- (b) the potential or actual injury caused by the applicant's unprofessional conduct; and
- (c) the existence of aggravating or mitigating factors.

R156-63-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licensees under Title 58, Chapter 63 is established by rule in Section R156-1-308.

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

R156-63-304. Continuing Education for Armed and Unarmed Private Security Officers as a Condition of Renewal.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(g) and

58-1-308(3)(b), there is created a continuing education requirement as a condition of renewal or reinstatement of licenses issued under Title 58, Chapter 63 in the classifications of armed private security officer and unarmed private security officer.

(2) Qualified continuing education for armed private security officers and unarmed private security officers shall consist of not less than 16 hours of formal classroom education or practical experience every two years.

(3) Continuing firearms education and training for armed private security officers shall consist of a minimum of four hours of firearms training every six months. Firearms education and training shall comply with the provisions of Public Law 103-54, the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993.

(4) If a renewal period is shortened or lengthened to effect a change of renewal cycle, the continuing education hours required for that renewal period shall be increased or decreased accordingly as a pro rata amount of the requirements of a two-year period.

(5) Continuing education to qualify under the provisions of Subsection (2) shall include:

- (a) company operational procedures manual;
- (b) applicable state laws and rules;
- (c) legal powers and limitations of private security officers;
- (d) observation and reporting techniques;
- (e) ethics; and
- (f) emergency techniques.

R156-63-305. Demonstration of Clear Criminal History for Licensees as Renewal Requirement.

(1) In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(7) and 58-1-308(3)(b), there is created a demonstration of a clear criminal history as a condition of renewal or reinstatement of licenses issued under Title 58, Chapter 63 in the classifications of armed private security officer, unarmed private security officer, and for the qualifying agent for a contract security company.

(2) Each application for renewal or reinstatement of the license of a contract security company shall be conditioned upon the licensee having obtained within 120 days prior to submission of the application for renewal or reinstatement, a clear criminal history certification from the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety, for the licensee's qualifying agent.

(3) Each application for renewal or reinstatement of the license of an armed private security officer, or unarmed private security officer shall be conditioned upon the licensee having obtained within 120 days prior to submission of the application for renewal or reinstatement, a clear criminal history certification from the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Utah Department of Public Safety.

R156-63-306. Change of Qualifying Agent.

Within 30 days after a qualifying agent for a licensed contract security company ceases employment with the licensee, or for any other reason is not qualified to be the licensee's qualifier, the contract security company shall file with the division an application for change of qualifier on forms provided by the division, accompanied by a fee established in accordance with Section 63-38-3.2.

R156-63-307. Exemptions from Licensure.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-307(1)(c), an applicant who has applied for licensure as an unarmed or armed private security officer is exempt from licensure and may engage in practice as an unarmed or armed private security officer in a supervised on-the-job training capacity, for a period of time not to exceed the earlier of 30 days or action by the division upon the application.

(2) Upon receipt of a complete application for licensure as

an unarmed private security officer or as an armed private security officer, an on-the-job training letter may be issued to the applicant, if the applicant meets the following criteria:

(a) the applicant has not been licensed as an unarmed or as an armed private security officer in the state of Utah at least two years prior to applying for licensure;

(b) the applicant submits with his application an official criminal history report from the Bureau of Criminal Identification showing "No Criminal Record Found";

(c) the applicant has not answered "yes" to any question on the qualifying questionnaire section of the application; and

(d) the applicant has not had a license to practice an occupation or profession denied, revoked, suspended, restricted or placed on probation.

R156-63-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes the following:

(1) making any statement that would reasonably cause another person to believe that a private security officer functions as a law enforcement officer or other official of this state or any of its political subdivisions or any agency of the federal government;

(2) employment of an unarmed or armed private security officer by a contract security company, as an on-the-job trainee pursuant to Section R156-63-307, who has been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor crime of moral turpitude;

(3) employment of an unarmed or armed private security officer by a contract security company who fails to meet the requirements of Section R156-63-307; and

(4) a judgment on, or a judicial or prosecutorial agreement concerning a felony, or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, entered against an individual by a federal, state or local court, regardless of whether the court has made a finding of guilt, accepted a plea of guilty or nolo contendere by an individual, or an individual has entered into participation in a first offender, deferred adjudication or other program or arrangement where judgment of conviction is withheld.

(5) utilizing a vehicle whose markings, lighting, or signal devices imply that the vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle as defined in Subsection 41-6-1(3) and Section 41-6-1.5 and in Title R722, Chapter 340;

(6) utilizing a vehicle with an emergency lighting system which violates the requirements of Section 41-6-140 of the Utah Motor Vehicle Code;

(7) wearing a uniform, insignia, or badge that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the unarmed or armed private security officer is connected with a federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agency;

(8) incompetence or negligence by an unarmed private security officer, an armed private security officer or by a contract security company that results in injury to a person or that creates an unreasonable risk that a person may be harmed;

(9) failure by the contract security company or its officers, directors, partners, proprietors or responsible management personnel to adequately supervise employees to the extent that the public health and safety are at risk;

(10) failing to immediately notify the division of the cancellation of the contract security company's insurance policy

(11) failure of the contract security company or an armed or unarmed private security officer to report a criminal offense pursuant to Section R156-63-613.

R156-63-601. Operating Standards - Firearms.

(1) An armed private security officer shall carry only that firearm with which he has passed a firearms qualification course as defined in Section R156-63-603.

(2) Shotguns and rifles, owned and issued by the contract security company, may be used in situations where they would constitute an appropriate defense for the armed private security

officer and where the officer has completed an appropriate qualification course in their use.

(3) An armed private security officer shall not carry a firearm except when acting on official duty as an employee of a contract security company, unless the licensee is otherwise qualified under the laws of the state to carry a firearm.

R156-63-602. Operating Standards - Approved Basic Education and Training Program for Armed and Unarmed Private Security Officers.

To be designated by the division as an approved basic education and training program for armed private security officers and unarmed private security officers, the following standards shall be met.

(1) There shall be a written education and training manual which includes performance objectives.

(2) The program for armed private security officers shall provide content as established in Sections R156-63-603 and R156-63-604 of these rules.

(3) The program for unarmed private security officers shall provide content as established in Section R156-63-603 of these rules.

(4) All instructors providing the basic classroom instruction shall have at least three years of training and experience reasonably related to providing of security guard services.

(5) All instructors providing firearms training shall have the following qualifications:

(a) current Peace Officers Standards and Training firearms instructors certification; or

(b) current certification as a firearms instructor by the National Rifle Association, a Utah law enforcement agency, a Federal law enforcement agency, a branch of the United States military, or other qualification or certification found by the director to be equivalent.

(6) All approved basic education and training programs shall maintain training records on each individual trained including the dates of attendance at training, a copy of the instruction given, and the location of the training. These records shall be maintained in the files of the education and training program for at least three years.

(7) In the event an approved provider of basic education and training ceases to engage in business, the provider shall establish a method approved by the division by which the records of the education and training shall continue to be available for a period of at least three years after the education and training is provided.

R156-63-603. Operating Standards - Content of Approved Basic Education and Training Program for Armed and Unarmed Private Security Officers.

An approved basic education and training program for armed and unarmed private security officers shall have the following components:

(1) at least eight hours of basic classroom instruction to include the following:

(a) the nature and role of private security, including the limits of, scope of authority and the civil liability of a private security officer and the private security officer's role in today's society;

(b) state laws and rules applicable to private security;

(c) legal responsibilities of private security, including constitutional law, search and seizure and other such topics;

(d) situational response evaluations, including protecting and securing crime or accident scenes, notification of intern and external agencies, and controlling information;

(e) ethics;

(f) use of force, emphasizing the de-escalation of force and alternatives to using force;

(g) report writing, including taking witness statements, log maintenance, the control of information, taking field notes, report preparation and basic writing skills;

(h) patrol techniques, including mobile vs. fixed post, accident prevention, responding to calls and alarms, security breeches, and monitoring potential safety hazards;

(i) police and community relations, including fundamental duties and personal appearance of security officers;

(j) sexual harassment in the work place; and

(k) a final examination which competently examines the student in the subjects included in the approved program of education and training and which the student passes with a minimum score of 80%.

R156-63-604. Operating Standards - Content of Approved Basic Firearms Training Program for Armed Private Security Officers.

An approved basic firearms training program for armed private security officers shall have the following components:

(1) at least six hours of classroom firearms instruction to include the following:

(a) the firearm and its ammunition;

(b) the care and cleaning of the weapon;

(c) no alterations of firing mechanism;

(d) firearm inspection review procedures;

(e) firearm safety on duty;

(f) firearm safety at home;

(g) firearm safety on range;

(h) legal and ethical restraints on firearms use;

(i) explanation and discussion of target environment;

(j) stop failure drills;

(k) explanation and discussion of stance, draw stroke, cover and concealment and other firearm fundamentals;

(l) armed patrol techniques;

(m) use of deadly force under Utah law and the provisions of Title 76, Chapter 2, Part 4 and a discussion of 18 CFR 44 Section 922;

(n) the instruction that armed private security officers shall not fire their weapon unless there is an eminent threat to life and at no time will the weapon be drawn as a threat or means to force compliance with any verbal directive not involving eminent threat to life; and

(2) at least six hours of firearms range instruction to include the following:

(a) basic firearms fundamentals and marksmanship;

(b) demonstration and explanation of the difference between sight picture, sight alignment and trigger control; and

(c) a recognized practical pistol course on which the applicant achieves a minimum score of 80% using regular and low light conditions.

R156-63-605. Operating Standards - Uniform Requirements.

(1) All unarmed and armed private security officers while on duty shall wear the uniform of their contract security company employer unless assigned to work undercover.

(2) Each armed and unarmed private security officer wearing a soft uniform unless assigned to an undercover status shall at a minimum display on the outermost garment of the uniform the name of the contract security company under whom the armed and unarmed private security officer is employed, and the word "Security", "Contract Security", or "Security Officer".

(3) The name of the contract security company and the word "Security" shall be of a size, style, shape, design and type which is clearly visible by a reasonable person under normal conditions.

(4) Each armed and unarmed private security officer wearing a regular uniform shall display on the outermost garment of the uniform in a style, shape, design and type which

is clearly visible by a reasonable person under normal conditions identification which contains:

(a) the name or logo of the contract security company under whom the armed or unarmed private security officer is employed; and

(b) the word "Security", "Contract Security", or "Security Officer".

(5) Contract security companies shall have until July 1, 2005 to ensure that all uniforms comply with the requirements of this section. Thereafter, all uniforms, soft and regular, must meet all requirements established in this section.

R156-63-606. Operating Standards - Badges.

Badges may be worn under the following conditions:

(1) they do not carry the seal of the state of Utah nor have the words "State of Utah";

(2) they shall contain the word "Security" and may contain the name of the company; and

(3) the use of a star badge with any number of points on a uniform, in writing, advertising, letterhead, or other written communication is prohibited.

R156-63-607. Operating Standards - Criminal Status of Officer, Qualifying Agent, Director, Partner, Proprietor, Private Security Officer or Manager of Contract Security Companies.

In the event an officer, qualifying agent, director, partner, proprietor, private security officer, or any management personnel having direct responsibility for managing operations of the contract security company is found guilty of a felony, or of a misdemeanor which impacts upon that individual's ability to function within the security industry, said company shall within ten days reorganize and exclude said individual from participating at any level or capacity in the management, operations, sales, ownership, or employment of that company.

R156-63-608. Operating Standards - Implying an Association with Public Law Enforcement Prohibited.

(1) No contract security company shall use any name which implies intentionally or otherwise that they are connected or associated with any public law enforcement agency.

(2) No contract security company shall permit the use of the words "special police", "special officer", "cop", or any other words of a similar nature whether used orally or appearing in writing or on any uniform, badge, or cap.

(3) No person licensed under this chapter shall use words or designations which would cause a reasonable person to believe he is associated with a public law enforcement agency.

R156-63-609. Operating Standards - Proper Identification of Private Security Officers.

All armed and unarmed private security officers shall carry a valid security license together with a Utah identification card issued by the Division of Driver License or a current Utah driver license whenever he is performing the duties of an armed or unarmed private security officer and shall exhibit said license and identification upon request.

R156-63-610. Operating Standards - Vehicles.

(1) No contract security company or its personnel shall utilize a vehicle whose markings, lighting, or signal devices imply that the vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle pursuant to Subsection 41-6-1(3).

(2) The word "Security", either alone or in conjunction with the company name, shall appear on each side and the rear of the company vehicle in letters no less than 4 inches in height and in a color contrasting with the color of the contract security company vehicle.

(3) Contract security companies shall have six months

from the effective date of this rule to ensure that all vehicles comply with the requirements of this section.

(4) Subsection R156-63-610(2) does not apply to armored cars as defined in the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993.

R156-63-611. Operating Standards - Operational Procedures Manual.

(1) Each contract security company shall develop and maintain an operational procedures manual which includes the following topics:

- (a) detaining or arresting;
- (b) restraining, detaining, and search and seizure;
- (c) felony and misdemeanor definitions;
- (d) observing and reporting;
- (e) ingress and egress control;
- (f) natural disaster preparation;
- (g) alarm systems, locks, and keys;
- (h) radio and telephone communications;
- (i) crowd control;
- (j) public relations;
- (k) personal appearance and demeanor;
- (l) bomb threats;
- (m) fire prevention;
- (n) mental illness;
- (o) supervision;
- (p) criminal justice system;
- (q) code of ethics for private security officers; and
- (r) sexual harassment in the workplace.

(2) The operations and procedures manual shall be immediately available to the division upon request.

R156-63-612. Operating Standards - Display of License.

The license issued to a contract security company shall be prominently displayed in the company's principal place of business and a copy of the license shall be displayed prominently in all branch offices.

R156-63-613. Operating Standards - Standards of Conduct.

All armed and unarmed private security officers licensed pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 63 if arrested, charged, or indicted for a criminal offense above the level of a Class C misdemeanor, shall within 72 hours notify the contract security company they are employed with of the criminal offense. The contract security company shall notify the Division of the criminal offense within 72 hours of notification by the licensee, in writing, including name, name of the arresting agency, the agency case number and the nature of the criminal offense.

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 58-63-101

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.

R162-2. Exam and License Application Requirements.

R162-2-1. Qualifications for Licensure and Exam Application.

2.1.1 Minimum Age. All applicants shall be at least 18 years of age.

2.1.2 Formal Education Minimum. All applicants shall have at least a high school diploma, G.E.D., or equivalent as determined by the Commission.

2.1.3 Prelicensing Education. All applicants shall have completed any required prelicensing education before applying to sit for a licensing examination.

2.1.4 Exam application. All applicants who desire to sit for a licensing examination shall deliver an application to sit for the examination, together with the applicable examination fee, to the testing service designated by the Division. If the applicant fails to take the examination when scheduled, the fee will be forfeited.

2.1.4.1. Applicants previously licensed out-of-state.

(a) If an applicant is now and has been actively licensed for the preceding two years in another state which has substantially equivalent licensing requirements and is either a new resident or a non-resident of this state, the Division shall waive the national portion of the exam.

(b) If an applicant has been on an inactive status for any portion of the past two years he may be required to take both the national and Utah state portions of the exam.

R162-2-2. Licensing Procedure.

2.2. Within 90 days after successful completion of the exam, the applicant shall return to the Division each of the following:

2.2.1. A report of the examination indicating that both portions of the exam have been passed within a six-month period of time.

2.2.2. The license application form required by the Division. The application form shall include the licensee's business and home address. A post office box without a street address is unacceptable as a business or home address. The licensee may designate any address to be used as a mailing address.

2.2.3. The non-refundable fees which will include the appropriate license fee as authorized by Section 61-2-9(5) and the Recovery Fund fee as authorized by Section 61-2a-4.

2.2.4. Documentation indicating successful completion of the required education taken within the year prior to licensing. If the applicant has been previously licensed in another state which has substantially equivalent licensing requirements, he may apply to the Division for a waiver of all or part of the educational requirement.

2.2.4.1. Candidates for the license of sales agent will successfully complete 90 classroom hours of approved study in principles and practices of real estate. Experience will not satisfy the education requirement. Membership in the Utah State Bar will waive this requirement.

2.2.4.2. Candidates for the license of associate broker or principal broker will successfully complete 120 classroom hours of approved study consisting of at least 24 classroom hours in brokerage management, 24 classroom hours in advanced appraisal, 24 classroom hours in advanced finance, 24 hours in advanced property management and 24 classroom hours in advanced real estate law. Experience will not satisfy the education requirement. The Division may waive all or part of the educational requirement by virtue of equivalent education.

2.2.5. The principal broker and associate broker applicant will submit the forms required by the Division documenting a minimum of three years licensed real estate experience and a total of at least 60 points accumulated within the five years prior to licensing. A minimum of two years (24 months) and at least

45 points will be accumulated from Tables I and/or II. The remaining 15 points may be accumulated from Tables I, II or III.

TABLE I - REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

RESIDENTIAL - points can be accumulated from either the selling or the listing side of a real estate closing:	
(a) One unit dwelling	2.5 points
(b) Two- to four-unit dwellings	5 points
(c) Apartments, 5 units or over	10 points
(d) Improved lot	2 points
(e) Vacant land/subdivision	10 points
COMMERCIAL	
(f) Hotel or motel	10 points
(g) Industrial or warehouse	10 points
(h) Office building	10 points
(i) Retail building	10 points
(j) Leasing of commercial space	5 points

TABLE II - PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

RESIDENTIAL	
(a) Each unit managed	.25 pt/month
COMMERCIAL - hotel/motel, industrial/warehouse, office, or retail building	
(b) Each contract OR each separate property address or location for which licensee has direct responsibility	1 pt/month

2.2.6. The Principal Broker may accumulate additional experience points by having participated in real estate related activities such as the following:

TABLE III - OPTIONAL

Real Estate Attorney	1 pt/month
CPA-Certified Public Accountant	1 pt/month
Mortgage Loan Officer	1 pt/month
Licensed Escrow Officer	1 pt/month
Licensed Title Agent	1 pt/month
Designated Appraiser	1 pt/month
Licensed General Contractor	1 pt/month
Bank Officer in Real Estate Loans	1 pt/month
Certified Real Estate Prelicensing Instructor	.5 pt/month

2.2.7. If the review of an application has been performed by the Division and the Division has denied the application based on insufficient experience, and if the applicant believes that the Experience Points Tables do not adequately reflect the amount of the applicant's experience, the applicant may petition the Real Estate Commission for reevaluation by making a written request within 30 days after the denial stating specific grounds upon which relief is requested. The Commission shall thereafter consider the request and issue a written decision.

2.2.8. An applicant previously licensed in another state will provide a written record of his license history from that state and documentation of disciplinary action, if any, against his license.

2.2.9. Determining fitness for licensure. The Commission and the Division will consider information necessary to determine whether an applicant meets the requirements of honesty, integrity, truthfulness, reputation and competency, which shall include the following:

2.2.9.1. Whether an applicant has been denied a license to practice real estate, property management, or any regulated profession, business, or vocation, or whether any license has been suspended or revoked or subjected to any other disciplinary sanction by this or another jurisdiction;

2.2.9.2. Whether an applicant has been guilty of conduct or practices which would have been grounds for revocation or suspension of license under Utah law had the applicant then been licensed;

2.2.9.3. Whether a civil judgment has been entered against the applicant based on a real estate transaction, and whether the

judgment has been fully satisfied;

2.2.9.4. Whether a civil judgment has been entered against the applicant based on fraud, misrepresentation or deceit, and whether the judgment has been fully satisfied.

2.2.9.5. Whether restitution ordered by a court in a criminal conviction has been fully satisfied;

2.2.9.6. Whether the probation in a criminal conviction or a licensing action has been completed and fully served; and

2.2.9.7. Whether there has been subsequent good conduct on the part of the applicant. If, because of lapse of time and subsequent good conduct and reputation or other reason deemed sufficient, it shall appear to the Commission and the Division that the interest of the public will not likely be in danger by the granting of a license, the Commission and the Division may approve the applicant relating to honesty, integrity, truthfulness, reputation and competency.

R162-2-3. Company Registration.

2.3.1. A Principal Broker shall register with the Division the name under which his real estate brokerage or property management company will operate. Registration will require payment of applicable non-refundable fees and evidence that the name of the new company has been approved by the Division of Corporations, Department of Commerce.

2.3.1.1. The real estate brokerage shall at all times have affiliated with it a principal broker who shall demonstrate that he is authorized to use the company name.

2.3.1.2. Misleading or deceptive business names. The Division will not accept a proposed business name when there is a substantial likelihood that the public will be misled by the name into thinking that they are not dealing with a licensed real estate brokerage or property management company.

2.3.2. Registration of Entities Operating a Principal Brokerage.

2.3.2.1. A corporation, partnership, Limited Liability Company, association or other entity which operates a principal brokerage shall comply with R162-2.3 and the following conditions:

2.3.2.2. Individuals associated with the entity shall not engage in activity which requires a real estate license unless they are affiliated with the principal broker and licensed with the Division. Upon a change of principal broker, the entity shall be responsible to insure that the outgoing and incoming principal brokers immediately provide to the Division, on forms required by the Division, evidence of the change.

2.3.2.2.1. If the outgoing principal broker is not available to properly execute the form required to effect the change of principal brokers, the change may still be made provided a letter advising of the change is mailed by the entity by certified mail to the last known address of the outgoing principal broker. A verified copy of the letter and proof of mailing by certified mail shall be attached to the form when it is submitted to the Division.

2.3.2.3. If the change of members in a partnership either by the addition or withdrawal of a partner creates a new legal entity, the new entity cannot operate under the authority of the registration of the previous partnership. The dissolution of a corporation, partnership, Limited Liability Company, association or other entity which has been registered terminates the registration. The Division shall be notified of any change in a partnership or dissolution of a corporation which has registered prior to the effective date of the change.

R162-2-4. Licensing of Non-Residents.

2.4. In addition to meeting the requirements of rules 2.1 and 2.2, an applicant living outside of the state of Utah may be issued a license in Utah by successfully completing specific educational hours required by the Division with the concurrence of the Commission, and by passing the real estate licensing

examination. The applicant shall also meet each of the following requirements:

2.4.1. If the applicant is an associate broker or sales agent, the principal broker with whom he will be affiliated shall hold an active license in Utah.

2.4.2. If the applicant is a principal broker, he shall establish a real estate trust account in this state. He shall also maintain all office records in this state at a principle business location as outlined in R162-4.1.

2.4.3. The application for licensure in Utah shall be accompanied by an irrevocable written consent allowing service of process on the Commission or the Division.

2.4.4. The applicant shall provide a written record of his license history, if any, and documentation of disciplinary action, if any, against his license.

R162-2-5. Reciprocity.

2.5. The Division, with the concurrence of the Commission, may enter into specific reciprocity agreements with other states on the same basis as Utah licensees are granted licenses by those states.

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R162. Commerce, Real Estate.**R162-9. Continuing Education.****R162-9-1. Objective and Specific Hour Requirements.**

9.1.1 Objective. Through education, the licensee shall be reasonably current in real estate knowledge and shall have improved ability to provide greater protection and service to the real estate consumer, thereby meeting the Real Estate Commission's primary objective of protection of and service to the public.

9.1.2 Specific Hour Requirements. A minimum of three of the 12 hours of continuing education required by Section 61-2-9(2)(a) must be taken in a "core" course, the subject of which will be designated by the Division to keep a licensee current in changing practices and laws.

9.1.2.1 Definitions.

9.1.2.1.1 For the purposes of this rule, "live" continuing education is defined as: a) live, in-class instruction; or b) videotapes, computer courses, or other education in which the instructor and the student are separated by distance and sometimes by time, so long as the education takes place in a school or industry association office with a Division-certified prelicensing instructor present to answer questions.

9.1.2.1.2 For the purposes of this rule, "passive" continuing education is defined as videotapes, computer courses, or other education in which the instructor and student are separated by distance and sometimes by time if viewed in a location where no Division-certified prelicensing instructor is present.

9.1.2.2 A minimum of 6 hours of the 12 hours of continuing education required to renew must be live continuing education. The balance of up to 6 hours may be passive continuing education.

R162-9-2. Education Providers.

9.2. Continuing education providers who provide education courses specifically tailored for, or marketed to, Utah real estate, appraiser, or mortgage licensees, and who intend that real estate licensees shall receive continuing education credit for such courses, are required to apply to the Division for course certification prior to the courses being taught to students. Except as may be provided in Subsections 9.2.4, the Division will not grant continuing education credit to students who have taken courses that have not been certified by the Division in advance of the courses being taught to students.

9.2.1 Approved providers may include accredited colleges and universities, public or private vocational schools, national and state real estate related professional societies and organizations, real estate boards, and proprietary schools or instructors.

9.2.2 Application procedure. Except as provided in Subsection 9.2.3, education providers shall make application to the Division following the procedures set for in Section 9.5.

9.2.3 A real estate education provider who provides proof to the division that the provider's course offering has been certified for continuing education credit in a minimum of three other states and that the provider has specific standards in place for development of courses and approval of instructors may be granted course certification by filling out the form required by the Division and including with the application:

- (a) a copy of the provider's standards used for developing curricula and for approving instructors;
- (b) evidence that the course is certified in at least three states;
- (c) a sample of the course completion certification bearing all information required by Section 9.5.2.15; and
- (d) all required fees, which shall be nonrefundable.

9.2.4 Individual licensees may apply to the Division for continuing education credit for a non-certified real estate course that was not required by these rules to be certified in advance by

the Division by filling out the form required by the Division and providing all information concerning the course required by the Division. If the licensee is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Division that the course will likely improve the licensee's ability to better protect or serve the public and improve the licensee's professional licensing status, the Division may grant the individual licensee continuing education credit for the course.

9.2.4.1 Provided the subject matter of the course taken is not exclusive to the other state or jurisdiction, a course approved for continuing education in another state or jurisdiction may be granted Utah continuing education credit on a case by case basis.

R162-9-3. Course Certification Criteria.

9.3 Courses submitted for certification shall have significant intellectual or practical content and shall serve to increase the professional competence of the licensee, thereby meeting the objective of the protection of and service to the public.

9.3.1 Three hours shall be comprised of "core course" curricula, the subjects of which will be determined by the division and the Real Estate Commission. The subject matter of these courses will be for the purpose of keeping a licensee current in changing practices and laws. These courses may be provided by the division or by private education providers but, in all cases, will have prior certification by the division.

9.3.1.1 Principal brokers and associate brokers may use the Division's Trust Account Seminar to satisfy the "core" course requirement once every three renewal cycles.

9.3.2 The remaining nine hours shall be in substantive areas dealing with the practice of real estate. Acceptable course criteria shall include the following:

9.3.2.1 Real estate financing, including mortgages and other financing techniques; real estate investments; accounting and taxation as applied to real property; estate building and portfolio management; closing statements; real estate mathematics;

9.3.2.2 Real estate law; contract law; agency and subagency; real estate securities and syndications; regulation and management of timeshares, condominiums and cooperatives; real property exchanging; real estate legislative issues; real estate license law and administrative rules;

9.3.2.3 Land development; land use, planning and zoning; construction; energy conservation;

9.3.2.4 Property management; leasing agreements; accounting procedures; management contracts; landlord/tenant relationships;

9.3.2.5 Fair housing; affirmative marketing; Americans with Disabilities Act;

9.3.2.6 Real estate ethics.

9.3.2.7 Using the computer, the Internet, business calculators, and other technologies to enhance the licensee's service to the public.

9.3.2.8 Offerings concerning sales promotion, including salesmanship, negotiation, sales psychology, marketing techniques, servicing your clients, or similar offerings.

9.3.2.9 Offerings in personal and property protection for the licensee and his clients.

9.3.3 Non-acceptable course criteria shall include courses similar to the following:

9.3.3.1 Offerings in mechanical office and business skills, such as typing, speed reading, memory improvement, language report writing, advertising, or similar offerings;

9.3.3.2 Offerings concerning physical well-being or personal development, such as personal motivation, stress management, time management, dress-for-success, or similar offerings;

9.3.3.3 Meetings held in conjunction with the general

business of the licensee and his broker or employer, such as sales meetings, in-house staff or licensee training meetings;

9.3.4 The minimum length of a course shall be one credit hour or its equivalency. A credit hour is defined as 50 minutes within a 60-minute time period.

R162-9-4. Instructor Certification Criteria.

9.4 Instructors for continuing education purposes will be evaluated and approved separately from the continuing education courses. All instructors must apply for certification from the Division not less than 60 days prior to the anticipated date of the first class that they intend to teach.

9.4.1 The instructor applicant must meet the same requirements as a certified preclicensing instructor as defined in R162-8.4.1; and

9.4.2 The instructor applicant must demonstrate knowledge of the subject matter by submission of proof of the following:

9.4.2.1 At least five years experience in a profession, trade or technical occupation in a field directly related to the course which the applicant intends to instruct; or

9.4.2.2 A bachelors or postgraduate degree in the field of real estate, business, law, finance, or other academic area directly related to the course which applicant intends to instruct; or

9.4.2.3 Any combination of at least five years of full-time experience and college-level education in a field directly related to the course which the applicant intends to instruct, or

9.4.3 The instructor applicant must demonstrate evidence of the ability to communicate the subject matter by the submission of proof of the following:

9.4.3.1 A state teaching certificate or showing successful completion of appropriate college courses in the field of education; or

9.4.3.2 A professional teaching designation from the National Association of Realtors or the Real Estate Educators Association; or

9.4.3.3 Evidence, such as instructor evaluation forms or letters of reference, of the ability to teach in schools, seminars, or in an equivalent setting.

9.4.4 An original continuing education instructor certification shall expire twenty-four months after issuance. Instructor certifications may be renewed by submitting a properly completed application for renewal prior to the expiration of the instructor's current certification, using the form required by the Division. The term of a renewed instructor certification is twenty-four months.

9.4.4.1 If the instructor does not submit a properly completed renewal prior to the expiration date of the instructor's current certification, the certification shall expire. For a period of thirty days after the expiration of an instructor certification, the instructor may apply for reinstatement of the certification by complying with all of the requirements for a timely renewal and, in addition, paying a non-refundable late fee.

9.4.4.2 After this thirty day period, and until three months after the expiration date, an instructor certification may be reinstated upon payment of a non-refundable late fee and completion of 6 classroom hours of education related to real estate or teaching techniques in addition to complying with all of the requirements for a timely renewal.

9.4.4.3 After the certification has been expired for three months, an instructor may not reinstate an expired certification and must apply for a new certification following the same procedure as an original applicant for certification.

R162-9-5. Submission of Course for Certification.

9.5 An applicant shall apply for consideration of certification of a course to the Division of Real Estate not less than 60 days prior to the anticipated date of the first class.

9.5.1 Until January 1, 2005, the application shall include a non-refundable filing fee of \$35.00 and an instructor certification fee of \$15.00 per course per instructor. Beginning January 1, 2005, the application shall include a non-refundable course certification fee of \$70.00 and a non-refundable instructor certification fee of \$30.00 per course per instructor. Both fees shall be made payable to the Division of Real Estate.

9.5.2 The application shall be made on the form approved by the Division which shall include the following information:

9.5.2.1 Name, phone number and address of the sponsor of the course, including owners and the coordinator or director responsible for the offering;

9.5.2.2 The title of the course offering including a description of the type of training; for example, seminar, conference, correspondence course, or similar offering;

9.5.2.3 A copy of the course curriculum including a course outline of the comprehensive subject matter. Except for courses approved for specific distance education delivery, the course outline shall include the length of time to be spent on each subject area broken into segments of no more than 15 minutes each, the instructor for each segment, and the teaching technique used in each segment;

9.5.2.4 Three to five learning objectives for every three hours or its equivalency of the course and the means to be used in assessing whether the learning objectives have been reached;

9.5.2.5 A complete description of all materials to be distributed to the participants;

9.5.2.6 The date, time and locations of each course;

9.5.2.7 The procedure for pre-registration, the tuition or registration fee and a copy of the cancellation and refund policy;

9.5.2.8 Except for courses approved for specific distance education delivery, the procedure for taking and maintaining control of attendance during class time, which procedure shall be more extensive than having the student sign a class roll;

9.5.2.9 The difficulty level of the course categorized by beginning, intermediate or advanced;

9.5.2.10 A sample of the proposed advertising to be used, if any;

9.5.2.11 An instructor application on a form approved by the Division including the information as defined in R162-9.4;

9.5.2.12 A signed statement agreeing to allow the course to be randomly audited on an unannounced basis by the Division or its representative;

9.5.2.13 A statement defining how the course will meet the objectives of continuing education by providing education of a current nature and how it will improve the licensees ability to provide greater protection of and service to the public;

9.5.2.14 A signed statement agreeing not to market personal sales product.

9.5.2.15 A sample of the completion certificate, or the completion certificate required by the division, if any, that will be issued which shall bear the following information:

(a) Space for the licensee's name, type of license and license number, date of course

(b) The name of the course provider, course title, hours of credit, certification number, and certification expiration date;

(c) Space for signature of the course sponsor and a space for the licensee's signature.

9.5.2.16 Signature of the course coordinator or director.

9.5.3 Continuing education courses in which the instruction does not take place in a traditional classroom setting, but rather through other media where teacher and student are separated by distance and sometimes by time, may be certified by the Division provided the delivery method of the course has been certified by either the Commission or the Association of Real Estate Licensing Law Officials (ARELLO).

9.5.3.1 If a course is certified by ARELLO, only the delivery method will be certified by ARELLO. The subject matter of the course will be certified by the Division.

9.5.3.2. Education providers making application for Distance Education Certification based on ARELLO certification shall provide appropriate documentation that the ARELLO certification is in effect and that the course meets the content requirements of R162-9.3.2 along with other applicable requirements of this rule.

9.5.3.2.1. Approval under this paragraph will cease immediately should ARELLO certification be discontinued for any reason.

9.5.3.3. Courses approved for distance education delivery shall justify the classroom hour equivalency as is required by ARELLO standards.

9.5.4. The Real Estate Commission reserves the right to consider alternative certification methods and/or procedures for non-ARELLO certified Distance Education Courses.

R162-9-6. Conditions to Certification.

9.6.1 Upon completion of the educational program the course sponsor shall provide a certificate of completion in the form required by the Division.

9.6.1.1 Certificates of completion will be given only to those students who attend a minimum of 90% of the required class time of a live lecture. Within 10 days of the end of the course, the sponsor shall provide to the Division a roster of students and their license numbers for whom certificates were issued.

9.6.2 A course sponsor shall maintain for three years a record of registration of each person completing an offering and any other prescribed information regarding the offering, including exam results, if any.

9.6.2.1 Students registered for a distance education course shall complete the course within one year of the registration date.

9.6.3 Whenever there is a material change in a certified course, for example, curriculum, course length, instructor, refund policy, the sponsor shall promptly notify the Division in writing.

9.6.4 Until January 1, 2005, all course certifications shall be valid for one year after date of approval by the Division. Beginning January 1, 2005, all original course certifications and all renewed course certifications shall be issued with an expiration date of twenty-four months after approval by the Division.

9.6.4.1 If a course is not renewed within three months after its expiration date, the course provider will be required to apply for a new certification for the course.

9.6.4.2 After a course has been renewed for three times, the course provider will be required to make application as for a new certification.

9.6.5 Until January 1, 2005, instructor certifications shall expire December 31 of each year. Until January 1, 2005, instructors who certify for the first time by September 30 shall renew December 31 of that same year. Until January 1, 2005, instructors who certify for the first time after October 1 shall renew December 31 of the following year. Beginning January 1, 2005, renewed instructor certifications shall be issued for a term of twenty-four months.

9.6.5.1 To renew instructor certification an instructor must teach, during the year prior to renewal, a minimum of one class in each course for which certification is sought.

9.6.5.2 If the instructor has not taught during the year and wishes to renew certification, written explanation shall be submitted outlining the reason for not instructing the course, including documentation satisfactory to the Division as to the present level of expertise in the subject matter of the course.

R162-9-7. Course and Instructor Evaluations.

9.7 The Division shall cause the course to be evaluated for adherence to course content and other prescribed criteria, and

for the effectiveness of the instructor.

9.7.1 At the end of each course each student shall complete a standard evaluation form provided by the Division. The forms shall be collected at the end of the class in an envelope and the course provider will mail the sealed envelope to the Division within 10 days of the last class.

9.7.2 On a random basis the Division will assign monitors to attend a course for the purpose of evaluating the course and the instructor. The monitors will complete a standard evaluation form provided by the Division which will be returned to the Division within 10 days of the last class.

KEY: continuing education

August 17, 2005

Notice of Continuation June 26, 2002

61-2-5.5

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.**R162-202. Initial Application.****R162-202-1. Licensing Examination.**

202.1 Except as provided in Subsection 202-8, effective January 1, 2004, an individual applying for an initial license is required to have passed the licensing examination approved by the commission before making application to the division for a license.

202.1.1 All examination results are valid for 90 days after the date of the examination. If the applicant does not submit an application for licensure within 90 days after successful completion of the examination, the examination results shall lapse and the applicant shall be required to retake and successfully pass the examination again in order to apply for a license.

R162-202-2. Form of Application.

202.2 All applications must be made in the form required by the division and shall include the following information:

202.2.1 Any name under which the individual will transact business in this state;

202.2.2 The address of the principal business location of the applicant;

202.2.3 The home street address and home telephone number of any individual applicant or control person of an entity applicant;

202.2.4 A mailing address for the applicant;

202.2.5 The date of birth and social security number of any individual applicant or control person of an entity applicant;

202.2.6 Answers to a "Licensing Questionnaire" supplying information about present or past mortgage licensure in other jurisdictions, past license sanctions or surrenders, pending disciplinary actions, pending investigations, past criminal convictions or pleas, and/or civil judgments based on fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit;

202.2.7 A "Letter of Waiver" authorizing the division to obtain the fingerprints of the applicant or control person, review past and present employment and education records, and to conduct a criminal history background check;

202.2.8 If an individual applicant or a control person of an entity applicant has been convicted of any felonies or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude within the ten years preceding application, the charging document, the judgment and sentencing document, and the case docket on each such conviction must be provided with the application; and

202.2.9 If an individual or entity applicant or a control person of an entity applicant has had a license or registration suspended, revoked, surrendered, canceled or denied in the five years preceding application based on misconduct in a professional capacity that relates to good moral character or the competency to transact the business of residential mortgage loans, the documents stating the sanction taken against the license or registration and the reasons therefore must be provided with the application.

202.2.10 On or after January 1, 2005, applicants for a mortgage officer license shall submit proof in the form required by the Division of successful completion of the 20 hours of approved prelicensing education required by Section 61-2c-202(4)(a)(i)(C) taken within one year prior to application; or

202.2.11 On or after September 1, 2005, applicants for a principal lender license shall submit proof in the form required by the Division of successful completion of the 40 hours of approved prelicensing education required by Section 61-2c-206(1)(c) taken within one year prior to application.

R162-202-3. Incomplete Application.

202.3 If an applicant for a license makes a good faith attempt to submit a completed application within 90 days after passing the examination, but the application is incomplete, the

Division may grant an extension of the validity of the examination results for a period not to exceed 30 days to enable the applicant to provide the missing documents or information necessary to complete the application. Following the extension period, the application will be denied as incomplete if the applicant has not supplied the missing documents or information.

R162-202-4. Nonrefundable Fees.

202.4 All fees required in conjunction with an application for a license are nonrefundable and will not be refunded if the applicant fails to complete an application or if a completed application is denied for failure to meet the licensing criteria.

R162-202-5. Determining Fitness for Licensure.

202.5.1 Good Moral Character. The Commission and the Division will consider information necessary to determine whether an applicant for a license or the control person of an entity that has applied for a license meets the requirement of good moral character, which may include the following in addition to whether the individual has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude in the ten years preceding the application:

(a) The circumstances that led to any criminal convictions considered by the Commission and the Division;

(b) The amount of time that has passed since the individual's last criminal conviction;

(c) Any character testimony presented at the hearing and any character references submitted by the individual;

(d) Past acts related to honesty or moral character involving the business of residential mortgage loans;

(e) Whether the individual has been guilty of dishonest conduct in the five years preceding the application that would have been grounds under Utah law for revocation or suspension of a registration or license had the individual then been registered or licensed;

(f) Whether a civil judgment based on fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit has been entered against the individual, or whether a finding of fraud, misrepresentation or deceit by the individual has been made in a civil suit, regardless of whether related to the residential mortgage loan business, and whether any money judgment has been fully satisfied;

(g) Whether fines and restitution ordered by a court in a criminal proceeding have been fully satisfied, and whether the individual has complied with court orders in the criminal proceeding;

(h) Whether a probation agreement, plea in abeyance, or diversion agreement entered into in a criminal proceeding in the ten years preceding the application has been successfully completed;

(i) Whether any tax and child support arrearages have been paid; and

(j) Whether there has been good conduct on the part of the individual subsequent to the individual's offenses.

202.5.2 Competency to Transact the Business of Residential Mortgage Loans. The Commission and the Division will consider information necessary to determine whether an applicant for a license or the control person of an entity that has applied for a license meets the requirement of competency to transact the business of residential mortgage loans, which shall include the following:

(a) Past acts related to competency to transact the business of residential mortgage loans;

(b) Whether a civil judgment involving the business of mortgage loans has been entered against the individual, and whether the judgment has been fully satisfied, unless the judgment has been discharged in bankruptcy;

(c) The failure of any previous mortgage loan business in which the individual engaged, and the reasons for any failure;

(d) The individual's management and employment practices in any previous mortgage loan business, including whether or not employees were paid the amounts owed to them;

(e) The individual's training and education in mortgage lending, if any was available to the applicant;

(f) The individual's training, education, and experience in the mortgage loan business or in management of a mortgage loan business, if any was available to the individual;

(g) A lack of knowledge of the Utah Residential Mortgage Practices Act on the part of the individual;

(h) A history of disregard for licensing laws;

(i) A prior history of drug or alcohol dependency within the last five years, and any subsequent period of sobriety; and

(j) Whether the individual has demonstrated competency in business subsequent to any past incompetence by the individual in the mortgage loan business.

202.5.3 Age. All applicants shall be at least 18 years old.

R162-202-6. Conversion of Existing Registrations.

202.6 In order to comply with Section 61-2c-201(1), the division shall convert all existing registrations to licenses on January 1, 2004. The licenses issued to individuals under the authority of this rule shall be issued subject to Section 61-2c-202(4)(a)(ii).

R162-202-7. Registration of Assumed Business Name.

202.7.1 An individual or entity licensed to engage in the business of residential mortgage loans who intends to conduct business under an assumed business name instead of the individual's own name shall register the assumed business name with the Division.

202.7.2 To register an assumed business name, the applicant shall pay the applicable non-refundable fee and submit proof in the form required by the Division of a current filing of that assumed business name with the Division of Corporations and Commercial Code.

202.7.3 Misleading or deceptive business names. The Division shall not register an assumed business name if there is a substantial likelihood that the public will be misled by the name into thinking that they are not dealing with an individual or entity engaged in the residential mortgage loan business.

R162-202-8. Reciprocal Licenses.

202.8.1 An applicant who is a legal resident of a state with which the Division has entered into a written reciprocity agreement and who applies for a Utah license shall submit to the Division:

(a) An application for a reciprocal license on the form required by the Division;

(b) All applicable licensing fees and the Residential Mortgage Loan Education, Research, and Recovery Fund fee;

(c) An official license history from the licensing agency in the applicant's state of legal residence containing the dates of the applicant's licensure and any complaint or disciplinary history; and

(d) The information required by Subsections 202.2.1 through 202.2.9.

202.8.2 An applicant who is a legal resident of a state with which the Division has not entered into a written reciprocity agreement and who applies for a Utah license shall submit to the Division:

(a) An application for a reciprocal license on the form required by the Division;

(b) All applicable licensing fees and the Residential Mortgage Loan Education, Research, and Recovery Fund fee;

(c) A signed, notarized affidavit attesting that the applicant has at least five years experience in the business of residential mortgage loans;

(d) An official license history from the licensing agency in

the applicant's state of legal residence, and any other state(s) in which the experience referred to in Subsection 202.8.2(c) was obtained, that includes the dates of the applicant's licensure and any complaint or disciplinary history; and

(e) A copy of the licensing statute or rules from any jurisdiction in which residential mortgage experience is claimed that demonstrate that the jurisdiction's licensing requirements are substantially equivalent to those of Utah; and

(f) Those items required by Subsections 202.2.1 through 202.2.9.

R162-202-9. Branch Office.

202.9 A branch office shall be registered with the Division prior to operation. To register the branch office, the control person of the entity must submit to the Division, on the forms required by the Division, the location of the branch office and the names of all licensees assigned to the branch, along with the fee for registering the branch office.

**KEY: residential mortgage loan origination
August 3, 2005**

61-2c-103(3)

R162. Commerce, Real Estate.**R162-208. Continuing Education.****R162-208-1. Required Hours of Continuing Education.**

208.1 As authorized by Section 61-2c-104(7)(d)(ii)(A), the Utah Residential Mortgage Regulatory Commission has set the number of hours of continuing education required for renewal as follows:

208.1.1 Individuals with renewal dates on or before December 31, 2005 - zero credit hours.

208.1.2 Individuals with renewal dates after December 31, 2005 - fourteen credit hours.

R162-208-2. Proof of Continuing Education Hours.

208.2 Proof of continuing education hours must be in the form required by the Division.

R162-208-3. Credit Hours.

208.3 For the purpose of this rule, a credit hour is defined as 50 minutes of education within a 60 minute time period. A 10 minute break may be taken for every 50 minutes of education. Education credit will be limited to a maximum of 8 credit hours per day.

R162-208-4. Subject Matter.

208.4 The following subject matter is acceptable for continuing education credit:

208.4.1 Each time the licensee renews, the required 14 credit hours must include a minimum of 2 credit hours of ethics and a minimum of 3 credit hours related to compliance with Federal and State laws governing mortgage lending.

208.4.2 The balance of the credit hours required for renewal may consist of any courses related to residential mortgage principles and practices that, in the opinion of the Commission, would enhance the competency and professionalism of licensees.

208.4.3 The Division will maintain and will make available to any person upon request a list of course topics that have been approved by the Division and the Commission as acceptable for continuing education purposes. The Division shall also post the list of course topics on its website.

R162-208-5. Unacceptable Subject Matter.

208.5 The following topics are not acceptable for continuing education purposes:

208.5.1 Offerings in mechanical office and business skills such as typing, speed reading, memory improvement, report writing, advertising or similar offerings;

208.5.2 Offerings concerning physical well-being or personal development, such as personal motivation, stress management, time management, dress-for-success, or similar offerings; and

208.5.3 Meetings held in conjunction with the general business of the licensee and the entity for which the licensee conducts residential mortgage business, such as sales meetings, or in-house staff meetings unless the in-house staff meetings consist of training on the subjects set forth in Section 61-2c-104(7)(d)(i).

R162-208-6. Education Committee.

208.6 The Commission will appoint an Education Committee, the purpose of which will be to assist the Division and the Commission in approving continuing education course topics. The Education Committee will make recommendations to the Division and the Commission about whether any particular course topic is sufficiently related to residential mortgage principles and practices, and whether the topic would tend to enhance the competency and professionalism of licensees, to justify placing the topic on the list of course topics that are acceptable for continuing education purposes. The

Division and the Commission may accept or reject the Committee's recommendation on any course topic.

208.6.1 Any licensee or any course provider may request that the Education Committee recommend to the Division and the Commission that a specific topic be approved as an acceptable topic for continuing education purposes. The request must be made in writing, addressed to the Education Committee in care of the Division, and must state specific reasons why the requester believes the topic qualifies for continuing education purposes.

208.6.2 If the Education Committee turns down a request to approve a certain topic for continuing education purposes, the party who requested that the topic be approved may petition the Division and the Commission on an individual basis for evaluation and approval of the topic as being acceptable for continuing education purposes. The Petition must be made in writing, addressed to the Division and the Commission in care of the Division, and must state specific reasons why the requester believes that the topic qualifies for continuing education purposes. If the Division and the Commission find that the topic is acceptable for continuing education purposes, the Division shall add the topic to the list maintained by the Division of approved continuing education topics.

R162-208-7. Course Completion Certificate.

208.7 The course provider shall issue a course completion certificate in the form required by the Division to all licensees who successfully complete a course in a topic that is approved for continuing education purposes. The course completion certificate shall indicate the number of credit hours successfully completed by the student and must be signed by the student and the instructor who taught the course. The course completion certificate must include the course title, date of the course, course certificate number, and course certificate expiration date.

R162-208-8. Online Courses.

208.8 Online courses may be accepted by the Division for continuing education purposes if they comply with all of the other provisions of this rule and if: a) the student who successfully completes a course is able to print from the course provider's web site a continuing education certificate to submit to the Division that meets the requirements of Section 208.7 above; and b) the course provider has methods in place to determine whether a student has successfully completed a course and to insure that only those students who have successfully completed a course are able to print a course completion certificate.

R162-208-9. Continuing Education Instructor Certification.

208.9 All instructors of courses to be taught for continuing education purposes must apply for certification from the Division not less than 60 days prior to the anticipated date of the first class that they intend to teach.

208.9.1 Continuing education course instructor applicants shall meet the requirements set forth in Section 210.5 and Section 210.7 of these rules, and shall demonstrate knowledge of the subject matter of the course they intend to teach by submitting proof of the following:

(a) at least three years of experience in a profession, trade, or technical occupation in a field directly related to the course which the applicant intends to instruct; or

(b) a bachelors or postgraduate degree in the field of real estate, business, law, finance, or other academic area directly related to the course which applicant intends to instruct; or

(c) any combination of at least three years of full-time experience and college-level education in a field directly related to the course which the applicant intends to instruct.

208.9.2 Instructor applicants shall demonstrate evidence of the ability to communicate the subject matter by the

submission of proof of the following:

(a) a state teaching certificate or showing successful completion of appropriate college courses in the field of education; or

(b) a professional teaching designation from the National Association of Mortgage Brokers, the Real Estate Educators Association, the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, or a similar association; or

(c) evidence, such as instructor evaluation forms or letters of reference, of the ability to teach in schools, seminars, or in an equivalent setting.

208.9.3 Upon approval by the Division, an instructor shall be issued a certification to act as a continuing education instructor. A continuing education instructor certification shall expire twenty-four months after its issuance. An instructor shall apply for renewal of a continuing education instructor certification prior to the expiration of the instructor's current certification, using the form required by the Division.

208.9.3.1 To qualify for renewal of instructor certification, an instructor must provide proof of having taught a minimum of one class in each course for which renewal is sought in the year preceding application for renewal. The term of a renewed instructor certification shall be twenty-four months.

208.9.3.1.1 If the instructor has not taught during the year preceding renewal and wishes to renew certification, written explanation shall be submitted outlining the reason for not instructing the course, including documentation satisfactory to the Division as to the instructor's present level of expertise in the subject matter of the course.

208.9.4 Reinstatement of Expired Instructor Certification. If the instructor does not submit a properly completed renewal form, the renewal fee, and any required documentation prior to the expiration date of the instructor's current certification, the certification shall expire. When an instructor certification expires, the certification may be reinstated for a period of thirty days after the expiration date upon payment of a non-refundable late fee in addition to completing all of the requirements for a timely renewal. After the thirty day period, and until three months after the expiration date, an instructor certification may be reinstated upon payment of a non-refundable late fee and completion of 6 classroom hours of education related to residential mortgages or teaching techniques in addition to completing all of the requirements for a timely renewal. After the three month period, an instructor will be required to apply by following the procedure for obtaining original certification.

R162-208-10. Continuing Education Course Certification.

208.10 Continuing education course providers who provide education courses specifically tailored for, or marketed to, Utah real estate, appraiser, or mortgage licensees are required to apply to the Division for certification of any course for which continuing education credit is promised at least 60 days prior to the anticipated date of the first class. Except as may be provided in Subsection 208.10.5, the Division will not grant continuing education credit to students who have taken courses that have not been certified by the Division in advance of the courses being taught to students.

208.10.1 Approved continuing education providers may include accredited colleges and universities, public or private vocational schools, national and state mortgage related professional societies and organizations, and proprietary schools and instructors.

208.10.2 Application Procedure. Except as provided in Subsection 208.10.3, education providers shall make application to the Division following the procedures set forth in Subsection 208.10.4.

208.10.3. A continuing education provider who provides proof to the Division that a course offering has been certified for continuing education credit in a minimum of three other states

and that the provider has specific standards in place for development of courses and approval of instructors may be granted certification of a course by filling out the form required by the Division and including the following with the application:

(a) a copy of the provider's standards used for developing curricula and for approving instructors;

(b) evidence that the course is certified in at least three states;

(c) a sample of the course completion certificate bearing all information required by Subsection 208.10.4(l) and

(d) all required fees, which shall be non-refundable.

208.10.4 Submission of Course for Certification. The application shall include the non-refundable instructor certification fee of \$50.00 and the non-refundable \$70.00 course certification fee per course per instructor. The application shall be made on the form approved by the Division which shall include the following information:

(a) Name, phone number and address of the sponsor of the course, including the owners and the coordinator or director responsible for the offering;

(b) The title of the course offering including a description of the type of training; for example, seminar, conference, correspondence course, or similar offering;

(c) A copy of the course curriculum including a course outline of the comprehensive subject matter. Except for courses approved for specific distance education delivery, the course outline shall include the length of time to be spent on each subject area broken into segments of no more than 30 minutes each, the instructor for each segment, and the teaching technique used in each segment;

(d) A complete description of all materials to be distributed to the participants;

(e) The date, time and locations of each course;

(f) The procedure for pre-registration, the tuition or registration fee and a copy of the cancellation and refund policy;

(g) Except for courses approved for specific distance education delivery, the procedure for taking and maintaining control of attendance during class time, which procedure shall be more extensive than having the student sign a class roll;

(h) An instructor application on a form approved by the Division including the information as defined in R162-9.4;

(i) A signed statement agreeing to allow the course to be randomly audited on an unannounced basis by the Division or its representative;

(j) A statement defining how the course will meet the objectives of continuing education by providing education of a current nature and how it will improve a licensee's ability to provide greater protection of, and service to, the public;

(k) A signed statement agreeing not to perform marketing for a specific company or professional service, or to market personal sales products;

(l) A sample of the completion certificate, or the completion certificate required by the Division, if any, that will be issued which shall bear the following information:

(i) Space for the licensee's name, type of license and license number, date of course;

(ii) The name of the course provider, course title, hours of credit, certification number, and certification expiration date;

(iii) Space for the signature of the course sponsor and a space for the licensee's signature; and

(m) Signature of the course coordinator or director.

208.10.5 Individual licensees may apply to the Division for continuing education credit for a non-certified mortgage course that was not required by these rules to be certified in advance by filling out the form required by the Division and providing all information concerning the course required by the Division. If the licensee is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Division that the course will likely improve

the licensee's ability to better protect or serve the public and improve the licensee's professional licensing status, the Division may grant the individual licensee continuing education for the course.

206.10.5.1 Provided the subject matter of the course is applicable to residential mortgage loan business in Utah, a course approved for continuing education purposes in another state or jurisdiction may be granted Utah continuing education credit on a case by case basis.

208.10.6 Distance Education. Continuing education courses in which the instruction does not take place in a traditional classroom setting, but rather through other media where teacher and student are separated by distance and sometimes by time, may be certified by the Division if the particular distance education method has been approved by the Commission and the Division. Application must be made to the Division on the form required by the Division for certification of courses that do not take place in a traditional classroom setting.

R162-208-11. Conditions of Certification.

208.11.1 Course Completion Certificates. Upon completion of the educational program the course provider shall furnish to each student a certificate of completion in the form required by the Division.

208.11.1.1 Course completion certificates may be given only to those students who have attended a minimum of 90% of the required class time of a live lecture course. Within 10 days of the end of the course, the course provider shall furnish to the Division a roster of students and their license numbers for whom certificates were issued.

208.11.2 Registration Records. A course provider shall maintain for three years a record of registration of each individual completing a course and any other information required by the Division regarding the individual's attendance at the course, including exam results, if any.

208.11.3 Course providers shall require that a student registered for a distance education course completes the course within one year of the date the student originally registered for the course.

208.11.4 Material Changes in Courses Certified for Continuing Education Purposes. Whenever there is a material change in a certified continuing education course, including a change in curriculum, course length, instructor, or refund policy, the provider shall promptly notify the Division in writing.

208.11.5 Course Evaluation Forms. At the end of each course, course providers shall require that each student complete a standard evaluation form provided by the Division. The forms shall be collected at the end of the class, sealed in an envelope, and mailed by the course provider to the Division within 10 days of the last class.

R162-208-12. Continuing Education Course Certification and Renewal.

208.12 All course certifications shall expire two years after their issuance.

208.12.1 Application for renewal of a continuing education course certification shall be made on the form required by the Division and shall include the non-refundable renewal fee.

208.12.1.1 If the certification of a continuing education course is not renewed within three months after its expiration date, the course provider will be required to apply for a new certification for the course.

208.12.2 After a course has been renewed three times, the course provider will be required to apply for a new certification.

R162-208-13. Division Evaluation and Monitoring of Courses and Instructors.

208.13.1 The Division shall cause certified continuing education courses to be evaluated for adherence to course content and other prescribed criteria, and for the effectiveness of the instructor.

208.13.2 On a randomly selected basis, the Division may assign monitors to attend courses for the purpose of evaluating the courses and the instructors. The monitors will complete a standard evaluation form provided by the Division and return the form to the Division within 10 days after the last class.

R162-208-14. Individual Application for Continuing Education Credit.

208.14 A licensee may apply for continuing education credit for any non-certified continuing education course if the licensee believes the course will improve his ability to better protect or serve the public, provided the course was taken from a nationwide education provider. The subject matter of the course may not relate exclusively to the practice of the residential mortgage business in a state other than the State of Utah.

R162-208-15. Limitation on Multiple Use of Credit Hours.

208.15 A mortgage licensee who is also licensed by the Division as a real estate broker, real estate sales agent, or real estate appraiser may not receive credit toward renewal of a mortgage license for continuing education hours that have already been used toward renewal of a real estate broker, real estate sales agent, or real estate appraiser license.

**KEY: residential mortgage loan origination
August 3, 2005**

**61-2c-103(3)
61-2c-104(7)(d)(ii)**

R277. Education, Administration.**R277-107. Educational Services Outside of Educator's Regular Employment.****R277-107-1. Definitions.**

A. "Activity sponsor" means a private or public individual or entity that employs an employee in any program in which public school students participate.

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

C. "Extracurricular activities" means those activities for students recognized or sanctioned by an educational institution which may supplement or compliment, but are not part of, its required program or regular curriculum.

D. "Public education employee (employee)" means a person who is employed on a full-time, part-time, or contract basis by any public school, public school district or entity.

E. "Private, but public education-related activity" means any type of activity by an employee in which the principal clients are current or prospective students of the employee and for which the employee receives compensation. Such activities include:

- (1) tutoring;
- (2) lessons;
- (3) clinics;
- (4) camps; or
- (5) travel opportunity.

R277-107-2. 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-1-402.5 which directs the Board to make rules that establish basic ethical conduct standards for employees who provide public education-related services or activities outside of their regular employment, and 53A-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide direction and parameters for employees who provide or participate in public education-related services or activities outside of their public education employment.

C. The Board recognizes that public school educators have expertise and training in various subjects and skills and should have the opportunity to enrich the community with their skills and expertise while still respecting the unique public trust that public educators have.

R277-107-3. Local School Board Responsibility.

A school or district may have policies providing for sponsorship or specific non-sponsorship of extracurricular activities or opportunities for students consistent with the provisions of this rule and the law.

R277-107-4. School or District Relationship to Activities Involving Educators.

A. A school or district may sponsor extracurricular activities or opportunities for students. Extracurricular activities are subject to Utah's school fee laws and rules, fee waivers, procurement and all other applicable laws and rules.

B. An employee that participates in a private, but public education-related activity is subject to the following:

- (1) the employee's participation in the activity shall be separate and distinguishable from the employee's public employment as required by this rule;
- (2) the employee may not, in promoting the activity:
 - (a) contact students at the public schools except as permitted by this rule; or
 - (b) use education records or information obtained through their public employment unless the records or information are readily available to the general public.
- (3) the employee may not use school time to discuss,

promote, or prepare for any private activity;

(4) the employee may:

(a) offer public education-related services, programs or activities to students provided that they are not advertised or promoted during school time.

(b) discuss the private but public education-related activity with students or parents outside of the classroom and the regular school day;

(c) use student directories which are available to the general public; and

(d) use student or school publications in which commercial advertising is allowed, to advertise and promote the activity.

C. Credit and participation in a public school program or activity may not be conditioned on a student's participation in such activities as clinics, camps, private programs, or travel activities not equally and freely available to all students.

D. No employee may state or imply to any person that participation in a regular school activity or program is conditioned on participation in a private activity.

E. No provision of this rule shall preclude a student from requesting or petitioning a teacher or school for approval of credit based on an extracurricular educational experience consistent with school/district policy.

R277-107-5. Advertising.

A. An employee may purchase advertising space to advertise an activity or service in a publication, whether or not sponsored by the public schools, that accepts paid advertising.

B. The advertisement may identify the activity participants and leaders or service providers by name, provide non-school telephone numbers, and provide details of the employee's employment experience and qualification.

C. Posters or brochures may be posted or distributed in the same manner as could be done by a member of the general public, advertising an employee's services, consistent with school and district policy.

D. Unless an activity is sponsored by the school or district, the advertisement shall state clearly and distinctly that the activity is NOT sponsored by the school or district.

E. The name of schools or districts shall not be named in the advertisement except as they may relate to the employee's employment history or if school facilities have been rented for the activity.

F. If the name of the employee offering the service or participating in the activity is stated in any advertisement sent to the employee's students, or is posted, distributed, or otherwise made available in the employee's school, the advertisement shall state that the activity is not school sponsored.

R277-107-6. Public Education Employee/Sponsor Agreements or Contracts.

A. An agreement between an employee and an activity sponsor shall be signed by the employee and include a statement that reads substantially: I understand that this activity is not sponsored by any school or school district, that my responsibilities to the activity sponsor are outside the scope of and unrelated to any public duties or responsibilities I may have as a public education employee, and I agree to comply with laws and rules of the state and policies regarding my advertising and participation.

B. The employee shall provide the district business administrator or superintendent with a signed copy of all contracts between the employee and a private activity sponsor. The school district shall maintain a copy in the employee's personnel file.

**KEY: school personnel
September 1, 2000**

Art X Sec 3

Notice of Continuation August 15, 2005

53A-1-402.5
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.**R277-407. School Fees.****R277-407-1. Definitions.**

A. Fee: Any charge, deposit, rental, or other mandatory payment, however designated, whether in the form of money or goods. Admission fees, transportation charges, and similar payments to third parties are fees if the charges are made in connection with an activity or function sponsored by or through a school. For purposes of this policy, charges related to the National School Lunch Program are not fees.

B. Provision in Lieu of Fee Waiver: An alternative to fee payment and waiver of fee payment. A plan under which fees are paid in installments or under some other delayed payment arrangement is not a waiver or provision in lieu of fee waiver.

C. Student Supplies: Items which are the personal property of a student which, although used in the instructional process, are also commonly purchased and used by persons not enrolled in the class or activity in question and have a high probability of regular use in other than school-sponsored activities. The term includes pencils, papers, notebooks, crayons, scissors, basic clothing for healthy lifestyle classes, and similar personal or consumable items over which a student retains ownership. The term does not include items such as the foregoing for which specific requirements such as brand, color, or a special imprint are set in order to create a uniform appearance not related to basic function.

D. Optional Project: A project chosen and retained by a student in lieu of a meaningful and productive project otherwise available to the student which would require only school-supplied materials.

E. Textbook: Book, workbook, and materials similar in function which are required for participation in a course of instruction.

F. Waiver: Release from the requirement of payment of a fee and from any provision in lieu of fee payment.

R277-407-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Article X, Sections 2 and 3 of the Utah Constitution which vests general control and supervision of the public education system in the State Board of Education and provides that public elementary and secondary schools shall be free except that fees may be imposed in secondary schools if authorized by the Legislature. Section 53A-12-102(1) authorizes the State Board of Education to adopt rules regarding student fees. This rule is consistent with the State Board of Education document, Principles Governing School Fees, adopted by the State Board of Education on March 18, 1994. This rule is also consistent with the Permanent Injunction, Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376.

B. The purpose of this rule is:

- (1) to permit the orderly establishment of a reasonable system of fees;
- (2) to provide adequate notice to students and families of fee and fee waiver requirements; and
- (3) to prohibit practices that would exclude those unable to pay from participation in school-sponsored activities.

R277-407-3. Classes and Activities During the Regular School Day.

A. No fee may be charged in kindergarten through sixth grades for materials, textbooks, supplies, or for any class or regular school day activity, including assemblies and field trips.

B. Textbook fees may only be charged in grades seven through twelve.

C. If a class is established or approved which requires payment of fees or purchase of materials, tickets to events, etc., in order for students to participate fully and to have the opportunity to acquire all skills and knowledge required for full

credit and highest grades, the class shall be subject to the fee waiver provisions of R277-407-6.

D. Students of all grade levels may be required to provide materials for their optional projects, but a student may not be required to select an optional project as a condition for enrolling in or completing a course. Project-related courses must be based upon projects and experiences that are free to all students.

E. Student supplies must be provided for elementary students. A student may, however, be required to replace supplies provided by the school which are lost, wasted, or damaged by the student through careless or irresponsible behavior.

F. Secondary students may be required to provide their own student supplies, subject to the provisions of Section R277-407-6.

R277-407-4. School Activities Outside of the Regular School Day.

A. Fees may be charged, subject to the provisions of Section R277-407-6, in connection with any school-sponsored activity which does not take place during the regular school day, regardless of the age or grade level of the student, if participation is voluntary and does not affect a student's grade or ability to participate fully in any course taught during the regular school day.

B. Fees related to extracurricular activities may not exceed limits established by the local board. Schools shall collect these fees consistent with local board policies and state law.

R277-407-5. General Provisions.

A. No fee may be charged or assessed in connection with any class or school-sponsored or supported activity, including extracurricular activities, unless the fee has been set and approved by the local board of education and distributed in an approved fee schedule or notice in accordance with this rule.

B. Fee schedules and policies for the entire district shall be adopted at least once each year by the local board of education in a regularly scheduled public meeting of the local board. Provision shall be made for broad public notice and participation in the development of fee schedules and waiver policies. Minutes of local board meetings during which fee and waiver policies are developed or adopted, together with copies of approved policies, shall be kept on file by the local board of education and made available upon request.

C. Each local board shall adopt procedures to reasonably ensure that the parent or guardian of each child who attends school within the district receives written notice of all current and applicable fee schedules and fee waiver policies, including easily understandable procedures for obtaining waivers and for appealing a denial of waiver, as soon as possible prior to the time when fees become due. Copies of the schedules and waiver policies shall be included with all registration materials provided to potential or continuing students.

D. No present or former student may be denied receipt of transcripts or a diploma for failure to pay school fees. A reasonable charge may be made to cover the cost of duplicating or mailing transcripts and other school records. No charge may be made for duplicating or mailing copies of school records to an elementary or secondary school in which the student is enrolled or intends to enroll.

E. To preserve equal opportunity for all students and to limit diversion of money and school and staff resources from the basic school program, each local board's fee policies shall be designed to limit student expenditures for school-sponsored activities, including expenditures for activities, uniforms, clubs, clinics, travel, and subject area and vocational leadership organizations, whether local, state, or national.

F. Donations or contributions may be solicited and accepted in accordance with local board policies, but all such

requests must clearly state that donations and contributions are voluntary. A donation is a fee if a student is required to make a donation in order to participate in an activity.

G. In the collection of school fees, local boards shall comply with statutes and State Tax Commission rules regarding the collection of state sales tax.

R277-407-6. Waivers.

A. A local board of education shall provide, as part of any fee policy or schedule, for adequate waivers or other provisions in lieu of fee waivers to ensure that no student is denied the opportunity to participate in a class or school-sponsored or supported activity because of an inability to pay a fee.

The local board fee waiver policy shall include procedures to ensure that:

(1) at least one person at an appropriate administrative level is designated in each school to administer the policy and grant waivers;

(2) the process for obtaining waivers or pursuing alternatives is administered fairly, objectively, and without delay, and avoids stigma and unreasonable burdens on students and parents;

(3) students who have been granted waivers or provisions in lieu of fee waivers are not treated differently from other students or identified to persons who do not need to know;

(4) fee waivers or other provisions in lieu of fee waivers are available to any student whose parent is unable to pay the fee in question; fee waivers shall be verified by a school or school district administrator consistent with requirements of Section 53A-12-103(5);

(5) the local board requires documentation of fee waivers consistent with Section 53A-12-103(5);

(6) schools and the local board submit fee waiver compliance forms consistent with Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376 that affirm compliance with provisions of the Permanent Injunction and provisions of Section 53A-12-103(5);

(7) the local board does not retain required fee waiver verification documentation for protection of privacy and confidentiality of family income records consistent with 53A-12-103(6);

(8) textbook fees are waived for all eligible students in accordance with Sections 53A-12-201 and 53A-12-204 of the Utah Code and this Section;

(9) parents are given the opportunity to review proposed alternatives to fee waivers;

(10) a timely appeal process is available, including the opportunity to appeal to the local board or its designee;

(11) any requirement that a given student pay a fee is suspended during any period during which the student's eligibility for waiver is being determined or during which a denial of waiver is being appealed; and

(12) the local board provides for balancing of financial inequities among district schools so that the granting of waivers and provisions in lieu of fee waivers do not produce significant inequities through unequal impact on individual schools.

B. Eligibility

(1) Inability to pay is presumed for those who are in state custody or foster care, or receiving public assistance in the form of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or Supplemental Security Income, or are eligible for free school lunch.

(2) CASE BY CASE DETERMINATIONS SHALL BE MADE FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT QUALIFY UNDER ONE OF THE FOREGOING STANDARDS but who, because of extenuating circumstances such as, but not limited to, exceptional financial burdens such as loss or substantial reduction of income or extraordinary medical expenses, are not reasonably capable of paying the fee.

C. No Child Nutrition Program funds may be used to

administer the fee waiver program or fee waiver verification.

D. Expenditures for uniforms, costumes, clothing, and accessories (other than items of typical student dress) which are required for school attendance, participation in choirs, pep clubs, drill teams, athletic teams, bands, orchestras, and other student groups, and expenditures for student travel as part of a school team, student group, or other school-approved trip, are fees requiring approval of the local board of education, and are subject to the provisions of this section, consistent with Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376, p. 43.

E. The requirements of fee waiver and availability of other provisions in lieu of fee waiver do not apply to charges assessed pursuant to a student's damaging or losing school property. Schools may pursue reasonable methods for obtaining payment for such charges, but may not exclude students from school or withhold UNOFFICIAL transcripts or diplomas to obtain payment of those charges, consistent with Section 53A-11-806(2), and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA), 20 USC 1232g, which regulation is hereby incorporated by reference within this rule.

F. Charges for class rings, letter jackets, school photos, school yearbooks, and similar articles not required for participation in a class or activity are not fees and are not subject to the waiver requirements.

R277-407-7. Fee Waiver Reporting Requirements.

Beginning with fiscal year 1990-91, each school district shall attach to its annual S-3 statistical report for inclusion in the State Superintendent of Public Instruction's annual report the following:

(1) a summary of the number of students in the district given fee waivers, the number of students who worked in lieu of a waiver, and the total dollar value of student fees waived by the district;

(2) a copy of the local board's fee and fee waiver policies;

(3) a copy of the local board's fee schedule for students; and

(4) the notice of fee waiver criteria provided by the district to a student's parent or guardian.

(5) consistent fee waiver compliance forms provided by the USOE and required by Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376.

KEY: education, educational tuition, education finance

August 23, 2005

Notice of Continuation September 12, 2002

Art X Sec 3

53A-12-102

53A-12-201

53A-12-204

53A-11-806(2)

Doe v. Utah State Board of Education, Civil No. 920903376

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

- A. "ADM" means Average Daily Membership of students.
- B. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.
- C. "Capital Outlay Foundation Program" means a program that provides a minimum dollar generation guarantee, per ADM, for every school district willing to levy a tax of .002400 per dollar of taxable value on real property, as provided in R277-451-3.
- D. "Capital Outlay Loan Program" means a program that provides short-term assistance to school districts, for a period not to exceed five years, for school building construction and renovation, as provided in R277-451-6.
- E. "Derived assessed valuation" means current collections of tax levy (no prior year penalties or redemptions) divided by the same year tax rates.
- F. "Enrollment Growth Program" means a program that provides additional support to those school districts which are experiencing the most pressing needs for school facilities due to rapid growth, as provided in R277-451-4.
- G. "Foundation level" means the guaranteed pro-rated amount per ADM to the extent of funds available distributed to school districts by the Board.
- H. "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.
- I. "Superintendent" means the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- J. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.
- K. "Yield per ADM" means the product of the derived assessed valuation multiplied by .0024, divided by the average daily membership.

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, Section 53A-21-103 which requires that the Board to adopt rules regarding qualifications for participation in the foundation program and distribution of funds for the program, Section 53A-21-103.5 which requires the Board to adopt rules regarding qualifications for participation in the Enrollment Growth Program and for distribution of funds for the program, 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 Enrollment Growth Program as well as for providing short-term loans to school districts for capital outlay projects in school building construction and renovation.

R277-451-3. Capital Outlay Foundation Program.

A. A school 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 .002400 does not generate revenues above the foundation level established per ADM when the legislative appropriation is entered into the formula.

B. To qualify to receive 100 percent of the Capital Outlay Foundation funds available to a school district, a school district shall levy a property tax rate of at least 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 school 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 school district in reaching the foundation level.

R277-451-4. Enrollment Growth Program.

A. A school district may receive Enrollment Growth Program funds under Section 53A-21-103.5 for the following purposes:

- (1) to fund general obligation bond principal and interest costs;
- (2) to fund construction;
- (3) to fund facilities renovation; and
- (4) to fund other capital project needs as approved.

B. In order to qualify for monies under the Enrollment Growth Program, a school district shall have had an average net increase in student enrollment over the previous three years from the year in which money is requested under the Enrollment Growth Program and yield per ADM is less than two times the prior year's average yield per ADM for Utah school districts.

C. School districts receive Enrollment Growth Program monies in the same proportion that the school district's three-year average net increased enrollment bears to the total three-year net increased enrollment of all the school districts which qualify to receive funds under the Enrollment Growth Program.

R277-451-5. When Funds are Distributed.

Capital Outlay Foundation and Enrollment Growth Program funds shall be distributed through the monthly electronic bank transfer to school districts as early as possible after the data elements are received from school districts and entered into the formulae, typically before the February bank transfer.

R277-451-6. Capital Outlay Loan Program.

A. A school district may receive Capital Outlay Loan Program funds under Section 53A-21-102 which establishes a Capital Outlay Loan Program to provide short-term assistance to school 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 school district shall satisfy all of the following criteria:

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

D. A school 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 school 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 school district should default on a loan payment, the Superintendent may deduct the loan payment and added interest from the calculated per school district state distribution after 90 days.

E. The loan request and repayment conditions shall be approved by the Superintendent after receiving recommendations from a loan approval committee, including representatives from state and local education entities.

F. If the loan approval committee recommends approval of the loan application, the committee's recommendations shall include:

(1) the recommendation amount of the loan;

(2) the repayment schedule; and

(3) the interest rate to be charged. It is the intent of the Board that the interest rate be based upon the Delphis Hanover Corp. triple A interest rate less 1/2 percent, as quoted 30 days before the loan date and dependent upon the term of the loan.

KEY: educational facilities, education finance

August 23, 2005

Notice of Continuation September 7, 2004

Art X Sec 3

53A-21-103

53A-21-103.5

53A-1-401(3)

59-2-924

R277. Education, Administration.**R277-474. School Instruction and Human Sexuality.****R277-474-1. Definitions.**

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

B. "Curriculum materials review committee (committee)" means a committee formed at the district or school level, as determined by the local board of education, that includes parents, health professionals, school health educators, and administrators, with at least as many parents as school employees. The membership of the committee shall be appointed and reviewed annually by August 1 of each year by the local board, shall meet on a regular basis as determined by the membership, shall select its own officers and shall be subject to Sections 52-4-1 through 52-4-10.

C. "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act" is a state statute, Sections 53A-13-301 and 53A-13-302, that protects the privacy of students, their parents, and their families, and supports parental involvement in the public education of their children.

D. "Human sexuality instruction or instructional programs" means any course, unit, class, activity or presentation that provides instruction or information to students about sexual abstinence, human reproduction, reproductive anatomy, physiology, pregnancy, marriage, childbirth, parenthood, contraception, or HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. While these topics are most likely discussed in such courses as health education, health occupations, human biology, physiology, parenting, adult roles, psychology, sociology, child development, and biology, this rule applies to any course or class in which these topics are the focus of discussion.

E. "Inservice" means training in which Utah educators may participate to renew a license, receive information or training in a specific subject area, teach in another subject area or teach at another grade level.

F. "Instructional Materials Commission" means an advisory commission authorized under Section 53A-14-101.

G. "Medically accurate" means verified or supported by a body of research conducted in compliance with scientific methods and published in journals that have received peer-review, where appropriate, and recognized as accurate and objective by professional organizations and agencies with expertise in the relevant field, such as the American Medical Association.

H. "Parental notification form" means a form developed by the USOE and used exclusively by Utah public school districts or Utah public schools for parental notification of subject matter identified in this rule. Students may not participate in human sexuality instruction or instructional programs as identified in R277-474-1D without prior affirmative parent/guardian response on file. The form:

- (1) shall explain a parent's right to review proposed curriculum materials in a timely manner;
- (2) shall request the parent's permission to instruct the parent's student in identified course material related to human sexuality;
- (3) shall allow the parent to exempt the parent's student from attendance for class period(s) while identified course material related to human sexuality is presented and discussed;
- (4) shall be specific enough to give parents fair notice of topics to be covered;
- (5) shall include a brief explanation of the topics and materials to be presented and provide a time, place and contact person for review of the identified curricular materials;
- (6) shall be on file with affirmative parent/guardian response for each student prior to the student's participation in discussion of issues protected under Section 53A-13-101; and
- (7) shall be maintained at the school for a reasonable period of time.

I. "Utah educator" means an individual such as an

administrator, teacher, counselor, teacher's assistant, or coach, who is employed by a unit of the Utah public education system and who provides teaching or counseling to students.

J. "Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission (Commission)" means a Commission authorized under 53A-6-301 and designated to review allegations against educators and recommend action against educators' licenses to the Board.

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

R277-474-2. 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-13-101(1)(c)(ii)(B) which directs the Board to develop a rule to allow local boards to adopt human sexuality education materials or programs under Board rules, Section 53A-17a-121 which directs the Board to distribute pregnancy prevention funds to districts, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purposes of this rule are:

- (1) to provide requirements for the Board, school districts and individual educators consistent with legislative intent and the Board Resolution of March 14, 2000 which addresses instruction about and materials used in discussing human sexuality in the public schools;
- (2) to provide a process for local boards to approve human sexuality instructional materials; and
- (3) to distribute teenage pregnancy prevention funds to school districts consistent with the law.

R277-474-3. General Provisions.

A. The following may not be taught in Utah public school courses through the use of instructional materials or live instruction:

- (1) the intricacies of intercourse, sexual stimulation or erotic behavior;
- (2) the advocacy of homosexuality;
- (3) the advocacy or encouragement of the use of contraceptive methods or devices; or
- (4) the advocacy of sexual activity outside of marriage.

B. Educators are responsible to teach the values and information identified under Section 53A-13-101(4).

C. Utah educators shall follow all provisions of state law including parent/guardian notification and prior written parental consent requirements under Sections 76-7-322 and 76-7-323 in teaching any aspect of human sexuality.

D. Course materials and instruction shall be free from religious, racial, ethnic, and gender bias.

R277-474-4. State Board of Education Responsibilities.

The Board shall:

- A. develop and provide inservice programs and assistance with training for educators on law and rules specific to human sexuality instruction and related issues.
- B. develop and provide a parental notification form and timelines for use by school districts.
- C. establish a review process for human sexuality instructional materials and programs using the Instructional Materials Commission and requiring final Board approval of the Instructional Materials Commission's recommendations prior to use of those materials and programs in the public schools.
- D. approve only medically accurate human sexuality instruction programs.
- E. receive and track parent and community complaints and comments received from school districts related to human sexuality instructional materials and programs.

R277-474-5. School District Responsibilities.

- A. Annually each school district shall require all newly

hired or newly assigned Utah educators with responsibility for any aspect of human sexuality instruction to attend a state-sponsored inservice outlining the human sexuality curriculum and the criteria for human sexuality instruction in any courses offered in the public education system.

B. Each school district shall provide training consistent with R277-474-5A at least once during every three years of employment for Utah educators.

C. Local school boards shall form curriculum materials review committees (committee) at the district or school level as follows:

(1) The committee shall be organized consistent with R277-474-1B.

(2) Each committee shall designate a chair and procedures.

(3) The committee shall review and approve all guest speakers and guest presenters and their respective materials relating to human sexuality instruction in any course prior to their presentations.

(4) The committee shall not authorize the use of any human sexuality instructional program not previously approved by the Board or approved consistent with R277-474-6.

(5) The district superintendent shall report educators who willfully violate the provisions of this rule to the Commission for investigation and possible discipline.

(6) The district shall use the common parental notification form and comply with timelines approved by the Board.

(7) Each district shall develop a logging and tracking system of parental and community complaints and comments resulting from student participation in human sexuality instruction, to include the disposition of the complaints, and provide that information to the USOE upon request.

D. If a student is exempted from course material required by the Board-approved Core Curriculum, the parent shall take responsibility, in cooperation with the teacher and the school, for the student learning the required course material consistent with Sections 53A-13-101.2(1), (2) and (3).

R277-474-6. Local Board Adoption of Human Sexuality Education Instructional Materials.

A. A local board may adopt instructional materials under Section 53A-13-101(1)(c)(iii).

B. Materials that are adopted shall comply with the criteria of Section 53A-13-101(1)(c)(iii) and:

(1) shall be medically accurate as defined in R277-474-1G.

(2) shall be approved by a majority vote of the local board members present at a public meeting of the board.

(3) shall be available for reasonable review opportunities to residents of the district prior to consideration for adoption.

C. The local board shall comply with the reporting requirement of Section 53A-13-101(1)(c)(iii)(D). The report to the Board shall include:

(1) a copy of the human sexuality instructional materials not approved by the Instructional Materials Commission that the local board seeks to adopt;

(2) documentation of the materials' adoption in a public board meeting;

(3) documentation that the materials or program meets the medically accurate criteria of R277-474-6B;

(4) documentation of the recommendation of the materials by the committee; and

(5) a statement of the local board's rationale for selecting materials not approved by the Instructional Materials Commission.

D. The local board's adoption process for human sexuality instructional materials shall include a process for annual review of the board's decision. This decision may be appealed by a designated number or percentage of district patrons as defined by the local board.

R277-474-7. Utah Educator Responsibilities.

A. Utah educators shall participate in training provided under R277-474-5A.

B. Utah educators shall use the common parental notification form and timelines approved by the Board.

C. Utah educators shall individually record parent and community complaints, comments, and the educators' responses regarding human sexuality instructional programs.

D. Utah educators may respond to spontaneous student questions for the purposes of providing accurate data or correcting inaccurate or misleading information or comments made by students in class regarding human sexuality.

R277-474-8. Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Fund Distribution and Reporting Requirements.

A. School districts shall complete a written application for pregnancy prevention funding and submit the application to the USOE Health Education Specialist.

B. The application shall:

(1) include the name of the school district and contact person;

(2) describe curriculum and materials selected;

(3) describe specifically how the program meets parental involvement criteria under Section 53A-17a-121(3)(b);

(4) summarize previous research findings that demonstrate the selected program or program components has been effective at increasing or improving knowledge, attitude, behaviors and behavioral intentions that promote abstinence from sexual activity prior to marriage and fidelity after marriage.

(5) include school district or county specific pregnancy data;

(6) include a process for review of teaching materials, multi-media materials, textbooks, and curriculum materials to be used in the program for medical accuracy and potential positive impact, by the committee;

(7) certify that all selected materials comply with Section 76-7-321 through Section 76-7-325 and Board Adopted Instructional Materials List available from the USOE Instructional Materials Specialist, or were approved through a local board adoption process consistent with R277-474-6.

C. Funds shall be awarded to school districts as follows:

(1) based on submission of a completed application to the USOE;

(2) using a formula which takes into account the enrollment of students in grades seven and ten on October 1 of the year previous to the one in which participation is sought who are enrolled in a health education course that teaches a curriculum of teenage pregnancy prevention as compared to the total number of students enrolled in such programs in school districts throughout the state;

(3) providing a minimum base of \$10,000 to all school districts that submit completed applications.

D. Districts shall prepare and submit a year-end report that:

(1) details how funds were expended during the program period;

(2) identifies any program funds not obligated or expended;

(3) includes a request to carry forward any program funds not expended or obligated during the approved program period with a plan for expenditure of remaining program funds for USOE approval;

(4) provides for an internal or external evaluation or audit of the program if requested by the USOE.

KEY: schools, sex education, pregnancy prevention*

December 5, 2001

Notice of Continuation August 15, 2005-13-101(1)(c)(ii)(B)

Art X Sec 3

53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.

R277-475. Patriotic Education.

R277-475-1. Definitions.

- A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.
- B. "Patriotic" means having love of and dedication to one's country.
- C. "Patriotic education" means the educational and systematic process to help students identify, acquire, and act upon a dedication to one's country.

school building.

KEY: education, curricula, patriotic education

October 16, 2002

Notice of Continuation August 15, 2005

Art X Sec 3

53A-13-101.6

53A-1-401(3)

R277-475-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board, by Section 53A-13-101.6 which directs the Board to provide a rule for a program of instruction within the public schools relating to the flag of the United States, and by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify standards for patriotic education programs in the public schools.

R277-475-3. Patriotic Education.

Patriotic education shall be included and primarily taught in the social studies curricula of kindergarten through grade twelve. All educators shall have responsibility for patriotic education.

R277-475-4. Subject Matter.

A. Patriotic education programs shall meet the requirements of Sections 53A-13-101.6.

B. Students shall be taught the history of the flag, etiquette, customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag, and other patriotic exercises as provided in Sections 36 U.S.C. 170 to 177.

C. The school shall provide the setting and opportunities to teach by example and role modeling the following patriotic values associated with the flag of the United States:

- (1) the history of the flag;
- (2) etiquette surrounding the use of the flag;
- (3) customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag;
- (4) the Pledge of Allegiance;
- (5) etiquette surrounding the Pledge of Allegiance;
- (6) that each individual has the right to personal liberties associated with the flag so long as the rights of others are not violated; and
- (7) that individuals shall have freedom to exercise their values as they relate to the flag of the United States consistent with the law.

R277-475-5. Methods.

A. Education about the flag and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall be taught and modeled following the plan of the social studies Core Curriculum in grades kindergarten through six.

B. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag shall be recited by students at the beginning of the day in each elementary public school in the state.

C. Local school boards are encouraged to provide for the reciting of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at least once a week at the beginning of the school day in secondary schools.

D. Students and parents shall be adequately notified of lawful exemptions to the requirement to participate in reciting the Pledge.

E. A student shall be excused from reciting the Pledge upon written request to the school from the student's parent or legal guardian.

F. Consistent with Section 53A-13-101.4(6), public schools shall display IN GOD WE TRUST, the national motto of the United States, in one or more prominent places in each

R277. Education, Administration.**R277-476. Incentives for Elementary Reading Program.**

September 1, 2000

Notice of Continuation August 15, 2005

Art X Sec 3

53A-13-101.6

53A-1-401(3)

R277-476-1. Definitions.

- A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.
- B. "Documentation of reading endorsement classes shall be the applicant teacher's responsibility.
- C. "Reading endorsement" means a basic or advanced reading endorsement/reading specialist as determined by:
 - (1) a major or minor from a USOE-approved college/university program; or
 - (2) satisfaction of requirements identified in the USOE Checklist for reading endorsements available from the USOE Educator Licensure Section.
- D. "Scholarship" means a Reading Performance Improvement Scholarship entitling full time teachers currently teaching in the Utah public school system to receive up to \$500 in reimbursements towards reading endorsement class costs incurred during the 2000-2001 school year.
- E. "USOE" means the Utah State Office of Education.

R277-476-2. Authority and Purpose.

- A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of the public school system under the Board, by Section 53A-3-402.11(4) which directs the Board to provide a rule for the application procedures for the Scholarship and to identify what constitutes a reading endorsement at the elementary school (K-6) level, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.
- B. The purpose of this rule is to specify standards and procedures for applicants for the Reading Performance Improvement Scholarship.

R277-476-3. Application Process and Distribution of Funds.

- A. Funds shall be distributed to school districts to reimburse individual teachers for class costs incurred in courses taken towards reading endorsements in the 2000-2001 school year.
- B. Teachers shall make application for Scholarships using grant applications provided by the USOE.
- C. In the application, a teacher shall document any previous or current courses completed towards satisfaction of reading endorsements.
- D. Applications shall be collected at the district office and signed by the teacher, the teacher's school principal, and district staff with reading supervision responsibility.
- E. Applications shall be forwarded to the USOE by the district.
- F. Applications shall be reviewed by the USOE staff to ensure that application requirements have been met and priority for Scholarships shall be given to teachers:
 - (1) within K-3 grade levels;
 - (2) in rural areas of the state; and
 - (3) who are designated by their schools or seeking USOE reading endorsements.
- G. The USOE shall select Scholarship recipients, to the extent of funds available.
- H. Recipients and recipients' school districts shall be notified of their selection by November 17, 2000.
- I. Recipients shall submit documentation of course completion with satisfactory grades to the district before May 31, 2001.
- J. Districts shall request payment from the USOE for Scholarship funds paid to Scholarship recipients.
- K. The USOE may require documentation of Scholarship reimbursements made by districts or may conduct random audits of documentation provided to districts by Scholarship recipients.

KEY: teachers, reading, scholarship*

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**R307-310. Salt Lake County: Trading of Emission Budgets for Transportation Conformity.****R307-310-1. Purpose.**

This rule establishes the procedures that may be used to trade a portion of the primary PM10 budget when demonstrating that a transportation plan, transportation improvement program, or project conforms with the motor vehicle emission budgets in the Salt Lake County portion of Section IX, Part A of the State Implementation Plan, "Fine Particulate Matter (PM10)"

R307-310-2. Definitions.

The definitions contained in 40 CFR 93.101, effective as of July 1, 2001, are incorporated into this rule by reference. The following additional definitions apply to this rule.

"Budget" means the motor vehicle emission projections used in the attainment demonstration in the Salt Lake County portion of Section IX, Part A of the State Implementation Plan, "Fine Particulate Matter (PM10)."

"NOx" means oxides of nitrogen.

"Primary PM10" means PM10 that is emitted directly by a source. Primary PM10 does not include particulate matter that is formed when gaseous emissions undergo chemical reactions in the ambient air.

"Transportation Conformity" means a demonstration that a transportation plan, transportation improvement program, or project conforms with the emissions budgets in a state implementation plan, as outlined in 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 93, "Determining Conformity of Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans."

R307-310-3. Applicability.

(1) This rule applies to agencies responsible for demonstrating transportation conformity with the Salt Lake County portion of Section IX, Part A of the State Implementation Plan, "Fine Particulate Matter (PM10)."

(2) This rule does not apply to emission budgets from Section IX, Part D.2 of the State Implementation Plan, "Ozone Maintenance Plan."

(3) This rule does not apply to emission budgets from Section IX, Part C.7 of the State Implementation Plan, "Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Provisions."

R307-310-4. Trading Between Emission Budgets.

(1) The agencies responsible for demonstrating transportation conformity are authorized to supplement the budget for NOx with a portion of the budget for primary PM10 for the purpose of demonstrating transportation conformity for NOx. The NOx budget shall be supplemented using the following procedures.

(a) The metropolitan planning organization shall include the following information in the transportation conformity demonstration:

(i) The budget for primary PM10 and NOx for each required year of the conformity demonstration, before trading allowed by this rule has been applied;

(ii) The portion of the primary PM10 budget that will be used to supplement the NOx budget, specified in tons per day using a 1:1 ratio of primary PM10 to NOx, for each required year of the conformity demonstration;

(iii) The remainder of the primary PM10 budget that will be used in the conformity demonstration for primary PM10, specified in tons per day for each required year of the conformity demonstration; and

(iv) The budget for primary PM10 and NOx for each required year of the conformity demonstration after the trading allowed by this rule has been applied.

(b) Transportation conformity for NOx shall be demonstrated using the NOx budget supplemented by a portion

of the primary PM10 budget as described in (a)(ii). Transportation conformity for primary PM10 shall be demonstrated using the remainder of the primary PM10 budget described in (a)(iii).

(c) The primary PM10 budget shall not be supplemented by using a portion of the NOx budget.

R307-310-5. Transition Provision.

R307-310, sections 1-4 will remain in effect until the day that EPA approves the conformity budget in the PM10 maintenance plan adopted by the board on July 6, 2005.

KEY: air pollution, transportation conformity, PM10

July 7, 2005

19-2-104

R313. Environmental Quality, Radiation Control.**R313-16. General Requirements Applicable to the Installation, Registration, Inspection, and Use of Radiation Machines.****R313-16-200. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) The purpose of this rule is to prescribe requirements governing the installation, registration, inspection, and use of sources of electronically produced ionizing radiation. This rule provides for the registration of individuals providing inspection services to a facility where one or more radiation machines are installed or located.

(2) The rules set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of Subsections 19-3-104(3) and 19-3-104(8)(a).

R313-16-215. Definitions.

"Qualified expert" means an individual having the knowledge and training to measure regulatory parameters on radiation machines, to evaluate radiation safety programs, to evaluate radiation levels, and to give advice on radiation protection needs while conducting inspections of radiation machine facilities registered with the Department. Qualified experts are not considered employees or representatives of the Division of Radiation Control or the State.

"Sorting Center" means a facility in which radiation machines are in storage until they are shipped out of state.

"Storage" means a condition in which a radiation machine is not being used for an extended period of time, and has been made inoperable.

R313-16-220. Exemptions.

(1) Electronic equipment that produces radiation incidental to its operation for other purposes is exempt from the registration and notification requirements of Rule R313-16, providing the dose equivalent rate averaged over an area of ten square centimeters does not exceed 0.5 mrem (5.0 uSv) per hour at five centimeters from accessible surfaces of the equipment.

(2) Radiation machines while in transit are exempt from the requirements of Section R313-16-230. See Section R313-16-250 for other applicable requirements.

(3) Television receivers are exempt from the requirements of Rule R313-16.

(4) Radiation machines while in the possession of a manufacturer, assembler, or a sorting center are exempt from the requirements of Section R313-16-230.

(5) Radiation machines owned by an agency of the Federal Government are exempt from the requirements of Rule R313-16.

R313-16-225. Responsibility for Radiation Safety Program.

(1) The registrant shall be ultimately responsible for radiation safety, but may designate another person to implement the radiation safety program. When, in the Executive Secretary's opinion, neither the registrant nor the registrant's designee is sufficiently qualified to insure safe use of the machine; the Executive Secretary may order the registrant to designate another individual who has adequate qualifications.

(2) The registrant or the registrant's designee shall:

(a) develop a detailed program of radiation safety that assures compliance with the applicable requirements of these rules, including Section R313-15-101;

(b) have instructions given concerning radiation hazards and radiation safety practices to individuals who may be occupationally exposed;

(c) have surveys made and other procedures carried out as required by these rules; and

(d) keep a copy of all reports, records, and written policies and procedures required by these rules.

R313-16-230. Registration of Radiation Machines.

(1) Ionizing radiation producing machines not exempted

by Section R313-16-220 shall be registered with the Executive Secretary.

(2) Registration renewal shall be required annually. The registration interval is July 1 through June 30 of the following year. The annual registration anniversary date shall be July 1. Renewal application will be considered late and late fees may be assessed if not received by the last day of August.

(3) Registration for the facility is achieved when the Executive Secretary receives the following:

(a) a current and complete application form DRC-10 for registration of radiation machines; and

(b) annual registration fees.

(4) Registration for the current fiscal year shall be acknowledged by the Executive Secretary through receipts for the remittance of the registration fee.

R313-16-231. Additional Requirements for the Issuance of a Registration for Particle Accelerators Excluding Therapeutic Radiation Machines (See Rule R313-30).

(1) In addition to the requirements of Section R313-16-230, a registrant who proposes to use a particle accelerator shall submit an application to the Executive Secretary containing the following:

(a) information demonstrating that the applicant, by reason of training and experience, is qualified to use the accelerator in question for the purpose requested in a manner that will minimize danger to public health and safety or the environment;

(b) a discussion which demonstrates that the applicant's equipment, facilities, and operating and emergency procedures are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to public health and safety or the environment;

(c) the name and qualifications of the individual, appointed by the applicant, to serve as radiation safety officer pursuant to Section R313-35-140;

(d) a description of the applicant's or the staff's experience in the use of particle accelerators and radiation safety training; and

(e) a description of the radiation safety training the applicant will provide to particle accelerator operators.

(2) Registrants who possess and use a particle accelerator that has been registered with the Department prior to January 1, 1999 shall submit a registration application that contains the information in Subsections R313-16-231(1)(a) through (e). The application shall be submitted by July 1, 1999.

R313-16-233. Notification of Intent to Provide Servicing and Services.

(1) Persons engaged in the business of installing or offering to install radiation machines or engaged in the business of furnishing or offering to furnish radiation machine servicing or services in this State shall notify the Executive Secretary of the intent to provide these services within 30 days following the effective date of this rule or, thereafter, prior to furnishing or offering to furnish these services.

(2) The notification shall specify:

(a) that the applicable requirements of these rules have been read and understood;

(b) the services which will be provided;

(c) the training and experience that qualify for the discharge of the services; and

(d) the type of measurement instrument to be used, frequency of calibration, and source of calibration.

(3) For the purpose of Section R313-16-233, services may include but shall not be limited to:

(a) installation or servicing of radiation machines and associated radiation machine components; and

(b) calibration of radiation machines or radiation measurement instruments or devices.

(4) Individuals shall not perform the services listed in

Subsection R313-16-233(3) unless they are specifically stated for that individual on the notification of intent required in Subsection R313-16-233(1) and the complete information required by Subsection R313-16-233(2) has been received by the Executive Secretary.

R313-16-235. Designation of Registrant.

The owner or lessee of a radiation machine is the registrant. The registrant shall be responsible for penalties imposed under the Executive Secretary's escalated enforcement authority, see Rule R313-14.

R313-16-240. Reciprocal Recognition of Registration or License.

Radiation machines from jurisdictions other than the State of Utah may be operated in this state for a period of less than 30 days providing that the requirements of Section R313-16-280 have been met and providing they are properly registered or licensed with the State Agency having jurisdiction over the office directing the activities of the individuals operating the radiation machines. Radiation machines operating under reciprocity may be inspected pursuant to Section R313-16-290.

R313-16-250. Report of Changes.

The registrant shall send written notification within 14 working days to the Executive Secretary when:

- (1) there are changes in location or ownership of a radiation machine;
- (2) radiation machines are retired from service;
- (3) radiation machines are put in storage or returned to service from storage; or
- (4) modifications in facility or equipment are made that might reasonably be expected to effect compliance under the terms of these rules.

R313-16-260. Approval Not Implied.

Registration does not constitute approval of activities performed under the registration and no person shall state or imply that activities under the registration have been approved by the Executive Secretary.

R313-16-270. Transferor, Assembler, or Installer Obligation.

(1) Persons who sell, lease, transfer, lend, dispose, assemble, or install a radiation machine in this state shall notify the Executive Secretary within 14 working days of the following:

- (a) the name and address of the person who received the machine and also the name and address of the new registrant of the machine if not the same;
- (b) the manufacturer, model, and serial number of the master control of the radiation machine and the number of x-ray tubes transferred; and
- (c) the date of transfer of the radiation machine.

(2) Radiation machine equipment or accessories shall not be installed if the equipment will not meet the requirements of these rules when installation is completed.

(3) Reporting Compliance. Assemblers who install one or more components into a radiation machine system or subsystem, shall certify that the equipment meets the standards of these rules. A copy of this certification shall be transmitted to the purchaser and to the Executive Secretary within 14 working days following the completion of the installation.

(4) Certification can be accomplished by providing the following in conjunction with the information required by Section R313-16-250 and Subsection R313-16-270(1):

- (a) the full name and address of the assembler and the date of assembly or installation;
- (b) a statement as to whether the equipment is a

replacement for other equipment, in addition to other equipment, or new equipment in a new facility;

- (c) an affirmation that the applicable rules have been met;
- (d) a statement of the type and intended use of the radiation machine system or subsystem, for example "radiographic-stationary general purpose x-ray;" and
- (e) a list of the components which were assembled or installed into the radiation machine system or subsystem, identifying the components by type, manufacturer, model number, and serial number.

R313-16-275. Obligation of Equipment Registrant or Recipient of New Equipment.

The registrant of a radiation machine shall not allow the equipment to be put into operation until it has been determined that the facility in which it is installed meets the shielding and design requirements of Rule R313-28; see Sections R313-28-32, R313-28-200 and R313-28-450.

R313-16-280. Out-of-State Radiation Machines.

(1) Whenever a radiation machine is to be brought into the state, for either temporary or extended use, the person proposing to bring the machine into the state shall give written notice to the Executive Secretary at least three working days before the machine is to be used in the state. The notice shall include the type of radiation machine; the manufacturer model and serial number of the master control; the nature, duration, and scope of use; and the exact location where the radiation machine is to be used. If, for a specific case, the three working-day period would impose an undue hardship, the person may, upon application to the Executive Secretary, obtain permission to proceed sooner.

- (2) In addition, the out-of-state person shall:
 - (a) comply with the applicable portions of these rules;
 - (b) supply the Executive Secretary other information as the Executive Secretary requests.

R313-16-290. Inspection of Radiation Machines and Facilities.

(1) Registrants shall assure that radiation machines registered pursuant to Section R313-16-230 are compliant with these rules. Radiation machines, facilities, and radiation safety programs are subject to inspection to assure compliance with these rules and to assist in lowering radiation exposure to as low as reasonably achievable levels, see Section R313-15-101. Inspections may be performed by representatives of the Executive Secretary or by independent qualified experts.

(2) Inspections may, at the Executive Secretary's discretion, be done after the installation of equipment, or after a change in the facility or equipment which might cause a significant change in radiation output or hazards. Inspections may be completed in accordance with the schedule as defined in Table I.

TABLE I

FACILITY TYPE	MAXIMUM TIME BETWEEN INSPECTIONS
Hospital or Radiation Therapy Facility	one year
Medical Facility using Fluoroscopic or Computed Tomography (CT) Units	one year
Medical Facility Using General Radiographic Devices	two years
Chiropractic	two years
Dental	five years
Podiatry	five years
Veterinary	five years
Industrial Facility with High or Very High Radiation Areas Accessible to Individuals	one year
Industrial Facility Using Cabinet X-Ray Units or Units Designed for Other Industrial Purposes	five years
Other	one to five years

(3) The registrant, in a timely manner, shall pay the appropriate inspection fee after completion of the inspection.

(4) Ionizing radiation producing machines which have been officially placed in storage are exempt from inspection fees but are subject to visual verification of their status by representatives of the Executive Secretary.

R313-16-291. Inspection Services.

Registrants shall only utilize qualified experts who have been registered by the Executive Secretary in accordance with Section R313-16-293. Registrants may also utilize inspectors from the Division of Radiation Control in lieu of registered qualified experts.

R313-16-292. Minimum Qualifications for Registration of Inspection Services.

A qualified expert who is engaged in the business of furnishing or offering to furnish inspection services at facilities shall meet the training and experience criteria developed by the Department. At a minimum, the training and experience shall include:

(1) Bachelor's degree in health physics, chemistry, biology, physical or environmental science plus one year full-time paid professional related experience, such as performing radiation safety evaluations in a hospital.

(a) An advanced degree in a related field may be substituted for one year of required experience; or

(2) Five years full-time paid professional, directly related work experience.

R313-16-293. Application for Registration of Inspection Services.

(1) Each qualified expert who is providing or offering to provide inspection services at facilities registered with the Executive Secretary shall complete an application for registration on a form prescribed by the Executive Secretary and shall submit all information required by the Executive Secretary as indicated on the form. A qualified expert must complete the registration process prior to providing services.

(2) Individuals applying for registration under Section R313-16-293 shall personally sign and submit to the Executive Secretary an attestation statement:

(a) that they have read and understand the requirements of these rules; and

(b) that they will document inspection items defined by the Executive Secretary on a form prescribed by the Executive Secretary; and

(c) that they will follow guidelines for the evaluation of x-ray equipment defined by the Executive Secretary; and

(d) that, except for those facilities where a registered qualified expert is a full-time employee, they will limit inspections to facilities with which they have no direct conflict of interest; and

(e) that radiation exposure measurements and peak tube potential measurements will be made with instruments which have been calibrated biennially by the manufacturer of the instrument or by a calibration laboratory accredited in x-ray calibration procedures by the American Association of Physicians in Medicine, American Association for Laboratory Accreditation, Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Health Physics Society or the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program; and

(f) that the calibration of radiation exposure measuring and peak tube potential measuring instruments used to evaluate compliance of x-ray systems with the requirements of these rules will include at least secondary level traceability to a National Institute of Standards and Technology, or similar international agency, transfer standard instrument or transfer standard source; and

(g) that they will make available to representatives of the Executive Secretary documents concerning the calibration of any radiation exposure measuring or peak tube potential measuring instrument used to evaluate compliance of x-ray systems; and

(h) that they or the registrant will submit to the Executive Secretary, within 30 calendar days after completion of an inspection, a written report of compliance or noncompliance; and

(i) that reports of items of noncompliance will include:

(i) the name of the facility inspected, and

(ii) the date of the inspection, and

(iii) the manufacturer, model number, and serial number or Utah identification number of the control unit for the radiation machine, and

(iv) the requirements of the rule where compliance was not achieved, and

(v) the manner in which the facility or radiation machine failed to meet the requirements, and

(vi) a signed commitment from the registrant of the radiation machine facility that the problem will be fixed within 30 days of the date the written report of noncompliance is submitted to the Executive Secretary; and

(vii) that all reports of compliance or noncompliance will contain a statement signed by the qualified expert acknowledging under penalties of law that all information contained in the report is truthful, accurate, and complete; and

(viii) that they acknowledge that they are subject to the provisions of Section R313-16-300.

(3) Individuals applying for registration under Section R313-16-293 shall attach to their application a copy of two inspection reports that demonstrate their work product follows the evaluation guidelines defined by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Subsection R313-16-293(2)(c). The inspection reports shall pertain to inspections performed within the last two years.

R313-16-294. Issuance of Registration Certificate for Inspection Services.

Upon a determination that an applicant meets the requirements of these rules, the Executive Secretary shall issue a registration certificate for inspection services.

R313-16-295. Expiration of Registration Certificates for Inspection Services.

A registration certificate for inspection services shall expire at the end of the day on the date stated therein.

R313-16-296. Renewal of Registration Certificate for Inspection Services.

(1) Timely renewal of a registration certificate for inspection services is possible when:

(a) the qualified expert files an application for renewal of a registration certificate for inspection services 30 days in advance of the registration certificate expiration date and in accordance with Section R313-16-293, and

(b) the qualified expert attaches to the application documentation that they performed a minimum of two inspections in Utah under these rules each year the previous registration certificate was in effect. An applicant who did not complete the minimum number of inspections in Utah may, as an alternative, attach to the application documentation that they performed four inspections at facilities in other states. These four inspections shall demonstrate their work product follows the evaluation guidelines defined by the Executive Secretary pursuant to Subsection R313-16-293(2)(c).

(2) A registered qualified expert who allows a registration certificate to expire is no longer a qualified expert and may not perform inspection services that will be accepted by the

Executive Secretary. Reapplication may be accomplished pursuant to Section R313-16-293.

R313-16-297. Revocation of Registration Certificate for Inspection Services.

A registration certificate for inspection services may be revoked by the Executive Secretary for any matter of deliberate misconduct pursuant to Section R313-16-300 or for misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance.

R313-16-300. Deliberate Misconduct.

(1) Any registrant, applicant for registration, employee of a registrant or applicant; or any contractor, including a supplier or consultant, subcontractor, employee of a contractor or subcontractor of any registrant or applicant for registration, who knowingly provides to any registrant, applicant, contractor, or subcontractor, any components, equipment, materials, or other goods or services that relate to a registrant's, or applicant's activities in these rules, may not:

(a) Engage in deliberate misconduct that causes or would have caused, if not detected, a registrant or applicant to be in violation of any rule or order; or any term, condition, or limitation of any registration issued by the Executive Secretary; or

(b) Deliberately submit to the Executive Secretary, a registrant, an applicant, or a registrant's or applicant's contractor or subcontractor, information that the person submitting the information knows to be incomplete or inaccurate in some respect material to the Executive Secretary.

(2) A person who violates Subsections R313-16-300(1)(a) or (b) may be subject to enforcement action in accordance with Rule R313-14.

(3) For the purposes of Subsection R313-16-300(1)(a), deliberate misconduct by a person means an intentional act or omission that the person knows:

(a) Would cause a registrant or applicant to be in violation of any rule or order; or any term, condition, or limitation, of any registration issued by the Executive Secretary; or

(b) Constitutes a violation of a requirement, procedure, instruction, contract, purchase order, or policy of a registrant, applicant, contractor, or subcontractor.

KEY: x-ray, inspection

August 12, 2005

Notice of Continuation July 23, 2001

19-3-104

R317. Environmental Quality, Water Quality.**R317-1. Definitions and General Requirements.****R317-1-1. Definitions.**

1.1 "Absorption system" means a device constructed under the ground surface to receive and to distribute effluent in such a manner that the effluent is effectively filtered and retained below ground surface.

1.2 "Board" means the Utah Water Quality Board.

1.3 "BOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C. biochemical oxygen demand.

1.4 "Body Politic" means the State or its agencies or any political subdivision of the State to include a county, city, town, improvement district, taxing district or any other governmental subdivision or public corporation of the State.

1.5 "Building sewer" means the pipe which carries wastewater from the building drain to a public sewer, a wastewater disposal system or other point of disposal. It is synonymous with "house sewer".

1.6 "CBOD" means 5-day, 20 degrees C., carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand.

1.7 "Deep well" means a drinking water supply source which complies with all the applicable provisions of the State of Utah Public Drinking Water Regulations.

1.8 "Digested sludge" means sludge in which the volatile solids content has been reduced to about 50% by a suitable biological treatment process.

1.9 "Division" means the Utah State Division of Water Quality.

1.10 "Domestic wastewater" means a combination of the liquid or water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and other establishments with installed plumbing facilities, together with those from industrial establishments, and with such ground water, surface water, and storm water as may be present. It is synonymous with the term "sewage".

1.11 "Effluent" means the liquid discharge from any unit of a wastewater treatment works, including a septic tank.

1.12 "Human pathogens" means specific causative agents of disease in humans such as bacteria or viruses.

1.13 "Onsite wastewater system" means an underground wastewater disposal system for domestic wastewater which is designed for a capacity of 5,000 gallons per day or less and is not designed to serve multiple dwelling units which are owned by separate owners except condominiums and twin homes. It usually consists of a building sewer, a septic tank and an absorptions system.

1.14 "Industrial wastes" means the liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from wastes derived principally from dwellings, business buildings, institutions and the like. It is synonymous with the term "industrial wastewater".

1.15 "Influent" means the total wastewater flow entering a wastewater treatment works.

1.16 "Large underground wastewater disposal system" means the same type of device as described under 1.1.13 above, except that it is designed to handle more than 5,000 gallons per day of domestic wastewater which originates in multiple dwellings, commercial establishments, recreational facilities, schools, or any other wastewater disposal system not covered in 1.1.13 above. The Board controls the installation of such systems.

1.17 "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, company, or body politic, including any agency or instrumentality of the United States government (Section 19-1-103).

1.18 "Point source" means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

This term does not include return flow from irrigated agriculture.

1.19 "Polished Secondary Treatment" means a treatment process that can produce an effluent meeting or exceeding the following standards:

A. The arithmetic mean of BOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 15 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 20 mg/l during any 7-day period.

B. The arithmetic mean of SS values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 10 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 12 mg/l during any 7-day period.

C. The geometric mean of total coliform and fecal coliform bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed either 200 per 100 ml or 20 per 100 ml respectively, nor shall the geometric mean exceed 250 per 100 ml or 25 per 100 ml respectively during any 7-day period; or, the geometric mean of E. coli bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 13 per 100 ml nor shall the geometric mean exceed 16 per 100 ml during any 7-day period.

D. The effluent pH values shall be maintained within the limits of 6.5 to 9.0.

1.20 "Pollution" means such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous or solid substance into any waters of the state as will create a nuisance or render such waters harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

1.21 "Seepage trench" means a modified seepage pit, an absorption system consisting of trenches filled with coarse filter material into which septic tank effluent is discharged.

1.22 "Seepage pit" means an absorption system consisting of a covered pit into which effluent is discharged.

1.23 "Septic tank" means a water-tight receptacle which receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, designed and constructed so as to retain solids, digest organic matter through a period of detention and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through an underground absorption system meeting the requirements of these regulations.

1.24 "Shallow well" means a well providing a source of drinking water which does not meet the requirements of a "deep well".

1.25 "Sludge" means the accumulation of solids which have settled from wastewater. As initially accumulated, and prior to treatment, it is known as "raw sludge".

1.26 "SS" means suspended solids.

1.27 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means the maximum amount of a particular pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

1.28 "Treatment works" means any plant, disposal field, lagoon, dam, pumping station, incinerator, or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes. (Section 19-5-102).

1.29 "Wastes" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. (Section 19-5-102).

1.30 "Wastewater" means sewage, industrial waste or other liquid substances which might cause pollution of waters of the state. Intercepted ground water which is uncontaminated by

wastes is not included.

1.31 "Waters of the state" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water-courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except that bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife, shall not be considered to be "waters of the state" under this definition (Section 19-5-102).

1.32 "Underground Wastewater Disposal System" means a system for underground disposal of domestic wastewater. It usually consists of a building sewer, a septic tank, and an absorption system. It includes onsite wastewater systems and large underground wastewater disposal systems.

R317-1-2. General Requirements.

2.1 Water Pollution Prohibited. No person shall discharge wastewater or deposit wastes or other substances in violation of the requirements of these regulations.

2.2 Construction Permit. No person shall make or construct any device for treatment or discharge of wastewater (including storm sewers), except to an existing sewer system, without first receiving a permit to do so from the Board or its authorized representative, except as provided in R317-1-2.5. Issuance of such permit shall be construed as approval of plans for the purposes of authorizing release of federal or state funds allocated for planning or construction purposes. Construction permits shall expire one year after date of issuance unless substantial and continuous construction is under way. Upon application, construction permits may be extended on an individual basis provided application for such extension is made prior to the permit expiration date.

2.3 Submission of Plans. Any person desiring a permit as required by R317-1-2.2, shall submit complete plans, specifications, and other pertinent documents covering the proposed construction to the Division for review.

2.4 Review of Plans. The Division shall review said plans and specifications as to their adequacy of design for the intended purpose and shall require such changes as are found necessary to assure compliance with pertinent parts of these regulations.

2.5 Exceptions.

A. Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems. Construction plans and specifications for onsite wastewater disposal systems shall be submitted to the local health authority having jurisdiction and need not be submitted to the Division. Such devices, in any case, shall be constructed in accordance with regulations for onsite wastewater disposal systems adopted by the Water Quality Board. Compliance with the regulations shall be determined by an on-site inspection by the appropriate health authority.

B. Small Animal Waste (Manure) Lagoons. Construction plans and specifications for small animal waste lagoons as defined in R317-6 (permitted by rule for ground water permits) need not be submitted to the Division if the design is prepared or certified by the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in accordance with criteria provided for in the Memorandum of Agreement between the Division and the NRCS, and the construction is inspected by the NRCS. Compliance with these rules shall be determined by on-site inspection by the NRCS.

2.6 Compliance with Water Quality Standards. No person shall discharge wastes into waters of the state except in compliance with these regulations and under circumstances which assure compliance with water quality standards in R317-2.

2.7 Operation of Wastewater Treatment Works.

Wastewater treatment works shall be so operated at all times as to produce effluents meeting all requirements of these regulations and otherwise in a manner consistent with adequate protection of public health and welfare. Complete daily records shall be kept of the operation of wastewater treatment works covered under R317-3 on forms approved by the Division and a copy of such records shall be forwarded to the Division at monthly intervals.

R317-1-3. Requirements for Waste Discharges.

3.1 Compliance With Water Quality Standards.

All persons discharging wastes into any of the waters of the State shall provide the degree of wastewater treatment determined necessary to insure compliance with the requirements of R317-2 (Water Quality Standards), except that the Board may waive compliance with these requirements for specific criteria listed in R317-2 where it is determined that the designated use is not being impaired or significant use improvement would not occur or where there is a reasonable question as to the validity of a specific criterion or for other valid reasons as determined by the Board.

3.2 Compliance With Secondary Treatment Requirements.

All persons discharging wastes from point sources into any of the waters of the State shall provide treatment processes which will produce secondary effluent meeting or exceeding the following effluent quality standards.

A. The arithmetic mean of BOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the BOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the BOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period. As an alternative, if agreed to by the person discharging wastes, the following effluent quality standard may be established as a requirement of the discharge permit and must be met: The arithmetic mean of CBOD values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 20 mg/l nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 30 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the CBOD values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the CBOD values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

B. The arithmetic mean of SS values determined on effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 25 mg/l, nor shall the arithmetic mean exceed 35 mg/l during any 7-day period. In addition, if the treatment plant influent is of domestic or municipal sewage origin, the SS values of effluent samples shall not be greater than 15% of the SS values of influent samples collected in the same time period.

C. The geometric mean of total coliform and fecal coliform bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed either 2000 per 100 ml or 200 per 100 ml respectively, nor shall the geometric mean exceed 2500 per 100 ml or 250 per 100 ml respectively, during any 7-day period; or, the geometric mean of E. coli bacteria in effluent samples collected during any 30-day period shall not exceed 126 per 100 ml nor shall the geometric mean exceed 158 per 100 ml respectively during any 7-day period. Exceptions to this requirement may be allowed by the Board where domestic wastewater is not a part of the effluent and where water quality standards are not violated.

D. The effluent values for pH shall be maintained within the limits of 6.5 and 9.0.

E. Exceptions to the 85% removal requirements may be allowed where infiltration makes such removal requirements infeasible and where water quality standards are not violated.

F. The Board may allow exceptions to the requirements of

(A), (B) and (D) above where the discharge will be of short duration and where there will be of no significant detrimental affect on receiving water quality or downstream beneficial uses.

G. The Board may allow that the BOD5 and TSS effluent concentrations for discharging domestic wastewater lagoons shall not exceed 45 mg/l for a monthly average nor 65 mg/l for a weekly average provided the following criteria are met:

1. The lagoon system is operating within the organic and hydraulic design capacity established by R317-3,
2. The lagoon system is being properly operated and maintained,
3. The treatment system is meeting all other permit limits,
4. There are no significant or categorical industrial users (IU) defined by 40 CFR Part 403, unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary to the Utah Water Quality Board that the IU is not contributing constituents in concentrations or quantities likely to significantly effect the treatment works,
5. A Waste Load Allocation (WLA) indicates that the increased permit limits would not impair beneficial uses of the receiving stream.

3.3 Extensions To Deadlines For Compliance.

The Board may, upon application of a waste discharger, allow extensions to the compliance deadlines in Section 1.3.2 above where it can be shown that despite good faith effort, construction cannot be completed within the time required.

3.4 Pollutants In Diverted Water Returned To Stream.

A user of surface water diverted from waters of the State will not be required to remove any pollutants which such user has not added before returning the diverted flow to the original watercourse, provided there is no increase in concentration of pollutants in the diverted water. Should the pollutant constituent concentration of the intake surface waters to a facility exceed the effluent limitations for such facility under a federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit or a permit issued pursuant to State authority, then the effluent limitations shall become equal to the constituent concentrations in the intake surface waters of such facility. This section does not apply to irrigation return flow.

R317-1-4. Utilization and Isolation of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Effluent.

4.1 Untreated Domestic Wastewater. Untreated domestic wastewater or effluent not meeting secondary treatment standards as defined by these regulations shall be isolated from all public contact until suitably treated. Land disposal or land treatment of such wastewater or effluent may be accomplished by use of an approved total containment lagoon as defined in R317-3 or by such other treatment approved by the Board as being feasible and equally protective of human health and the environment.

4.2 Submittal of Reuse Project Plan. If a person intends to reuse or provide for the reuse of treated domestic wastewater directly for any purpose, except on the treatment plant site as described in R317-1-4.6, a Reuse Project Plan must be submitted to and approved by the Division of Water Quality. A copy of the plan must also be submitted to the local health department. Any needed construction of wastewater treatment and delivery systems would also be covered by a construction permit as required in section R317-1-2.2 of this rule. The plan must contain the following information. At least items A, B, C, E and F should be provided before construction begins. All items must be provided before any water deliveries are made.

A. A description of the source, quantity, quality, and use of the treated wastewater to be delivered, the location of the reuse site, an assessment of the direct hydrologic effects of the action, and how the requirements of this rule would be met. A nutrient management and agronomic uptake analysis may be required to document the proposed management of all nutrients.

B. A description of public notification and participation in the development of the Reuse Project Plan may be required.

C. Evidence that the State Engineer has agreed that the proposed reuse project planned water use is consistent with the water rights for the sources of water comprising the flows to the treatment plant which will be used in the reuse project.

D. An operation and management plan to include:

1. A copy of the contract with the user, if other than the treatment entity.

2. A labeling and separation plan for the prevention of cross connections between reuse water distribution lines and potable water lines. Guidance for distribution systems is available from the Division of Water Quality.

3. Schedules for routine maintenance.

4. A contingency plan for system failure or upsets.

E. If the water will be delivered to another entity for distribution and use, a copy of the contract covering how the requirements of this rule will be met.

F. Requirements for ground water discharge permits, underground injection control (U.I.C.) permits, surface water discharge permits, total maximum daily load (TMDL) or nutrient loading considerations, if required, shall be determined in accordance with R317-1, R317-2, R317-6, R317-7, R317-8.

4.3 Use of Treated Domestic Wastewater Effluent Where Human Exposure is Likely (Type I)

A. Uses Allowed

1. Residential irrigation, including landscape irrigation at individual houses.

2. Urban uses, which includes non-residential landscape irrigation, golf course irrigation, toilet flushing, fire protection, and other uses with similar potential for human exposure. Internal building uses of reuse water will not be allowed in individual, wholly-owned residences; and are only permitted in situations where maintenance access to the building's utilities is strictly controlled and limited only to the services of a professional plumbing entity. Projects involving effluent reuse within a building must be approved by the local building code official.

3. Irrigation of food crops where the applied reuse water is likely to have direct contact with the edible part. Type I water is required for all spray irrigation of food crops.

4. Irrigation of pasture for milking animals.

5. Impoundments of wastewater where direct human contact is likely to occur.

6. All Type II uses listed in 4.4.A below.

B. Required Treatment Processes

1.a. Treatment processes that are expected to produce effluent in which both the BOD and total suspended solids concentrations do not exceed secondary quality effluent limits as defined in R317-1-3.2.

b. Filtration, which includes passing the wastewater through filter media such as sand and/or anthracite or approved membrane processes.

c. Disinfection to destroy, inactivate, or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical, or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation, or other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation, or other approved processes.

2. Other approved treatment processes in which any of the unit process functions of secondary treatment, filtration and disinfection may be combined, but still achieve the same secondary quality effluent limits as required above.

C. Water Quality Limits. The quality of effluent before use must meet the following standards. Testing methods and procedures shall be performed according to test procedures approved under R317-2-10, or as otherwise approved by the Executive Secretary.

1. The monthly arithmetic mean of BOD shall not exceed 10 mg/l as determined by composite sampling conducted once

per week. Composite samples shall be comprised of at least six flow proportionate samples taken over a 24-hour period.

2. The daily arithmetic mean turbidity shall not exceed 2 NTU, and turbidity shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. Turbidity shall be measured continuously. The turbidity standard shall be met prior to disinfection. If the turbidity standard cannot be met, but it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary that there exists a consistent correlation between turbidity and the total suspended solids, then an alternate turbidity standard may be established. This will allow continuous turbidity monitoring for quality control while maintaining the intent of the turbidity standard, which is to have 5 mg/l total suspended solids or less to assure adequate disinfection.

3. The weekly median E. coli concentration shall be none detected, as determined from daily grab samples, and no sample shall exceed 9 organisms/100 ml.

4. The total residual chlorine shall be measured continuously and shall at no time be less than 1.0 mg/l after 30 minutes contact time at peak flow. If an alternative disinfection process is used, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary that the alternative process is comparable to that achieved by chlorination with a 1 mg/l residual after 30 minutes contact time. If the effectiveness cannot be related to chlorination, then the effectiveness of the alternative disinfection process must be demonstrated by testing for pathogen destruction as determined by the Executive Secretary. A 1 mg/l total chlorine residual is recommended after disinfection and before the reuse water goes into the distribution system.

5. The pH as determined by daily grab samples or continuous monitoring shall be between 6 and 9.

D. Other Requirements

1. An alternative disposal option or diversion to storage must be automatically activated if turbidity exceeds the maximum instantaneous limit for more than 5 minutes, or chlorine residual drops below the instantaneous required value for more than 5 minutes, where chlorine disinfection is used.

2. Any irrigation must be at least 50 feet from any potable water well. Impoundments of reuse water, if not sealed, must be at least 500 feet from any potable water well. The use should not result in a surface runoff and must not result in the creation of an unhealthy or nuisance condition, as determined by the local health department.

3. For residential landscape irrigation at individual homes, additional quality control restrictions may be required by the Executive Secretary. Proposals for such uses should also be submitted to the local health authority to determine any conditions they may require. When secondary residential irrigation systems are planned utilizing reuse water in new subdivisions, it is recommended that a notification of the type of irrigation system and possible sources of irrigation waters be made on the deed for the property. Such notification could be made during the plat approval process.

4.4 Use of Treated Domestic Wastewater Effluent Where Human Exposure is Unlikely (Type II)

A. Uses Allowed

1. Irrigation of sod farms, silviculture, limited access highway rights of way, and other areas where human access is restricted or unlikely to occur.

2. Irrigation of food crops where the applied reuse water is not likely to have direct contact with the edible part, whether the food will be processed or not (spray irrigation not allowed).

3. Irrigation of animal feed crops other than pasture used for milking animals.

4. Impoundments of wastewater where direct human contact is not allowed or is unlikely to occur.

5. Cooling water. Use for cooling towers which produce aerosols in populated areas may have special restrictions

imposed.

6. Soil compaction or dust control in construction areas. B. Required Treatment Processes

1. Treatment processes that are expected to produce effluent in which both the BOD and total suspended solids concentrations do not exceed secondary quality effluent limits as defined in R317-1-3.2.

2. Disinfection to destroy, inactivate, or remove pathogenic microorganisms by chemical, physical, or biological means. Disinfection may be accomplished by chlorination, ozonation, or other chemical disinfectants, UV radiation, or other approved processes.

C. Water Quality Limits. The quality of effluent before use must meet the following standards. Testing methods and procedures shall be performed according to test procedures approved under R317-2-10, or as otherwise approved by the Executive Secretary.

1. The monthly arithmetic mean of BOD shall not exceed 25 mg/l as determined by composite sampling conducted once per week. Composite samples shall be comprised of at least six flow proportionate samples taken over a 24-hour period.

2. The monthly arithmetic mean total suspended solids concentration shall not exceed 25 mg/l as determined by daily composite sampling. The weekly mean total suspended solids concentration shall not exceed 35 mg/l. Properly calibrated, continuous monitoring of turbidity may be substituted for the suspended solids testing.

3. The weekly median E. coli concentration shall not exceed 126 organisms/100 ml, as determined from daily grab samples, and no sample shall exceed 500 organisms/100 ml.

4. The pH as determined by daily grab samples or continuous monitoring shall be between 6 and 9.

5. At the discretion of the Executive Secretary, the sampling frequency to determine compliance with water quality limits for effluent from lagoon systems used to irrigate agricultural crops, may be reduced to monthly grab sampling for BOD, and weekly grab sampling for E. coli, TSS and pH. The Water Quality Board may also allow a relaxation of lagoon effluent BOD and suspended solids concentrations, in accordance with R317-1-3.2.

D. Other Requirements

1. An alternative disposal option or diversion to storage must be available in case quality requirements are not met.

2. Any irrigation must be at least 300 feet from any potable water well. Spray irrigation must be at least 100 feet from areas intended for public access. This distance may be reduced or increased by the Executive Secretary, based on the type of spray irrigation equipment used and other factors. Impoundments of reuse water, if not sealed, must be at least 500 feet from any potable water well. The use should not result in a surface runoff and must not result in the creation of an unhealthy or nuisance condition, as determined by the local health department.

3. Public access to effluent storage and irrigation or disposal sites shall be restricted by a stock-tight fence or other comparable means which shall be posted and controlled to exclude the public.

4.5 Records. Records of volume and quality of treated wastewater delivered for reuse shall be maintained and submitted monthly in accordance with R317-1-2.7. If monthly operating reports are already being submitted to the Division of Water Quality, the data on water delivered for reuse may be submitted on the same form.

4.6 Use of Secondary Effluent at Plant Site. Secondary effluent may be used at the treatment plant site in the following manner provided there is no cross-connection with a potable water system:

A. Chlorinator injector water for wastewater chlorination facilities, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are

suitably labeled.

B. Water for hosing down wastewater clarifiers, filters and related units, provided all pipes and outlets carrying the effluent are suitably labeled.

C. Irrigation of landscaped areas around the treatment plant from which the public is excluded.

4.7 Other Uses of Effluents. Proposed uses of effluents not identified above, including industrial uses, shall be considered for approval by the Board based on a case-specific analysis of human health and environmental concerns.

4.8 Reuse Water Distribution Systems. Where reuse water is to be provided by pressure pipeline, unless contained in surface pipes wholly on private property and for agricultural purposes, the following requirements will apply. The requirements will apply to all new systems and it is recommended that the accessible portions of existing reuse water distribution systems be retrofitted to comply with these rules. Requirements for secondary irrigation systems proposed for conversion from use of non-reuse water to use with reuse water will be considered on an individual basis considering protection of public health and the environment. Any person or agency that is constructing all or part of the distribution system must obtain a construction permit from the Division of Water Quality prior to beginning construction.

A. Distribution Lines

1. Minimum Separation.

a. Horizontal Separation. reuse water main distribution lines parallel to potable (culinary) water lines should be installed in separate trenches. Reuse water main distribution lines parallel to sanitary sewer lines shall be installed at least ten feet horizontally from the sanitary sewer line if the sanitary sewer line is located above the reuse water main and three feet horizontally from the sanitary sewer line if the sanitary sewer line is located below the reuse water main.

b. Vertical Separation. At crossings of reuse water main distribution lines with potable water lines and sanitary sewer lines the order of the lines from lowest in elevation to highest should be; sanitary sewer line, reuse water line, and potable water line. A minimum 18 inches vertical separation between the reuse water line and sewer line shall be provided as measured from outside of pipe to outside of pipe. The crossings shall be arranged so that the reuse water line joints will be equidistant and as far as possible from the water line joints and the sewer line joints. If the reuse water line must cross above the potable water line, the vertical separation should be a minimum 18 inches. If the reuse water line must cross below the sanitary sewer line, the vertical separation shall be a minimum 18 inches and the reuse water line shall be encased in a continuous pipe sleeve to a distance on each side of the crossing equal to the depth of the reuse water line from the ground surface.

c. Special Provisions. Where the horizontal and/or vertical separation as required above cannot be maintained, special construction requirements shall be provided in accordance with requirements in R317-3 for protection of potable water lines and reuse water lines. Existing pressure lines carrying reuse water shall not be required to meet these requirements.

2. Depth of Installation. To provide protection of the installed pipeline, reuse water lines should be installed with a minimum depth of bury of three feet.

3. Reuse Water Pipe Identification.

a. General. All new buried pipe within the public domain, including service lines, valves, and other appurtenances, shall be colored purple, Pantone 522 or equivalent. If fading or discoloration of the purple pipe is experienced during construction, identification tape is recommended. Locating wire along the pipe is also recommended.

b. Identification Tape. If identification tape is installed along with the purple pipe, it shall be prepared with white or black printing on a purple field, color Pantone 512 or

equivalent, having the words, "Caution: Reuse Water-- Do Not Drink". The overall width of the tape shall be at least three inches. Identification tape shall be installed 12 inches above the transmission pipe longitudinally and shall be centered.

4. Conversion of existing water lines. Existing water lines that are being converted to use with reuse water shall first be accurately located and comply with leak test standards in accordance with AWWA Standard C-600 and in coordination with regulatory agencies. The pipeline must be physically disconnected from any potable water lines and brought into compliance with current State cross connection rules and requirements (R309-102-5), and must meet minimum separation requirements in section 4.8.A.1 of this rule above. If the existing lines meet approval of the water supplier and the Division, the lines shall be approved for reuse water distribution. If regulatory compliance of the system (accurate location and verification of no cross connections) cannot be verified with record drawings, televising, or otherwise, the lines shall be uncovered, inspected, and identified prior to use. All accessible portions of the system must be retrofitted to meet the requirements of this rule.

5. Valve Boxes and Other Surface Identification. All valve covers shall be of non-interchangeable shape with potable water covers, and shall have an inscription cast on the top surface stating "Reclaimed Water" or "Reuse Water". Valve boxes shall meet AWWA standards. All above ground facilities shall be consistently color coded (purple, Pantone 512 or equivalent color) and marked to differentiate reuse water facilities from potable water facilities.

6. Blow-off Assemblies. If either an in-line type or end-of-line type blow-off or drain assembly is installed in the system, the Division of Water Quality shall be consulted on acceptable discharge or runoff locations.

B. Storage. If storage or impoundment of reuse water is provided, the following requirements apply:

1. Fencing. For Type I effluent, no fencing is required by this rule, but may be required by local laws or ordinances. For Type II effluent, see R317-1-4.4.D.3 above.

2. Identification. All storage facilities shall be identified by signs prepared according to the requirements of Section 4.8.D.6 below. Signs shall be posted on the surrounding fence at minimum 500 foot intervals and at the entrance of each facility. If there is no fence, signs shall be located as a minimum on each side of the facility or at minimum 250 foot intervals or at all accessible points.

C. Pumping Facilities.

1. Marking. All exposed and above ground piping, fittings, pumps, valves, etc., shall be painted purple, Pantone 512 or equivalent color. In addition, all piping shall be identified using an accepted means of labeling reading "Caution: Reuse Water - Do Not Drink." In a fenced pump station area, signs shall be posted on the fence on all sides.

2. Sealing Water. Any potable water used as seal water for reuse water pumps seals shall be protected from backflow with a reduced pressure principle device.

D. Other Requirements.

1. Backflow Protection. In no case shall a connection be made between the potable and reuse water system. If it is necessary to put potable water into the reuse distribution system, an approved air gap must be provided to protect the potable water system. A reduced pressure principle device may be used only when approved by the Division of Water Quality, the local health department, and the potable water supplier.

2. Drinking Fountains. Drinking fountains and other public facilities shall be placed out of any spray irrigation area in which reuse water is used, or shall be otherwise protected from contact with the reuse water. Exterior drinking fountains and other public facilities shall be shown and called out on the construction plans. If no exterior drinking fountains, picnic

tables, food establishments, or other public facilities are present in the design area, then it shall be specifically stated on the plans that none are to exist.

3. Hose Bibs. Hose bibs on reuse water systems in public areas and at individual residences are permitted, with the following restrictions:

a. All exposed hose bib piping must be painted purple, Pantone 512 or equivalent color and,

b. Hose bibs shall be fitted with a valve having a non-permanently attachable operating handle. To discourage inappropriate casual use, it is recommended that each hose bib be posted with a warning label or sign, as detailed in R317-1-4.8, and/or placed in a lockable subsurface valve box in accordance with R317-1-4.8.

In public, non-residential areas, replacement of hose bibs with quick couplers is recommended.

4. Equipment and Facilities. To ensure the protection of public health, any equipment or facilities such as tanks, temporary piping or valves, and portable pumps which have been used for conveying reuse water may not be reused for conveying potable water.

5. Warning Labels. Warning labels shall be installed on designated facilities such as, but not limited to, controller panels and washdown or blow-off hydrants on water trucks, and temporary construction services. The labels shall indicate the system contains reuse water that is unsafe to drink.

6. Warning signs. Where reuse water is stored or impounded, or used for irrigation in public areas, warning signs shall be installed and contain, as a minimum, 1/2 inch purple letters (Pantone 512 or equivalent color) on a white or other high contrast background notifying the public that the water is unsafe to drink. Signs may also have a purple background with white or other high contrast lettering. Warning signs and labels shall read, "Warning: Reuse Water - Do Not Drink". The signs shall include the international symbol for Do Not Drink.

7. Public Education Program. Where reuse water is used in individual residential landscape or public landscape area irrigation systems, a public education program must be implemented prior to initial operation of the program and, as necessary, during operation of the system.

R317-1-5. Use of Industrial Wastewaters.

5.1 Use of industrial wastewaters (not containing human pathogens) shall be considered for approval by the Board based on a case-specific analysis of human health and environmental concerns.

R317-1-6. Disposal of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works Sludge.

6.1 General. No person shall use, dispose, or otherwise manage sewage sludge through any practice for which pollutant limits, management practices, and operational standards for pathogens and vector attraction reduction requirements are established in 40 CFR 503, July 1, 1994, except in accordance with such requirements.

6.2 Permit. All treatment works producing, treating and disposing of sewage sludge must comply with applicable permit requirements at R317-3, 6 and 8.

6.3 Septic Tank Contents. The dumping or spreading of septic tank contents is prohibited except in conformance with 40 CFR 503 and R317-550-7.

6.4 Effective Date. Notwithstanding the effective date for incorporation by reference of 40 CFR 503 provided in R317-8-1.10(9), those portions of 40 CFR 503 specified in R317-1-6.1 and 6.3 are effective immediately.

R317-1-7. TMDLs.

The following TMDLs are approved by the Board and hereby incorporated by reference into these rules:

- 7.1 Bear River -- December 23, 1997
- 7.2 Chalk Creek -- December 23, 1997
- 7.3 Otter Creek -- December 23, 1997
- 7.4 Little Bear River -- May 23, 2000
- 7.5 Mantua Reservoir -- May 23, 2000
- 7.6 East Canyon Creek -- September 1, 2000
- 7.7 East Canyon Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.8 Kents Lake -- September 1, 2000
- 7.9 LaBaron Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.10 Minersville Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.11 Puffer Lake -- September 1, 2000
- 7.12 Scofield Reservoir -- September 1, 2000
- 7.13 Onion Creek (near Moab) -- July 25, 2002
- 7.14 Cottonwood Wash -- September 9, 2002
- 7.15 Deer Creek Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
- 7.16 Hyrum Reservoir -- September 9, 2002
- 7.17 Little Cottonwood Creek -- September 9, 2002
- 7.18 Lower Bear River -- September 9, 2002
- 7.19 Malad River -- September 9, 2002
- 7.20 Mill Creek (near Moab) -- September 9, 2002
- 7.21 Spring Creek -- September 9, 2002
- 7.22 Forsyth Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.23 Johnson Valley Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.24 Lower Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
- 7.25 Mill Meadow Reservoir -- September 27, 2002
- 7.26 UM Creek -- September 27, 2002
- 7.27 Upper Fremont River -- September 27, 2002
- 7.28 Deep Creek -- October 9, 2002
- 7.29 Uinta River -- October 9, 2002
- 7.30 Pineview Reservoir -- December 9, 2002
- 7.31 Browne Lake -- February 19, 2003
- 7.32 San Pitch River -- November 18, 2003
- 7.33 Newton Creek -- June 24, 2004
- 7.34 Panguitch Lake -- June 24, 2004
- 7.35 West Colorado -- August 4, 2004
- 7.36 Silver Creek -- August 4, 2004
- 7.37 Upper Sevier River -- August 4, 2004
- 7.38 Lower and Middle Sevier River -- August 17, 2004
- 7.39 Lower Colorado River -- September 20, 2004

R317-1-8. Penalty Criteria for Civil Settlement Negotiations.

8.1 Introduction. Section 19-5-115 of the Water Quality Act provides for penalties of up to \$10,000 per day for violations of the act or any permit, rule, or order adopted under it and up to \$25,000 per day for willful violations. Because the law does not provide for assessment of administrative penalties, the Attorney General initiates legal proceedings to recover penalties where appropriate.

8.2 Purpose And Applicability. These criteria outline the principles used by the State in civil settlement negotiations with water pollution sources for violations of the UWPCA and/or any permit, rule or order adopted under it. It is designed to be used as a logical basis to determine a reasonable and appropriate penalty for all types of violations to promote a more swift resolution of environmental problems and enforcement actions.

To guide settlement negotiations on the penalty issue, the following principles apply: (1) penalties should be based on the nature and extent of the violation; (2) penalties should at a minimum, recover the economic benefit of noncompliance; (3) penalties should be large enough to deter noncompliance; and (4) penalties should be consistent in an effort to provide fair and equitable treatment of the regulated community.

In determining whether a civil penalty should be sought, the State will consider the magnitude of the violations; the degree of actual environmental harm or the potential for such harm created by the violation(s); response and/or investigative costs incurred by the State or others; any economic advantage the violator may have gained through noncompliance;

recidivism of the violator; good faith efforts of the violator; ability of the violator to pay; and the possible deterrent effect of a penalty to prevent future violations.

8.3 Penalty Calculation Methodology. The statutory maximum penalty should first be calculated, for comparison purposes, to determine the potential maximum penalty liability of the violator. The penalty which the State seeks in settlement may not exceed this statutory maximum amount.

The civil penalty figure for settlement purposes should then be calculated based on the following formula: CIVIL PENALTY = PENALTY + ADJUSTMENTS - ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

PENALTY: Violations are grouped into four main penalty categories based upon the nature and severity of the violation. A penalty range is associated with each category. The following factors will be taken into account to determine where the penalty amount will fall within each range:

A. History of compliance or noncompliance. History of noncompliance includes consideration of previous violations and degree of recidivism.

B. Degree of willfulness and/or negligence. Factors to be considered include how much control the violator had over and the foreseeability of the events constituting the violation, whether the violator made or could have made reasonable efforts to prevent the violation, whether the violator knew of the legal requirements which were violated, and degree of recalcitrance.

C. Good faith efforts to comply. Good faith takes into account the openness in dealing with the violations, promptness in correction of problems, and the degree of cooperation with the State.

Category A - \$7,000 to \$10,000 per day. Violations with high impact on public health and the environment to include:

1. Discharges which result in documented public health effects and/or significant environmental damage.
2. Any type of violation not mentioned above severe enough to warrant a penalty assessment under category A.

Category B - \$2,000 to \$7,000 per day. Major violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Discharges which likely caused or potentially would cause (undocumented) public health effects or significant environmental damage.
2. Creation of a serious hazard to public health or the environment.
3. Illegal discharges containing significant quantities or concentrations of toxic or hazardous materials.
4. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category B.

Category C - \$500 to \$2,000 per day. Violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Significant excursion of permit effluent limits.
2. Substantial non-compliance with the requirements of a compliance schedule.
3. Substantial non-compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements.
4. Illegal discharge containing significant quantities or concentrations of non toxic or non hazardous materials.
5. Any type of violation not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under Category C.

Category D - up to \$500 per day. Minor violations of the Utah Water Pollution Control Act, associated regulations, permits or orders to include:

1. Minor excursion of permit effluent limits.
2. Minor violations of compliance schedule requirements.
3. Minor violations of reporting requirements.
4. Illegal discharges not covered in Categories A, B and C.
5. Any type of violations not mentioned previously which warrants a penalty assessment under category D.

ADJUSTMENTS: The civil penalty shall be calculated by adding the following adjustments to the penalty amount determined above: 1) economic benefit gained as a result of non-compliance; 2) investigative costs incurred by the State and/or other governmental levels; 3) documented monetary costs associated with environmental damage.

ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS: An adjustment downward may be made or a delayed payment schedule may be used based on a documented inability of the violator to pay. Also, an adjustment downward may be made in consideration of the potential for protracted litigation, an attempt to ascertain the maximum penalty the court is likely to award, and/or the strength of the case.

8.4 Mitigation Projects. In some exceptional cases, it may be appropriate to allow the reduction of the penalty assessment in recognition of the violator's good faith undertaking of an environmentally beneficial mitigation project. The following criteria should be used in determining the eligibility of such projects:

A. The project must be in addition to all regulatory compliance obligations;

B. The project preferably should closely address the environmental effects of the violation;

C. The actual cost to the violator, after consideration of tax benefits, must reflect a deterrent effect;

D. The project must primarily benefit the environment rather than benefit the violator;

E. The project must be judicially enforceable;

F. The project must not generate positive public perception for violations of the law.

8.5 Intent Of Criteria/Information Requests. The criteria and procedures in this section are intended solely for the guidance of the State. They are not intended, and cannot be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party in litigation with the State.

KEY: water pollution, waste disposal, industrial waste, effluent standards
August 22, 2005
Notice of Continuation October 7, 2002

R386. Health, Community Health Services, Epidemiology.

R386-702. Communicable Disease Rule.

R386-702-1. Purpose Statement.

(1) The Communicable Disease Rule is adopted under authority of Sections 26-1-30, 26-6-3, and 26-23b.

(2) This rule outlines a multidisciplinary approach to communicable and infectious disease control and emphasizes reporting, surveillance, isolation, treatment and epidemiological investigation to identify and control preventable causes of infectious diseases. Reporting requirements and authorizations are specified for communicable and infectious diseases, outbreaks, and unusual occurrence of any disease. Each section has been adopted with the intent of reducing disease morbidity and mortality through the rapid implementation of established practices and procedures.

(3) The successes of medicine and public health dramatically reduced the risk of epidemics and early loss of life due to infectious agents during the twentieth century. However, the recent emergence of new diseases, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Hantavirus, and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, and the rapid spread of diseases to the United States from other parts of the world, such as West Nile virus, made possible by advances in transportation, trade, food production, and other factors highlight the continuing threat to health from infectious diseases. Continual attention to these threats and cooperation among all health care providers, government agencies and other entities that are partners in protecting the public's health are crucial to maintain and improve the health of the citizens of Utah.

R386-702-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms in this rule are defined in Section 26-6-2 and 26-23b-102, except that for purposes of this rule, "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Outbreak" means an epidemic limited to a localized increase in incidence of disease.

(b) "Case" means a person identified as having a disease, health disorder, or condition that is reportable under this rule or that is otherwise under public health investigation.

(c) "Suspect" case means a person who a reporting entity, local health department, or Department believes might be a case, but for whom it has not been established that the criteria necessary to become a case have been met.

R386-702-3. Reportable Diseases, Emergency Illnesses, and Health Conditions.

(1) The Utah Department of Health declares the following conditions to be of concern to the public health and reportable as required or authorized by Section 26-6-6 and Title 26, Chapter 23b of the Utah Health Code.

- (a) Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- (b) Adverse event resulting after smallpox vaccination
- (c) Amebiasis
- (d) Anthrax
- (e) Arbovirus infection
- (f) Botulism
- (g) Brucellosis
- (h) Campylobacteriosis
- (i) Chancroid
- (j) Chickenpox
- (k) Chlamydia trachomatis infection
- (l) Cholera
- (m) Coccidioidomycosis
- (n) Colorado tick fever
- (o) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other transmissible human spongiform encephalopathies
- (p) Cryptosporidiosis
- (q) Cyclospora infection

- (r) Dengue fever
- (s) Diphtheria
- (t) Echinococcosis
- (u) Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic, human monocytic, or unspecified
- (v) Encephalitis
- (w) Enterococcal infection, vancomycin-resistant
- (x) Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) infection, including Escherichia coli O157:H7
- (y) Giardiasis
- (z) Gonorrhea: sexually transmitted and ophthalmia neonatorum
- (aa) Haemophilus influenzae, invasive disease
- (bb) Hansen Disease (Leprosy)
- (cc) Hantavirus infection and pulmonary syndrome
- (dd) Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, postdiarrheal
- (ee) Hepatitis A
- (ff) Hepatitis B, cases and carriers
- (gg) Hepatitis C, acute and chronic infection
- (hh) Hepatitis, other viral
- (ii) Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection. Reporting requirements are listed in R388-803.
- (jj) Influenza, laboratory confirmed
- (kk) Kawasaki syndrome
- (ll) Legionellosis
- (mm) Listeriosis
- (nn) Lyme Disease
- (oo) Malaria
- (pp) Measles
- (qq) Meningitis, aseptic and bacterial (specify etiology)
- (rr) Meningococcal Disease, invasive
- (ss) Mumps
- (tt) Norovirus, formerly called Norwalk-like virus, infection
- (uu) Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- (vv) Pertussis
- (ww) Plague
- (xx) Poliomyelitis, paralytic
- (yy) Psittacosis
- (zz) Q Fever
- (aaa) Rabies, human and animal
- (bbb) Relapsing fever, tick-borne and louse-borne
- (ccc) Reye syndrome
- (ddd) Rheumatic fever
- (eee) Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- (fff) Rubella
- (ggg) Rubella, congenital syndrome
- (hhh) Saint Louis encephalitis
- (iii) Salmonellosis
- (jjj) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- (kkk) Shigellosis
- (lll) Smallpox
- (mmm) Staphylococcal diseases, all outbreaks
- (nnn) Staphylococcus aureus with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin isolated from any site
- (ooo) Staphylococcus aureus with resistance to methicillin isolated from any site
- (ppp) Streptococcal disease, invasive, isolated from a normally sterile site
- (qqq) Streptococcus pneumoniae, drug-resistant, isolated from a normally sterile site
- (rrr) Syphilis, all stages and congenital
- (sss) Tetanus
- (ttt) Toxic-Shock Syndrome, staphylococcal or streptococcal
- (uuu) Trichinosis
- (vvv) Tuberculosis. Special Measures for the Control of Tuberculosis are listed in R388-804.
- (www) Tularemia
- (xxx) Typhoid, cases and carriers

- (yyy) Viral hemorrhagic fever
- (zzz) West Nile virus infection
- (aaaa) Yellow fever

(bbbb) Any outbreak or epidemic, including suspected or confirmed outbreaks of foodborne or waterborne disease. Any unusual occurrence of infectious or communicable disease or any unusual or increased occurrence of any illness that may indicate an outbreak, epidemic, Bioterrorism event, or public health hazard, including any newly recognized, emergent or re-emergent disease or disease producing agent, including newly identified multi-drug resistant bacteria.

(2) In addition to the reportable conditions set forth in R386-702-3(1) the Department declares the following reportable emergency illnesses or health conditions to be of concern to the public health and reporting is authorized by Title 26, Chapter 23b, Utah Code, unless made mandatory by the declaration of a public health emergency.

(a) respiratory illness (including upper or lower respiratory tract infections, difficulty breathing and Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome);

(b) gastrointestinal illness (including vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or any other gastrointestinal distress);

(c) influenza-like constitutional symptoms and signs;

(d) neurologic symptoms or signs indicating the possibility of meningitis, encephalitis, or unexplained acute encephalopathy or delirium;

(e) rash illness;

(f) hemorrhagic illness;

(g) botulism-like syndrome;

(h) lymphadenitis;

(i) sepsis or unexplained shock;

(j) febrile illness (illness with fever, chills or rigors);

(k) nontraumatic coma or sudden death; and

(l) other criteria specified by the Department as indicative of disease outbreaks or injurious exposures of uncertain origin.

R386-702-4. Reporting.

(1) Each reporting entity shall report each confirmed case and any case who the reporting entity believes in its professional judgment is likely to harbor an illness, infection, or condition reportable under R386-702-3(1), and each outbreak, epidemic, or unusual occurrence described in R386-(1)(bbbb) to the local health department or to the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health. Unless otherwise specified, the report of these diseases to the local health department or to the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health shall provide the following information: name, age, sex, address, date of onset, and all other information as prescribed by the Department. A standard report form has been adopted and is supplied to physicians and other reporting entities by the Department. Upon receipt of a report, the local health department shall promptly forward a written or electronic copy of the report to the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health.

(2) Where immediate reporting is required, the reporting entity shall report as soon as possible, but not later than 24 hours after identification. Immediate reporting shall be made by telephone to the local health department or to the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health at 801-538-6191 or 888-EPI-UTAH (888-374-8824). All diseases not required to be reported immediately or by number of cases shall be reported within three working days from the time of identification. Reporting entities shall send reports to the local health department or the Office of Epidemiology, 288 North 1460 West, P. O. Box 142104, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2104.

(3) Entities Required to Report Communicable Diseases: Title 26, Chapter 6, Section 6 Utah Code lists those individuals and facilities required to report diseases known or suspected of being communicable.

(a) Physicians, hospitals, health care facilities, home health

agencies, health maintenance organizations, and other health care providers shall report details regarding each case.

(b) Schools, child day care centers, and citizens shall provide any relevant information.

(c) Laboratories and other testing sites shall report laboratory evidence confirming any of the reportable diseases. Laboratories and other testing sites shall also report any test results that provide presumptive evidence of infection such as positive tests for syphilis, measles, and viral hepatitis.

(d) Pharmacists shall report unusual prescriptions or patterns of prescribing as specified in section 26-23b-105.

(4) Immediately Reportable Conditions: Cases and suspect cases of anthrax, botulism, cholera, diphtheria, Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease), measles, meningococcal disease, pertussis, plague, poliomyelitis, rabies, rubella, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), smallpox, syphilis (primary or secondary stage), tuberculosis, tularemia, typhoid, viral hemorrhagic fever, yellow fever, and any condition described in R386-702-3(1)(bbbb) are to be made immediately as provided in R386-702-4(2).

(5) Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and vancomycin resistant enterococcus (VRE) shall be reported monthly by number of cases. Full reporting of all relevant patient information related to MRSA and VRE cases is authorized and may be required by local or state health department personnel for purposes of public health investigation of a documented threat to public health.

(6) Reports of emergency illnesses or health conditions under R386-702-3(2) shall be made as soon as practicable using a process and schedule approved by the Department. The report shall include at least, if known, the name of the facility, a patient identifier, the date and time of visit, the patient's age and sex, the zip code of the patient's residence, the reportable condition suspected and whether the patient was admitted to the hospital. Full reporting of all relevant patient information is authorized.

(7) An entity reporting emergency illnesses or health conditions under R386-702-3(2) is authorized to report on other encounters during the same time period that do not meet definition for a reportable emergency illness or health condition. The report shall include the following information for each such encounter:

- (a) facility name;
- (b) date of visit;
- (c) time of visit;
- (d) patient's age;
- (e) patient's sex; and
- (f) patient's zip code for patient's residence;

(8) Mandatory Submission of Isolates: Laboratories shall submit all isolates of the following organisms to the Utah Department of Health, public health laboratory:

- (a) Bacillus anthracis;
- (b) Bordetella pertussis;
- (c) Brucella species;
- (d) Campylobacter species;
- (e) Clostridium botulinum;
- (f) Corynebacterium diphtheriae;
- (g) Enterococcus, vancomycin-resistant;
- (h) Escherichia coli, enterohemorrhagic;
- (i) Francisella tularensis;
- (j) Haemophilus influenzae, from normally sterile sites;
- (k) Influenza, types A and B;
- (l) Legionella species;
- (m) Listeria monocytogenes;
- (n) Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex;
- (o) Neisseria gonorrhoeae;
- (p) Neisseria meningitidis, from normally sterile sites;
- (q) Salmonella species;
- (r) Shigella species;
- (s) Staphylococcus aureus with resistance or intermediate

resistance to vancomycin isolated from any site;

- (t) *Vibrio cholera*;
- (u) *Yersinia* species; and
- (v) any organism implicated in an outbreak when instructed by authorized local or state health department personnel.

Submission of an isolate does not replace the requirement to report the case also to the local health department or Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health.

(9) **Epidemiological Review:** The Department or local health department may conduct an investigation, including review of the hospital and health care facility medical records and contacting the individual patient to protect the public's health.

(10) **Confidentiality of Reports:** All reports required by this rule are confidential and are not open to public inspection. Nothing in this rule, however, precludes the discussion of case information with the attending physician or public health workers. All information collected pursuant to this rule may not be released or made public, except as provided by Section 26-6-27. Penalties for violation of confidentiality are prescribed in Section 26-6-29.

R386-702-5. General Measures for the Control of Communicable Diseases.

(1) The local health department shall maintain all reportable disease records as needed to enforce Chapter 6 of the Health Code and this rule, or as requested by the Utah Department of Health.

(2) **General Control Measures for Reportable Diseases.**

(a) The local health department shall, when an unusual or rare disease occurs in any part of the state or when any disease becomes so prevalent as to endanger the state as a whole, contact the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health for assistance, and shall cooperate with the representatives of the Utah Department of Health.

(b) The local health department shall investigate and control the causes of epidemic, infectious, communicable, and other disease affecting the public health. The local health department shall also provide for the detection, reporting, prevention, and control of communicable, infectious, and acute diseases that are dangerous or important or that may affect the public health. The local health department may require physical examination and measures to be performed as necessary to protect the health of others.

(c) If, in the opinion of the local health officer it is necessary or advisable to protect the public's health that any person shall be kept from contact with the public, the local health officer shall establish, maintain and enforce involuntary treatment, isolation and quarantine as provided by Section 26-6-4. Control measures shall be specific to the known or suspected disease agent. Guidance is available from the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health or official reference listed in R386-702-11.

(3) **Prevention of the Spread of Disease From a Case.**

The local health department shall take action and measures as may be necessary within the provisions of Section 26-6-4; Title 26, Chapter 6b; and this rule, to prevent the spread of any communicable disease, infectious agent, or any other condition which poses a public health hazard. Action shall be initiated upon discovery of a case or upon receipt of notification or report of any disease.

(4) **Public Food Handlers.**

A person known to be infected with a communicable disease that can be transmitted by food, water, or milk, or who is suspected of being infected with such a disease may not engage in the commercial handling of food, water, or other drink or be employed in a dairy or on any premises handling milk or milk products, until he is determined by the local health

department to be free of communicable disease, or incapable of transmitting the infection.

(5) **Communicable Diseases in Places Where Milk or Food Products are Handled or Processed.**

If a case, carrier, or suspected case of a disease that can be conveyed by milk or food products is found at any place where milk or food products are handled or offered for sale, or if a disease is found or suspected to have been transmitted by these milk or food products, the local health department may immediately prohibit the sale, or removal of milk and all other food products from the premises. Sale or distribution of milk or food products from the premise may be resumed when measures have been taken to eliminate the threat to health from the food and its processing as prescribed by R392-100.

(6) **Request for State Assistance.**

If a local health department finds it is not able to completely comply with this rule, the local health officer or his representative shall request the assistance of the Utah Department of Health. In such circumstances, the local health department shall provide all required information to the Office of Epidemiology. If the local health officer fails to comply with the provisions of this rule, the Utah Department of Health shall take action necessary to enforce this rule.

(7) **Approved Laboratories.**

Laboratory analyses which are necessary to identify the causative agents of reportable diseases or to determine adequacy of treatment of patients with a disease shall be ordered by the physician or other health care provider to be performed in or referred to a laboratory holding a valid certificate under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988.

R386-702-6. Special Measures for Control of Rabies.

(1) **Rationale of Treatment.**

A physician must evaluate individually each exposure to possible rabies infection. The physician shall also consult with local or state public health officials if questions arise about the need for rabies prophylaxis.

(2) **Management of Biting Animals.**

(a) A healthy dog, cat, or ferret that bites a person shall be confined and observed at least daily for ten days from the date of bite as specified by local animal control ordinances. It is recommended that rabies vaccine not be administered during the observation period. Such animals shall be evaluated by a veterinarian at the first sign of illness during confinement. A veterinarian or animal control officer shall immediately report any illness in the animal to the local health department. If signs suggestive of rabies develop, a veterinarian or animal control officer shall direct that the animal be euthanized, its head removed, and the head shipped under refrigeration, not frozen, for examination of the brain by a laboratory approved by the Utah Department of Health.

(b) If the dog, cat, or ferret shows no signs of rabies or illness during the ten day period, the veterinarian or animal control officer shall direct that the unvaccinated animal be vaccinated against rabies at the owner's expense before release to the owner. If a veterinarian is not available, the animal may be released, but the owner shall have the animal vaccinated within 72 hours of release. If the dog, cat, or ferret was appropriately vaccinated against rabies before the incident, the animal may be released from confinement after the 10-day observation period with no further restrictions.

(c) Any stray or unwanted dog, cat, or ferret that bites a person may be euthanized immediately by a veterinarian or animal control officer, if permitted by local ordinance, and the head submitted, as described in R386-702-6(2)(a), for rabies examination. If the brain is negative by fluorescent-antibody examination for rabies, one can assume that the saliva contained no virus, and the person bitten need not be treated.

(d) Wild animals include raccoons, skunks, coyotes, foxes,

bats, the offspring of wild animals crossbred to domestic dogs and cats, and any carnivorous animal other than a domestic dog, cat, or ferret.

(e) Signs of rabies in wild animals cannot be interpreted reliably. If a wild animal bites or scratches a person, the person or attending medical personnel shall notify an animal control or law enforcement officer. A veterinarian, animal control officer or representative of the Division of Wildlife Resources shall kill the animal at once, without unnecessary damage to the head, and submit the brain, as described in R386-702-6(2)(a), for examination for evidence of rabies. If the brain is negative by fluorescent-antibody examination for rabies, one can assume that the saliva contained no virus, and the person bitten need not be treated.

(f) Rabbits, opossums, squirrels, chipmunks, rats, and mice are rarely infected and their bites rarely, if ever, call for rabies prophylaxis or testing. Unusual exposures to any animal should be reported to the local health department or the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health.

(g) When rare, valuable, captive wild animals maintained in zoological parks approved by the United States Department of Agriculture or research institutions, as defined by Section 26-26-1, bite or scratch a human, the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health shall be notified. The provisions of subsection R386-702-6(2)(e) may be waived by the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health if zoological park operators or research institution managers can demonstrate that the following rabies control measures are established:

(i) Employees who work with the animal have received preexposure rabies immunization.

(ii) The person bitten by the animal voluntarily agrees to accept postexposure rabies immunization provided by the zoological park or research facility.

(iii) The director of the zoological park or research facility shall direct that the biting animal be held in complete quarantine for a minimum of 180 days. Quarantine requires that the animal be prohibited from direct contact with other animals or humans.

(h) Any animal bitten or scratched by a wild, carnivorous animal or a bat that is not available for testing shall be regarded as having been exposed to rabies.

(i) For maximum protection of the public health, unvaccinated dogs, cats, and ferrets bitten or scratched by a confirmed or suspected rabid animal shall be euthanized immediately by a veterinarian or animal control officer. If the owner is unwilling to have the animal euthanized, the local health officer shall order that the animal be held in strict isolation in a municipal or county animal shelter or a veterinary medical facility approved by the local health department, at the owner's expense, for at least six months and vaccinated one month before being released. If any illness suggestive of rabies develops in the animal, the veterinarian or animal control officer shall immediately report the illness to the local health department and the veterinarian or animal control officer shall direct that the animal be euthanized and the head shall be handled as described in subsection R386-702-6(2)(a).

(j) Dogs, cats, and ferrets that are currently vaccinated and are bitten by rabid animals, shall be revaccinated immediately by a veterinarian and confined and observed by the animal's owner for 45 days. If any illness suggestive of rabies develops in the animal, the owner shall report immediately to the local health department and the animal shall be euthanized by a veterinarian or animal control officer and the head shall be handled as described in subsection R386-702-6(2)(a).

(k) Livestock exposed to a rabid animal and currently vaccinated with a vaccine approved by the United States Department of Agriculture for that species shall be revaccinated immediately by a veterinarian and observed by the owner for 45 days. Unvaccinated livestock shall be slaughtered immediately. If the owner is unwilling to have the animal slaughtered, the

animal shall be kept under close observation by the owner for six months.

(l) Unvaccinated animals other than dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock bitten by a confirmed or suspected rabid animal shall be euthanized immediately by a veterinarian or animal control officer.

(3) Measures for Standardized Rabies Control Practices.

(a) Humans requiring either pre- or post-exposure rabies prophylaxis shall be treated in accordance with the recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service Immunization Practices Advisory Committee, as adopted and incorporated by reference in R386-702-11(2). A copy of the recommendations shall be made available to licensed medical personnel, upon request to the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health.

(b) A physician or other health care provider that administers rabies vaccine shall immediately report all serious systemic neuroparalytic or anaphylactic reactions to rabies vaccine to the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health, using the process described in R386-702-4.

(c) The Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, as adopted and incorporated by reference in R386-702-11(3), is the reference document for animal vaccine use.

(d) A county, city, town, or other political subdivision that requires licensure of animals shall also require rabies vaccination as a prerequisite to obtaining a license.

(e) Animal rabies vaccinations are valid only if performed by or under the direction of a licensed veterinarian in accordance with the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control.

(f) All agencies and veterinarians administering vaccine shall document each vaccination on the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) form number 51, Rabies Vaccination Certificate, which can be obtained from vaccine manufacturers. The agency or veterinarian shall provide a copy of the report to the animal's owner. Computer-generated forms containing the same information are also acceptable.

(g) Animal rabies vaccines may be sold or otherwise provided only to licensed veterinarians or veterinary biologic supply firms. Animal rabies vaccine may be purchased by the Utah Department of Health and the Utah Department of Agriculture.

(4) Measures to Prevent or Control Rabies Outbreaks.

(a) The most important single factor in preventing human rabies is the maintenance of high levels of immunity in the pet dog, cat, and ferret populations through vaccination.

(i) All dogs, cats, and ferrets in Utah should be immunized against rabies by a licensed veterinarian; and

(ii) Local governments should establish effective programs to ensure vaccination of all dogs, cats, and ferrets and to remove strays and unwanted animals.

(b) If the Utah Department of Health determines that a rabies outbreak is present in an area of the state, the Utah Department of Health may require that:

(i) all dogs, cats, and ferrets in that area and adjacent areas be vaccinated or revaccinated against rabies as appropriate for each animal's age;

(ii) any such animal be kept under the control of its owner at all times until the Utah Department of Health declares the outbreak to be resolved;

(iii) an owner who does not have an animal vaccinated or revaccinated surrender the animal for confinement and possible destruction; and

(iv) such animals found at-large be confined and possibly destroyed.

R386-702-7. Special Measures for Control of Typhoid.

(1) Because typhoid control measures depend largely on sanitary precautions and other health measures designed to

protect the public, the local health department shall investigate each case of typhoid and strictly manage the infected individual according to the following outline:

(2) Cases: Enteric precautions are required during hospitalization. Hospital care is desirable during acute illness. Release of the patient from supervision by the local health department shall be based on not less than three negative cultures of feces and of urine in patients with schistosomiasis, taken as specified in R386-702-7(6). If any of these cultures is positive, repeat cultures at intervals of one month during the 12-month period following onset until at least three consecutive negative cultures are obtained. The patient shall be restricted from food handling and from providing patient care during the period of supervision by the local health department.

(3) Contacts: Administration of typhoid vaccine is required for all household members of known typhoid carriers. Household and close contacts shall not be employed in occupations likely to facilitate transmission of the disease, such as food handling, during the period of contact with the infected person until at least two negative feces and urine cultures, taken at least 24 hours apart, are obtained from each contact.

(4) Carriers: If a laboratory or physician identifies a carrier of typhoid, the attending physician shall immediately report the details of the case by telephone to the local health department or the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health using the process described in R386-702-4. Each infected individual shall submit to the supervision of the local health department. Carriers are prohibited from food handling and patient care until released in accordance with R386-702-7(4)(a) or R386-702-7(4)(b). All reports and orders of supervision shall be kept confidential and may be released only as allowed by Subsection 26-6-27(2)(c).

(a) Convalescent Carriers: Any person who harbors typhoid bacilli for three but less than 12 months after onset is defined as a convalescent carrier. Release from occupational and food handling restrictions may be granted at any time from three to 12 months after onset, as specified in R386-702-7(6).

(b) Chronic Carriers: Any person who continues to excrete typhoid bacilli for more than 12 months after onset of typhoid is a chronic carrier. Any person who gives no history of having had typhoid or who had the disease more than one year previously, and whose feces or urine are found to contain typhoid bacilli is also a chronic carrier.

(c) Other Carriers: If typhoid bacilli are isolated from surgically removed tissues, organs, including the gallbladder or kidney, or from draining lesions such as osteomyelitis, the attending physician shall report the case to the local health department or the Office of Epidemiology, Utah Department of Health. If the person continues to excrete typhoid bacilli for more than 12 months, he is a chronic carrier and may be released after satisfying the criteria for chronic carriers in R386-702-7(6).

(5) Carrier Restrictions and Supervision: The local health department shall report all typhoid carriers to the Office of Epidemiology, and shall:

- (a) Require the necessary laboratory tests for release;
- (b) Issue written instructions to the carrier;
- (c) Supervise the carrier.

(6) Requirements for Release of Convalescent and Chronic Carriers: The local health officer or his representative may release a convalescent or chronic carrier from occupational and food handling restrictions only if at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

(a) For carriers without schistosomiasis, three consecutive negative cultures obtained from fecal specimens authenticated by the attending physician, hospital personnel, laboratory personnel, or local health department staff taken at least one month apart and at least 48 hours after antibiotic therapy has stopped;

(b) for carriers with schistosomiasis, three consecutive negative cultures obtained from both fecal and urine specimens authenticated by the attending physician, hospital personnel, laboratory personnel, or local health department staff taken at least one month apart and at least 48 hours after antibiotic therapy has stopped; or

(c) the local health officer or his representative determine that additional treatment such as cholecystectomy or nephrectomy has terminated the carrier state.

R386-702-8. Special Measures for the Control of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Every physician or midwife practicing obstetrics or midwifery shall, within three hours of the birth of a child, instill or cause to be instilled in each eye of such newborn one percent silver nitrate solution contained in wax ampules, or tetracycline ophthalmic preparations or erythromycin ophthalmic preparations, as these are the only antibiotics of currently proven efficacy in preventing development of ophthalmia neonatorum. The value of irrigation of the eyes with normal saline or distilled water is unknown and not recommended.

R386-702-9. Special Measures to Prevent Perinatal and Person-to-Person Transmission of Hepatitis B Infection.

(1) A licensed healthcare provider who provides prenatal care shall routinely test each pregnant woman for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) at an early prenatal care visit. The provisions of this section do not apply if the pregnant woman, after being informed of the possible consequences, objects to the test on the basis of religious or personal beliefs.

(2) The licensed healthcare provider who provides prenatal care should repeat the HBsAg test during late pregnancy for those women who tested negative for HBsAg during early pregnancy, but who are at high risk based on:

- (a) evidence of clinical hepatitis during pregnancy;
- (b) injection drug use;
- (c) occurrence during pregnancy or a history of a sexually transmitted disease;
- (d) occurrence of hepatitis B in a household or close family contact; or
- (e) the judgement of the healthcare provider.

(3) In addition to other reporting required by this rule, each positive HBsAg result detected in a pregnant woman shall be reported to the local health department or the Utah Department of Health, as specified in Section 26-6-6. That report shall indicate that the woman was pregnant at time of testing if that information is available to the reporting entity.

(4) A licensed healthcare provider who provides prenatal care shall document a woman's HBsAg test results, or the basis of the objection to the test, in the medical record for that patient.

(5) Every hospital and birthing facility shall develop a policy to assure that:

(a) when a pregnant woman is admitted for delivery, or for monitoring of pregnancy status, the result from a test for HBsAg performed on that woman during that pregnancy is available for review and documented in the hospital record ;

(b) when a pregnant woman is admitted for delivery if the woman's test result is not available to the hospital or birthing facility, the mother is tested for HBsAg as soon as possible, but before discharge from the hospital or birthing facility;

(c) if a pregnant woman who has not had prenatal care during that pregnancy is admitted for monitoring of pregnancy status only, if the woman's test result is not available to the hospital or birthing facility, the mother is tested for HBsAg status before discharge from the hospital or birthing facility;

(d) positive HBsAg results identified by testing performed or documented during the hospital stay are reported as specified in this rule;

(e) infants born to HBsAg positive mothers receive

hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis B vaccine, administered at separate injection sites, within 12 hours of birth;

(f) infants born to mothers whose HBsAg status is unknown receive hepatitis B vaccine within 12 hours of birth, and if the infant is born preterm with birth weight less than 2,000 grams, that infant also receives HBIG within 12 hours; and

(g) if at the time of birth the mother's HbsAg status is unknown and the HBsAg test result is later determined to be positive, that infant receives HBIG as soon as possible but within 7 days of birth.

(6) Local health departments shall perform the following activities or assure that they are performed:

(a) Infants born to HBsAg positive mothers complete the hepatitis B vaccine series as specified in Table 3.18, page 328 and Table 3.21, page 333 of the reference listed in subsection (9).

(b) Children born to HBsAg positive mothers are tested for HBsAg and antibody against hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBs) at 9 to 15 months of age (3-9 months after the third dose of hepatitis B vaccine) to monitor the success of therapy and identify cases of perinatal hepatitis B infection.

(i) Children who test negative for HBsAg and do not demonstrate serological evidence of immunity against hepatitis B when tested as described in (b) receive additional vaccine doses and are retested as specified on page 332 of the reference listed in subsection (9).

(c) HBsAg positive mothers are advised regarding how to reduce their risk of transmitting hepatitis B to others.

(d) Household members and sex partners of HBsAg positive mothers are evaluated to determine susceptibility to hepatitis B infection and if determined to be susceptible, are offered or advised to obtain vaccination against hepatitis B.

(7) The provisions of subsections (5) and (6) do not apply if the pregnant woman or the child's guardian, after being informed of the possible consequences, objects to any of the required procedures on the basis of religious or moral beliefs. The hospital or birthing facility shall document the basis of the objection.

(8) Prevention of transmission by individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection.

(a) An individual with chronic hepatitis B infection is defined as an individual who is:

(i) HBsAg positive, and total antibody against hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc) positive (if done) and IgM anti-HBc negative; or

(ii) HBsAg positive on two tests performed on serum samples obtained at least 6 months apart.

(b) An individual with chronic hepatitis B infection should be advised regarding how to reduce the risk that the individual will transmit hepatitis B to others.

(c) Household members and sex partners of individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection should be evaluated to determine susceptibility to hepatitis B infection and if determined to be susceptible, should be offered or advised to obtain vaccination against Hepatitis B.

(9) The Red Book, 2003 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, as referenced in R386-702-12(4) is the reference source for details regarding implementation of the requirements of this section.

R386-702-10. Public Health Emergency.

(1) Declaration of Emergency: With the Governor's and Executive Director's or in the absence of the Executive Director, his designee's, concurrence, the Department or a local health department may declare a public health emergency by issuing an order mandating reporting emergency illnesses or health conditions specified in sections R386-702-3 for a reasonable time.

(2) For purposes of an order issued under this section and for the duration of the public health emergency, the following definitions apply.

(a) "emergency center" means:

(i) a health care facility licensed under the provisions of Title 26, Chapter 21, Utah Code, that operates an emergency department; or

(ii) a clinic that provides emergency or urgent health care to an average of 20 or more persons daily;

(b) "encounter" means an instance of an individual presenting at the emergency center who satisfies the criteria in section R386-702-3(2); and

(c) "diagnostic information" means an emergency center's records of individuals who present for emergency or urgent treatment, including the reason for the visit, chief complaint, results of diagnostic tests, presenting diagnosis, and final diagnosis, including diagnostic codes.

(3) Reporting Encounters: The Department shall designate the fewest number of emergency centers as is practicable to obtain the necessary data to respond to the emergency.

(a) Designated emergency centers shall report using the process described in R386-702-4.

(b) An emergency center designated by the Department shall report the encounters to the Department by:

(i) allowing Department representatives or agents, including local health department representatives, to review its diagnostic information to identify encounters during the previous day; or

(ii) reviewing its diagnostic information on encounters during the previous day and reporting all encounters by 9:00 a.m. the following day, or

(iii) identifying encounters and submitting that information electronically to the Department, using a computerized analysis method, and reporting mechanism and schedule approved by the Department; or

(iv) by other arrangement approved by the Department.

(4) For purposes of epidemiological and statistical analysis, the emergency center shall report on encounters during the public health emergency that do not meet the definition for a reportable emergency illness or health condition. The report shall be made using the process described in 702-9(3)(b) and shall include the following information for each such encounter:

(a) facility name;

(b) date of visit;

(c) time of visit;

(d) patient's age

(e) patient's sex

(f) patient's zip code for patient's residence;

(5) If either the Department or a local health department collects identifying health information on an individual who is the subject of a report made mandatory under this section, it shall destroy that identifying information upon the earlier of its determination that the information is no longer necessary to carry out an investigation under this section or 180 days after the information was collected. However, the Department and local health departments shall retain identifiable information gathered under other sections of this rule or other legal authority.

(6) Reporting on encounters during the public health emergency does not relieve a reporting entity of its responsibility to report under other sections of this rule or other legal authority.

R386-702-11. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of R386-702 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.

R386-702-12. Official References.

All treatment and management of individuals and animals who have or are suspected of having a communicable or infectious disease that must be reported pursuant to this rule shall comply with the following documents, which are adopted and incorporated by reference:

(1) American Public Health Association. "Control of Communicable Diseases Manual". 17th ed., Chin, James, editor, 2000.

(2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendation of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP): Human rabies Prevention - United States, 1999. "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report." 1999; 48: RR-1, 1-21.

(3) The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc., "Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2004, Part II."

(4) American Academy of Pediatrics. "Red Book: 2003 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases" 26th Edition. Elk Grove Village, IL, American Academy of Pediatrics; 2003.

KEY: communicable diseases, rules and procedures

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26-6-3

26-23b

R398. Health, Community and Family Health Services, Children with Special Health Care Needs.

R398-10. Autism Spectrum Disorders and Mental Retardation Reporting.

R398-10-1. Purpose and Authority.

This rule establishes reporting requirements for autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and mental retardation and related test results in individuals. Sections 26-1-30(2)(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), 26-5-3, and 26-5-4 authorize this rule.

R398-10-2. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

(1) "Autism Spectrum Disorder" or "ASD" means a pervasive developmental disorder described by the American Psychiatric Association or the World Health Organization diagnostic manuals as: Autistic disorder, Atypical autism, Asperger Syndrome, Rett Syndrome, Childhood Disintegrative Disorder, or Pervasive Developmental Disorder-Not Otherwise Specified; or a special education classification for autism or other disabilities related to autism.

(2) "Mental Retardation" means a condition marked by an intelligence quotient of less than or equal to 70 on the most recently administered psychometric test (or for infants, a clinical judgment of significantly subaverage intellectual functioning) and concurrent deficits or impairments in adaptive functioning in at least two of the following areas: communication, self-care, home living, social and interpersonal skills, use of community resources, self-direction, functional academic skills, work, leisure, health, and safety. This condition must have its onset before age 18 years.

(3) "Qualified professional" means a medical, clinical or educational professional in a position to observe children with developmental disabilities, including, psychologists, physicians, teachers, speech/language pathologists, occupational therapists, physical therapists, nurses, and social workers.

R398-10-3. Reporting by Diagnostic or Treatment Facilities.

Diagnostic or treatment facilities that provide specialized care for ASD and related disorders shall report or cause to report the following to the Department within thirty days of making an ASD diagnosis:

- (1) patient's name;
- (2) patient's date of birth;
- (3) patient's address;
- (4) home phone;
- (5) patient's sex;
- (6) mother's name;
- (7) mother's date of birth;
- (8) provider name;
- (9) provider degree;
- (10) provider specialty;
- (11) provider address;
- (12) provider phone number;
- (13) diagnosis of autistic disorder, atypical autism, pervasive developmental disorder-not otherwise specified, Asperger's syndrome, or special education classification that makes the individual eligible to receive special education services; and
- (14) date of diagnosis.

R398-10-4. ASD and Mental Retardation Records Review.

Upon Department request, qualified professionals and diagnostic or treatment facilities that provide specialized care for ASD and related disorders shall allow the Department or its agents to review medical and educational records of individuals with ASD, mental retardation, and related disorders to clarify duplicate names and to collect demographic characteristics, medical and educational histories, and assessments.

R398-10-5. Confidentiality of Reports.

All reports herein required are confidential and are not open to public inspection. The confidentiality of personal information obtained under this rule shall be maintained according to the provisions of Utah Code, Title 26, Chapter 3.

R398-10-6. Liability.

As provided in Title 26, Chapter 25, persons who report information covered by this rule may not be held liable for reporting the information to the Department of Health.

KEY: autism spectrum, mental retardation, reporting

- August 30, 2005**
- 26-1-30(2)(c)
 - 26-1-30(2)(d)
 - 26-1-30(2)(e)
 - 26-1-30(2)(f)
 - 26-1-30(2)(g)
 - 26-5-3
 - 26-5-4

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, 26-18-3, and 26-35a.

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 a new case mix index for each nursing facility quarterly. The case mix index is based on 3 months of MDS assessment data. The newly calculated case mix index is applied to a new rate at the beginning of a quarter according to the following schedule:

(a) January, February and March MDS assessments are used for July 1 rates.

(b) April, May and June MDS assessments are used for October 1 rates.

(c) July, August and September MDS assessments are used for January 1 rates.

(d) October, November and December MDS assessments are used for April 1 rates.

(e) To ensure the inclusion of all MDS assessments, the initial MDS dataset used to calculate case mix under this section includes all months not previously used in a case mix calculation.

(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: $(\text{FCP-reported property cost} / (\text{total number of Medicaid patient days} + \text{non-Medicaid patient days})) - \$11.19 = \text{property differential}$.

(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: $(\text{FCP-reported property cost} / (\text{total number of licensed beds} \times 365 \times .75)) - \$11.19 = \text{property differential}$.

(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 FRV per 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.

R414-504-5. Reimbursement for Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded.

The following principles apply to the payment of community-based intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF/MRs) that are licensed under Utah Code 26-21-13.5:

(1) Approximately 93% of total payments paid in aggregate to ICF/MRs are based on a prospective flat rate. The balance of the total payments is attributable to a property cost component of the rate as calculated by the Fair Rental Value system pursuant to R414-504-3(8).

(2) Pending federal approval of the Medicaid rate adjustment for ICF/MRs, the rates in effect on July 1, 2005, will be the same as those in effect on June 30, 2005, inflated by 1%.

(3) Upon federal approval of the ICF/MR rate adjustment, rate components will be adjusted retroactively to July 1, 2005, to reflect additional funding made available.

**KEY: Medicaid
August 16, 2005**

**26-1-5
26-18-3
26-35a**

R432. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Licensing.**R432-150. Nursing Care Facility.****R432-150-1. Legal Authority.**

This rule is adopted pursuant to Title 26, Chapter 21.

R432-150-2. Purpose.

The purpose of R432-150 is to establish health and safety standards to provide for the physical and psycho-social well being of individuals receiving services in nursing care facilities.

R432-150-3. Construction Standard.

Nursing Care Facilities shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with R432-5, Nursing Facility Construction.

R432-150-4. Definitions.

(1) The definitions found in R432-1-3 apply to this rule.

(2) The following definitions apply to nursing care facilities.

(a) "Skilled Nursing Care" means a level of care that provides 24 hour inpatient care to residents who need licensed nursing supervision. The complexity of the prescribed services must be performed by or under the close supervision of licensed health care personnel.

(b) "Intermediate Care" means a level of care that provides 24-hour inpatient care to residents who need licensed supervision and supportive care, but do not require continuous nursing care.

(c) "Medically-related Social Services" means assistance provided by the facility licensed social worker to maintain or improve each resident's ability to control everyday physical, mental and psycho-social needs.

(d) "Nurse's Aide" means any individual, other than an individual licensed in another category, providing nursing or nurse related services to residents in a facility. This definition does not include an individual who volunteers to provide such services without pay.

(e) "Unnecessary Drug" means any drug when used in excessive dose, for excessive duration, without adequate monitoring, without adequate indications for its use, in the presence of adverse consequences which indicate the dose should be reduced or discontinued, or any combinations of these reasons.

(f) "Chemical Restraint" means any medication administered to a resident to control or restrict the resident's physical, emotional, or behavioral functioning for the convenience of staff, for punishment or discipline, or as a substitute for direct resident care.

(g) "Physical Restraint" means any physical method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to the resident's body that the resident cannot remove easily which restricts the resident's freedom of movement or normal access to his own body.

(h) "Significant Change" means a major change in a resident's status that impacts on more than one area of the resident's health status.

(i) "Therapeutic Leave" means leave pertaining to medical treatment planned and implemented to attain an objective that is specified in the individual plan of care.

(j) "Licensed Practitioner" means a health care practitioner whose license allows assessment, treatment, or prescribing practices within the scope of the license and established protocols.

(k) "Governing Body" means the board of trustees, owner, person or persons designated by the owner with the legal authority and ultimate responsibility for the management, control, conduct and functioning of the health care facility or agency.

(l) "Nursing Staff" means nurses aides that are in the process of becoming certified, certified nurses aides, and those

individuals that are licensed (e.g. licensed practical nurses and registered nurses) to provide nursing care in the State of Utah.

(m) "Licensed Practical Nurse" as defined in the Nurse Practice Act, Title 58, Chapter 31, Section 2(11).

(n) "Registered Nurse" as defined in the Nurse Practice Act, Title 58, Chapter 31, Section 2(12).

(o) "Palatable" means food that has a pleasant and agreeable taste and is acceptable to eat.

(p) "Dining Assistant" means an individual unrelated to a resident or patient who meets the training requirements defined in this rule to assist nursing care residents with eating and drinking.

R432-150-5. Scope of Services.

(1) An intermediate level of care facility must provide 24-hour licensed nursing services.

(a) The facility shall ensure that nursing staff are present on the premises at all times to meet the needs of residents.

(b) The facility shall provide at least one registered nurse either by direct employ or by contract to provide direction to nursing services.

(c) The facility may employ a licensed practical nurse to act as the health services supervisor in lieu of a director of nursing provided that a registered nurse consultant meets regularly with the health services supervisor.

(d) The facility shall provide at least the following:

(i) medical supervision;

(ii) dietary services;

(iii) social services; and

(iv) recreational therapy.

(e) The following services shall be provided as required in the resident care plan:

(i) physical therapy;

(ii) occupational therapy;

(iii) speech therapy;

(iv) respiratory therapy; and

(v) other therapies.

(2) A skilled level of care facility must provide 24-hour licensed nursing services.

(a) The facility shall ensure that nursing staff are present on the premises at all times to meet the needs of residents.

A licensed nurse shall serve as charge nurse on each shift.

(b) The facility shall employ a registered nurse for at least eight consecutive hours a day, seven days a week.

(c) The facility shall designate a registered nurse to serve as the director of nursing on a full-time basis. A person may not concurrently serve as the director of nursing and as a charge nurse.

(d) A skilled level of care facility shall provide services to residents that preserve current capabilities and prevent further deterioration including the following:

(i) medical supervision;

(ii) dietary services;

(iii) physical therapy;

(iv) social services;

(v) recreation therapy;

(vi) dental services; and

(vii) pharmacy services;

(e) The facility shall provide the following services as required by the resident care plan:

(i) respiratory therapy,

(ii) occupational therapy, and

(iii) speech therapy.

(3) Respite services may be provided in nursing care facilities.

(a) The purpose of respite is to provide intermittent, time-limited care to give primary caretakers relief from the demands of caring for a person.

(b) Respite services may be provided at an hourly rate or

daily rate, but shall not exceed 14-days for any single respite stay. A respite stay which exceeds 14 days is a nursing facility admission subject to the requirements of this rule applicable to non-respite residents.

(c) The facility shall coordinate the delivery of respite services with the recipient of services, the case manager, if one exists, and the family member or primary caretaker.

(d) The facility shall document the person's response to the respite placement and coordinate with all provider agencies to ensure an uninterrupted service delivery program.

(e) The facility must complete the following:

(i) a Level 1 Preadmission Screening upon the persons admission for respite services; and

(ii) a service agreement to serve as the plan of care, which shall identify the prescribed medications, physician treatment orders, need for assistance with activities of daily living, and diet orders.

(f) The facility must have written respite care policies and procedures that are available to staff. Respite care policies and procedures must address:

(i) medication administration;

(ii) notification of a responsible party in the case of an emergency;

(iii) service agreement and admission criteria;

(iv) behavior management interventions;

(v) philosophy of respite services;

(vi) post-service summary;

(vii) training and in-service requirement for employees; and

(viii) handling personal funds.

(g) Persons receiving respite services must receive a copy of the Resident Rights documents upon admission.

(h) The facility must maintain a record for each person receiving respite services. The record shall contain the following:

(i) the service agreement;

(ii) resident demographic information;

(iii) nursing notes;

(iv) physician treatment orders;

(v) daily staff notes;

(vi) accident and injury reports,

(vii) a post service summary, and

(viii) an advanced directive, if available.

(i) Retention and storage of respite records shall comply with R432-150-25(3).

(j) Confidentiality and release of information shall comply with R432-150-25(4).

(4) Hospice care may only be arranged and provided by a licensed hospice agency in accordance with R432-750. The facility shall be licensed as a hospice if it provides hospice care.

(5) A nursing care facility may provide terminal care.

R432-150-6. Adult Day Care Services.

(1) Nursing Care Facilities may offer adult day care and are not required to obtain a license from Utah Department of Human Services. If a facility provides adult day care, it shall submit policies and procedures for Department approval.

(2) In this section:

(a) "Adult Day Care" means nonresidential care and supervision for at least four but less than 24 hours per day, that meets the needs of functionally impaired adults through a comprehensive program that provides a variety of health, social, recreational, and related support services in a protective setting.

(b) "Consumer" means a functionally impaired adult admitted to or being evaluated for admission in a facility offering adult day care.

(3) The governing board shall designate a qualified Director to be responsible for the day-to-day program operation.

(4) The Director shall maintain written records on-site for

each consumer and staff person, which shall include the following:

(a.) demographic information;

(b.) an emergency contact with name, address and telephone number;

(c.) consumer health records, including the following:

(i) record of medication including dosage and administration;

(ii) a current health assessment, signed by a licensed practitioner; and

(iii) level of care assessment.

(d.) signed consumer agreement and service plan.

(e) employment file for each staff person which includes:

(i) health history;

(ii) background clearance consent and release form;

(iii) orientation completion, and

(iv) in-service requirements.

(5) The facility shall have a written eligibility, admission, and discharge policy that includes the following:

(a) intake process;

(b) notification of responsible party;

(c) reasons for admission refusal, including the Director's written, signed statement;

(d) resident rights notification; and

(e) reason for discharge or dismissal.

(6) Before a facility admits a consumer, it must first assess, in writing, the consumer's current health and medical history, immunizations, legal status, and social psychological factors to determine whether the consumer may be placed in the program.

(7) The Director or designee, the responsible party, and the consumer if competent shall develop a written, signed consumer agreement. The agreement shall include:

(a) rules of the program;

(b) services to be provided and cost of service, including refund policy; and

(c) arrangements regarding absenteeism, visits, vacations, mail, gifts and telephone calls.

(8) Within three days of admission to the program, the Director or designee, shall develop an individual consumer service plan that the facility shall implement for the consumer. The service plan shall include the specification of daily activities and services. The Director or designees shall reevaluate, and modify if necessary, the consumer's service plan at least every six months.

(9) The facility shall make written incident and injury reports to document consumer death, injuries, elopement, fights or physical confrontations, situations which require the use of passive physical restraint, suspected abuse or neglect, and other situations or circumstances affecting the health, safety or well-being of a consumer while in care. The facility shall document the actions taken, including actions taken to avoid future incident or injury, and keep the reports on file. The Director shall notify and review the incident or injury report with the responsible party no later than when the consumer is picked up at the end of the day.

(10) The facility shall post and implement a daily activity schedule.

(11) Consumers shall receive direct supervision at all times and be encouraged to participate in activities.

(12) There shall be a minimum of 50 square feet of indoor floor space, excluding hallways, office, storage, kitchens, and bathrooms, per consumer designated for adult day care during program operational hours.

(13) All indoor and outdoor areas shall be maintained in a clean, secure and safe condition.

(14) There shall be at least one bathroom designated for consumers use during business hours. For facilities serving more than 10 consumers, there shall be separate male and female bathrooms designated for consumer use.

(15) Staff supervision shall be provided continually when consumers are present.

(a) When eight or fewer consumers are present, one staff member shall provide continuous, direct supervision.

(b) For each eight additional consumers, or fraction thereof, the facility shall provide an additional staff member to provide continuous, direct supervision. For example, ten consumers require two staff members.

(c) If one-half or more of the consumers is diagnosed by a physician's assessment with Alzheimer's or other dementia, the ratio shall be one staff for each six consumers, or fraction thereof.

R432-150-7. Governing Body.

The facility must have a governing body, or designated persons functioning as a governing body.

(1) The governing body must establish and implement policies regarding the management and operation of the facility.

(2) The governing body shall institute bylaws, policies and procedures relative to the general operation of all facility services including the health care of the residents and the protection of resident rights.

(3) The governing body must appoint the administrator in writing.

R432-150-8. Administrator.

(1) The administrator must comply with the following requirements.

(a) The administrator must be licensed as a health facility administrator by the Utah Department of Commerce pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 15.

(b) The administrator's license shall be posted in a place readily visible to the public.

(c) The administrator may supervise no more than one nursing care facility.

(d) The administrator shall have sufficient freedom from other responsibilities to permit attention to the management and administration of the facility.

(e) The administrator shall designate, in writing, the name and title of the person who shall act as administrator in any temporary absence of the administrator. This person shall have the authority and freedom to act in the best interests of resident safety and well-being. It is not the intent of this paragraph to permit an unlicensed de facto administrator to supplant or replace the designated, licensed administrator.

(2) The administrator's responsibilities must be defined in a written job description on file in the facility. The job description shall include at least the following responsibilities:

(a) complete, submit, and file all records and reports required by the Department;

(b) act as a liaison between the licensee, medical and nursing staffs, and other supervisory staff of the facility;

(c) respond to recommendations made by the quality assurance committee;

(d) implement policies and procedures governing the operation of all functions of the facility; and

(e) review all incident and accident reports and document the action taken or reason for no action.

(3) The administrator shall ensure that facility policies and procedures reflect current facility practice, and are revised and updated as needed.

(4) The administrator shall secure and update contracts for required professional services not provided directly by the facility.

(a) Contracts shall document the following:

(i) the effective and expiration date of contract;

(ii) a description of goods or services provided by the contractor to the facility;

(iii) a statement that the contractor shall conform to the

standards required by Utah law or rules;

(iv) a provision to terminate the contract with advance notice;

(v) the financial terms of the contract;

(vi) a copy of the business or professional license of the contractor; and

(vii) a provision to report findings, observations, and recommendations to the administrator on a regular basis.

(b) Contracts shall be signed, dated and maintained for review by the Department.

(5) The administrator shall maintain a written transfer agreement with one or more hospitals to facilitate the transfer of residents and essential resident information. The transfer agreement must include:

(a) criteria for transfer;

(b) method of transfer;

(c) transfer of information needed for proper care and treatment of the resident transferred;

(d) security and accountability of personal property of the resident transferred;

(e) proper notification of hospital and responsible person before transfer;

(f) the facility responsible for resident care during the transfer; and

(g) resident confidentiality.

R432-150-9. Medical Director.

(1) The administrator must retain by formal agreement a licensed physician to serve as medical director or advisory physician according to resident and facility needs.

(2) The medical director or advisory physician shall:

(a) be responsible for the development of resident care policies and procedures including the delineation of responsibilities of attending physicians;

(b) review current resident care policies and procedures with the administrator;

(c) serve as a liaison between resident physicians and the administrator;

(d) review incident and accident reports at the request of the administrator to identify health hazards to residents and employees and;

(e) act as consultant to the director of nursing or the health services supervisor in matters relating to resident care policies.

R432-150-10. Staff and Personnel.

(1) The administrator shall employ personnel who are able and competent to perform their respective duties, services, and functions.

(a) The administrator, director of nursing or health services supervisor, and department supervisors shall develop job descriptions for each position including job title, job summary, responsibilities, qualifications, required skills and licenses, and physical requirements.

(b) All personnel must have access to facility policy and procedure manuals and other information necessary to effectively perform duties and carry out responsibilities.

(c) All personnel must be licensed, certified or registered as required by the Utah Department of Commerce. A copy of the license, certification or registration shall be maintained for Department review.

(2) The facility shall maintain staffing records, including employee performance evaluations, for the preceding 12 months.

(3) The facility shall establish a personnel health program through written personnel health policies and procedures.

(4) The facility shall complete a health evaluation and inventory for each employee upon hire.

(a) The health inventory shall obtain at least the employee's history of the following:

(i) conditions that predispose the employee to acquiring or transmitting infectious diseases; and

(ii) conditions which may prevent the employee from performing certain assigned duties satisfactorily.

(b) The health inventory shall include health screening and immunization components of the employee's personnel health program.

(c) Infection control shall include staff immunization as necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

(d) Employee skin testing and follow up for tuberculosis shall be done in accordance with R388-804. Tuberculosis Control Rule.

(e) All infections and communicable diseases reportable by law shall be reported by the facility to the local health department in accordance with R386-702-2.

(5) The facility shall plan and document in-service training for all personnel.

(a) The following topics shall be addressed at least annually:

(i) fire prevention;

(ii) review and drill of emergency procedures and evacuation plan;

(iii) the reporting of resident abuse, neglect or exploitation to the proper authorities;

(iv) prevention and control of infections;

(v) accident prevention and safety procedures including instruction in body mechanics for all employees required to lift, turn, position, or ambulate residents; and proper safety precautions when floors are wet or waxed;

(vi) training in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) for licensed nursing personnel and others as appropriate;

(vii) proper use and documentation of restraints;

(viii) resident rights;

(ix) A basic understanding of the various types of mental illness, including symptoms, expected behaviors and intervention approaches; and

(x) confidentiality of resident information.

(6) Any person who provides nursing care, including nurse aides and orderlies, must work under the supervision of an RN or LPN and shall demonstrate competency and dependability in resident care.

(a) A facility may not have an employee working in the facility as a nurse aide for more than four months, on full-time, temporary, per diem, or other basis, unless that individual has successfully completed a State Department of Education-approved training and testing program.

(b) The facility shall verify through the nurse aide registry prior to employment that nurse aide applicants do not have a verified report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. If such a verified report exists, the facility may not hire the applicant.

(c) If an individual has not performed paid nursing or nursing related services for a continuous period of 24 consecutive months since the most recent completion of a training and competency evaluation program, the facility shall require the individual to complete a new training and competency evaluation program.

(d) The facility shall conduct regular performance reviews and regular in-service education to ensure that individuals used as nurse aides are competent to perform services as nurse aides.

(7) The facility may utilize volunteers in the daily activities of the facility provided that volunteers are not included in the facility's staffing plan in lieu of facility employees.

(a) Volunteers shall be supervised and familiar with resident's rights and the facility's policies and procedures.

(b) Volunteers who provide personal care to residents shall be screened according to facility policy and under the direct supervision of a qualified employee.

(8) An employee who reports suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation shall not be subject to retaliation, disciplinary

action, or termination by the facility for making the report.

R432-150-11. Quality Assurance.

(1) The administrator must implement a well-defined quality assurance plan designed to improve resident care. The plan must:

(a) include a system for the collection of data indicators;

(b) include an incident reporting system to identify problems, concerns, and opportunities for improvement of resident care;

(c) implement a system to assess identified problems, concerns and opportunities for improvement; and

(d) implement actions that are designed to eliminate identified problems and improve resident care.

(2) The plan must include a quality assurance committee that functions as follows:

(a) documents committee meeting minutes including all corrective actions and results;

(b) conducts quarterly meetings and reports findings, concerns and actions to the administrator and governing body; and

(c) coordinates input of data indicators from all provided services and other departments as determined by the resident plan of care and facility scope of services.

(3) Incident and accident reports shall:

(a) be available for Department review;

(b) be numbered and logged in a manner to account for all filed reports; and

(c) have space for written comments by the administrator or medical director.

(4) Infection reporting must be integrated into the quality assurance plan and must be reported to the Department in accordance with R386-702, Communicable Disease Rule.

R432-150-12. Resident Rights.

(1) The facility shall establish written residents' rights.

(2) The facility shall post resident rights in areas accessible to residents. A copy of the residents' rights document shall be available to the residents, the residents' guardian or responsible person, and to the public and the Department upon request.

(3) The facility shall ensure that each resident admitted to the facility has the right to:

(a) be informed, prior to or at the time of admission and for the duration of stay, of resident rights and of all rules and regulations governing resident conduct.

(b) be informed, prior to or at the time of admission and for the duration of stay, of services available in the facility and of related charges, including any charges for services not covered by the facility's basic per diem rate or not covered under Titles XVIII or XIX of the Social Security Act.

(c) be informed by a licensed practitioner of current total health status, including current medical condition, unless medically contraindicated, the right to refuse treatment, and the right to formulate an advance directive in accordance with UCA Section 75-2-1101;

(d) be transferred or discharged only for medical reasons, for personal welfare or that of other residents, or for nonpayment for the stay, and to be given reasonable advance notice to ensure orderly transfer or discharge;

(e) be encouraged and assisted throughout the period of stay to exercise all rights as a resident and as a citizen, and to voice grievances and recommend changes in policies and services to facility staff and outside representatives of personal choice, free from restraint, interference, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal;

(f) manage personal financial affairs or to be given at least a quarterly accounting of financial transactions made on his behalf should the facility accept his written delegation of this

responsibility;

(g) be free from mental and physical abuse, and from chemical and physical restraints;

(h) be assured confidential treatment of personal and medical records, including photographs, and to approve or refuse their release to any individual outside the facility, except in the case of transfer to another health facility, or as required by law or third party payment contract;

(i) be treated with consideration, respect, and full recognition of dignity and individuality, including privacy in treatment and in care for personal needs;

(j) not be required to perform services for the facility that are not included for therapeutic purposes in the plan of care;

(k) associate and communicate privately with persons of the resident's choice, and to send and receive personal mail unopened;

(l) meet with social, religious, and community groups and participate in activities provided that the activities do not interfere with the rights of other residents in the facility;

(m) retain and use personal clothing and possessions as space permits, unless to do so would infringe upon rights of other residents;

(n) if married, to be assured privacy for visits by the spouse; and if both are residents in the facility, to be permitted to share a room;

(o) have members of the clergy admitted at the request of the resident or responsible person at any time;

(p) allow relatives or responsible persons to visit critically ill residents at any time;

(q) be allowed privacy for visits with family, friends, clergy, social workers or for professional or business purposes;

(r) have confidential access to telephones for both free local calls and for accommodation of long distance calls according to facility policy;

(s) have access to the State Long Term Care Ombudsman Program or representatives of the Long Term Care Ombudsman Program;

(t) choose activities, schedules, and health care consistent with individual interests, assessments and care plan;

(u) interact with members of the community both inside and outside the facility; and

(v) make choices about all aspects of life in the facility that are significant to the resident.

(4) A resident has the right to organize and participate in resident and family groups in the facility.

(a) A resident's family has the right to meet in the facility with the families of other residents in the facility.

(b) The facility shall provide a resident or family group, if one exists, with private space.

(c) Staff or visitors may attend meetings at the group's invitation.

(d) The facility shall designate a staff person responsible for providing assistance and responding to written requests that result from group meetings.

(e) If a resident or family group exists, the facility shall listen to the views and act upon the grievances and recommendations of residents and families concerning proposed policy and operational decisions affecting resident care and life in the facility.

(5) The facility must accommodate resident needs and preferences, except when the health and safety of the individual or other residents may be endangered. A resident must be given at least a 24-hour notice before an involuntary room move is made in the facility.

(a) In an emergency when there is actual or threatened harm to others, property or self, the 24 hour notice requirement for an involuntary room move may be waived. The circumstances requiring the emergency room change must be documented for Department review.

(b) The facility must make and document efforts to accommodate the resident's adjustment and choices regarding room and roommate changes.

(6) If a facility is entrusted with residents' monies or valuables, the facility shall comply with the following:

(a) The licensee or facility staff may not use residents' monies or valuables as his own or mingle them with his own. Residents' monies and valuables shall be separate, intact and free from any liability that the licensee incurs in the use of his own or the institution's funds and valuables.

(b) The facility shall maintain adequate safeguards and accurate records of residents' monies and valuables entrusted to the licensee's care.

(i) Records of residents' monies which are maintained as a drawing account must include a control account for all receipts and expenditures, an account for each resident, and supporting vouchers filed in chronological order.

(ii) Each account shall be kept current with columns for debits, credits, and balance.

(iii) Records of residents' monies and other valuables entrusted to the licensee for safekeeping must include a copy of the receipt furnished to the resident or to the person responsible for the resident.

(c) The facility must deposit residents' monies not kept in the facility within five days of receipt of such funds in an interest-bearing account in a local bank or savings and loan association authorized to do business in Utah, the deposits of which shall be insured.

(d) A person, firm, partnership, association or corporation which is licensed to operate more than one health facility shall maintain a separate account for each such facility and shall not commingle resident funds from one facility with another.

(e) If the amount of residents' money entrusted to a licensee exceeds \$100, the facility must deposit all money in excess of \$100 in an interest-bearing account.

(f) Upon annual license renewal, the facility shall provide evidence of the purchase a surety bond or other equivalent assurance to secure all resident funds.

(g) When a resident is discharged, all money and valuables of that resident which have been entrusted to the licensee must be surrendered to the resident in exchange for a signed receipt. Money and valuables kept within the facility shall be surrendered upon demand and those kept in an interest-bearing account shall be made available within three working days.

(h) Within 30 days following the death of a resident, except in a medical examiner case, the facility must surrender all money and valuables of that resident which have been entrusted to the licensee to the person responsible for the resident or to the executor or the administrator of the estate in exchange for a signed receipt. If a resident dies without a representative or known heirs, the facility must immediately notify in writing the local probate court and the Department. (7) Facility smoking policies must comply with the Utah Indoor Clean Air Act, R392-510, 1995 and the rules adopted there under and Section 31-4.4 of the 1994 Life Safety Code.

R432-150-13. Resident Assessment.

(1) The facility shall upon admission obtain physician orders for the resident's immediate care.

(2) The facility must complete a comprehensive assessment of each resident's needs including a description of the resident's capability to perform daily life functions and significant impairments in functional capacity.

(a) The comprehensive assessment must include at least the following information:

(i) medically defined conditions and prior medical history;

(ii) medical status measurement;

(iii) physical and mental functional status;

(iv) sensory and physical impairments;

- (v) nutritional status and requirements;
- (vi) special treatments or procedures;
- (vii) mental and psycho social status;
- (viii) discharge potential;
- (ix) dental condition;
- (x) activities potential;
- (xi) rehabilitation potential;
- (xii) cognitive status; and
- (xiii) drug therapy.

(b) The facility must complete the initial assessment within 14 calendar days of admission and any revisions to the initial assessment within 21 calendar days of admission.

(c) A significant change in a resident's physical or mental condition requires an interdisciplinary team review and may require the facility to complete a new assessment within 14 calendar days of the condition change.

(d) At a minimum, the facility must complete three quarterly reviews and one full assessment in each 12 month period.

(e) The facility shall use the results of the assessment to develop, review, and revise the resident's comprehensive care plan.

(3) Each individual who completes a portion of the assessment must sign and certify the accuracy of that portion of the assessment.

(4) The facility must develop a comprehensive care plan for each resident that includes measurable objectives and timetables to meet a resident's medical, nursing, and mental and psycho-social needs as identified in the comprehensive assessment.

(a) The comprehensive care plan shall be:

(i) developed within seven days after completion of the comprehensive assessment;

(ii) prepared with input from an interdisciplinary team that includes the attending physician, the registered nurse having responsibility for the resident, and other appropriate staff in disciplines determined by the resident's needs, and with the participation of the resident, and the resident's family or guardian, to the extent practicable; and

(iii) periodically reviewed and revised by a team of qualified persons at least after each assessment and as the resident's condition changes.

(b) The services provided or arranged by the facility shall meet professional standards of quality and be provided by qualified persons in accordance with the resident's written care plan.

(5) The facility must prepare at the time of discharge a final summary of the resident's status to include items in R432-150-13(2)(a). The final summary shall be available for release to authorized persons and agencies, with the consent of the resident or representative.

(a) The final summary must include a post-discharge care plan developed with the participation of the resident and resident's family or guardian.

(b) If the discharge of the resident is based on the inability of the facility to meet the resident's needs, the final summary must contain a detailed explanation of why the resident's needs could not be met.

R432-150-14. Restraint Policy.

(1) Each resident has the right to be free from physical restraints imposed for purposes of discipline or convenience, or not required to treat the resident's medical symptoms.

(2) The facility must have written policies and procedures regarding the proper use of restraints.

(a) Physical and chemical restraints may only be used to assist residents to attain and maintain optimum levels of physical and emotional functioning.

(b) Physical and chemical restraints must not be used as

substitutes for direct resident care, activities, or other services.

(c) Restraints must not unduly hinder evacuation of the resident in the event of fire or other emergency.

(d) If use of a physical or a chemical restraint is implemented, the facility must inform the resident, next of kin, and the legally designated representative of the reasons for the restraint, the circumstances under which the restraint shall be discontinued, and the hazards of the restraint, including potential physical side effects.

(3) The facility must develop and implement policies and procedures that govern the use of physical and chemical restraints. These policies shall promote optimal resident function in a safe, therapeutic manner and minimize adverse consequences of restraint use.

(4) Physical and chemical restraint policies must incorporate and address at least the following:

(a) resident assessment criteria which includes:

(i) appropriateness of use;

(ii) procedures for use;

(iii) purpose and nature of the restraint;

(iv) less restrictive alternatives prior to the use of more restrictive measures; and

(v) behavior management and modification protocols including possible alterations to the physical environment;

(b) examples of the types of restraints and safety devices that are acceptable for the use indicated and possible resident conditions for which the restraint may be used; and

(c) physical restraint guidelines for periodic release and position change or exercise, with instructions for documentation of this action.

(5) Emergency use of physical and chemical restraints must comply with the following:

(a) A physician, a licensed health practitioner, the director of nursing, or the health services supervisor must authorize the emergency use of restraints.

(b) The facility must notify the attending physician as soon as possible, but at least within 24 hours of the application of the restraints.

(c) The facility must notify the director of nursing or health services supervisor no later than the beginning of the next day shift of the application of the restraints.

(d) The facility must document in the resident's record the circumstances necessitating emergency use of the restraint and the resident's response.

(6) Physical restraints must be authorized in writing by a licensed practitioner and incorporated into the resident's plan of care.

(a) The interdisciplinary team must review and document the use of physical restraints, including simple safety devices, during each resident care conference, and upon receipt of renewal orders from the licensed practitioner.

(b) The resident care plan must indicate the type of physical restraint or safety device, the length of time to be used, the frequency of release, and the type of exercise or ambulation to be provided.

(c) Staff application of physical restraints must ensure minimal discomfort to the resident and allow sufficient body movement for proper circulation.

(d) Staff application of physical restraints must not cause injury or allow a potential for injury.

(e) Leather restraints, straight jackets, or locked restraints are prohibited.

(7) Chemical restraints must be authorized in writing by a licensed practitioner and incorporated into the resident's plan of care in conjunction with an individualized behavior management program.

(a) The interdisciplinary team must review and document the use of chemical restraints during each resident care conference and upon receipt of renewal orders from the licensed

practitioner.

(b) The facility must monitor each resident receiving chemical restraints for adverse effects that significantly hinder verbal, emotional, or physical abilities.

(c) Any medication given to a resident must be administered according to the requirements of professional and ethical practice and according to the policies and procedures of the facility.

(d) The facility must initiate drug holidays in accordance with R432-150-15(13)(b).

(8) Facility policy must include criteria for admission and retention of residents who require behavior management programs.

R432-150-15. Quality of Care.

(1) The facility must provide to each resident, the necessary care and services to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psycho-social well-being, in accordance with the comprehensive assessment and care plan.

(a) Necessary care and services include the resident's ability to:

- (i) bathe, dress, and groom;
- (ii) transfer and ambulate;
- (iii) use the toilet;
- (iv) eat; and

(v) use speech, language, or other functional communication systems.

(b) Based on the resident's comprehensive assessment, the facility must ensure that:

(i) each resident's abilities in activities of daily living do not diminish unless circumstances of the individual's clinical condition demonstrates that diminution was unavoidable;

(ii) each resident is given the treatment and services to maintain or improve his abilities; and

(iii) a resident who is unable to carry out these functions receives the necessary services to maintain good nutrition, grooming, and personal and oral hygiene.

(2) The facility must assist residents in scheduling appointments and arranging transportation for vision and hearing care as needed.

(3) The facility's comprehensive assessment of a resident must include an assessment of pressure sores. The facility must ensure that:

(a) a resident who enters the facility without pressure sores does not develop pressure sores unless the individual's clinical condition demonstrates that they were unavoidable; and

(b) a resident having pressure sores receives the necessary treatment and services to promote healing, prevent infection, and prevent new sores from developing.

(4) The facility's comprehensive assessment of the resident must include an assessment of incontinence. The facility must ensure that:

(a) a resident who is incontinent of either bowel or bladder, or both, receives the treatment and services to restore as much normal functioning as possible;

(b) a resident who enters the facility without an indwelling catheter is not catheterized unless the resident's clinical condition demonstrates that catheterization is necessary;

(c) a resident who is incontinent of bladder receives appropriate treatment and services to prevent urinary tract infections; and

(d) a licensed nurse must complete a written assessment to determine the resident's ability to participate in a bowel and bladder management program.

(5) The facility must assess each resident to ensure that:

(a) a resident who enters the facility without a limited range of motion does not experience reduction in range of motion unless the resident's clinical condition demonstrates that a reduction in range of motion is unavoidable; and

(b) a resident with a limited range of motion receives treatment and services to increase range of motion or to prevent further decrease in range of motion.

(6) The facility must ensure that the psycho-social function of the resident remains at or above the level at the time of admission, unless the individual's clinical condition demonstrates that a reduction in psycho-social function was unavoidable. The facility shall ensure that:

(a) a resident who displays psycho-social adjustment difficulty receives treatment and services to achieve as much re-motivation and reorientation as possible; and

(b) a resident whose assessment does not reveal a psycho-social adjustment difficulty does not display a pattern of decreased social interaction, increased withdrawn anger, or depressive behaviors, unless the resident's clinical condition demonstrates that such a pattern is unavoidable.

(7) The facility must assess alternative feeding methods to ensure that:

(a) a resident who has been able to eat enough alone or with assistance is not fed by naso-gastric tube unless the resident's clinical condition demonstrates that use of a naso-gastric tube is unavoidable; and

(b) a resident who is fed by a naso-gastric or gastrostomy tube receives the treatment and services to prevent aspiration pneumonia, diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration, metabolic abnormalities, and nasal-pharyngeal ulcers and to restore, if possible, normal feeding function.

(8) The facility must maintain the resident environment to be as free of accident hazards as is possible.

(9) The facility must provide each resident with adequate supervision and assistive devices to prevent accidents.

(10) Each resident's comprehensive assessment must include an assessment on nutritional status. The facility must ensure that each resident:

(a) maintains acceptable nutritional status parameters, such as body weight and protein levels, unless the resident's clinical condition demonstrates that this is not possible; and

(b) receives a therapeutic diet when there is a nutritional problem.

(11) The facility must provide each resident with sufficient fluid intake to maintain proper hydration and health.

(12) The facility must ensure that residents receive proper treatment and care for the following special services:

- (a) injections;
- (b) parenteral and enteral fluids;
- (c) colostomy, ureterostomy, or ileostomy care;
- (d) tracheostomy care;
- (e) tracheal suctioning;
- (f) respiratory care;
- (g) foot care; and
- (h) prostheses care.

(13) Each resident's drug regimen must be free from unnecessary drugs and the facility shall ensure that:

(a) residents who have not used anti-psychotic drugs are not given these drugs unless anti-psychotic drug therapy is necessary to treat a specific condition as diagnosed and documented in the clinical record; and

(b) residents who use anti-psychotic drugs receive gradual dose reductions and behavioral interventions, unless clinically contraindicated in an effort to discontinue these drugs.

(14) The quality assurance committee must monitor medication errors to ensure that:

(a) the facility does not have medication error rates of five percent or greater;

(b) residents are free of any significant medication errors.

R432-150-16. Physician Services.

(1) A physician must personally approve in writing a recommendation that an individual be admitted to a nursing care

facility.

(a) Each resident must remain under the care of a physician licensed in Utah to deliver the scope of services required by the resident.

(b) Nurse practitioners or physician assistants, working under the direction of a licensed physician may initiate admission to a nursing care facility pending personal review by the physician.

(2) The facility must provide supervision to ensure that the medical care of each resident is supervised by a physician. When a resident's attending physician is unavailable, another qualified physician must supervise the medical care of the resident.

(3) The physician must:

(a) review the resident's total program of care, including medications and treatments, at each visit;

(b) write, sign, and date progress notes at each visit;

(c) indicate, in writing, direction and supervision of health care provided to residents by nurse practitioners or physician assistants; and

(d) sign all orders.

(4) Physician visits must conform to the following:

(a) The physician shall notify the facility of the name of the nurse practitioner or physician assistant who is providing care to the resident at the facility.

(b) Each resident must be seen by a physician at least once every 30 days for the first 90 days after admission, and at least every 60 days thereafter.

(c) Physician visits must be completed within ten days of the date the visit is required.

(d) Except as required by R432-150-16(4)(f), all required physician visits must be made by the physician.

(e) At the option of the physician, required visits after the initial visit may alternate between personal visits by the physician and visits by a physician assistant or nurse practitioner.

(5) The facility must provide or arrange for the provision of physician services 24 hours a day in case of an emergency.

R432-150-17. Social Services.

Each nursing care facility must provide or arrange for medical social services sufficient to meet the needs of the residents. Social services must be under the direction of a therapist licensed in accordance with Title 58 Chapter 60 of the Mental Health Practice Act.

R432-150-18. Laboratory Services.

(1) The facility must provide laboratory services in accordance with the size and needs of the facility.

(2) Laboratory services must comply with the requirements of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA). CLIA inspection reports shall be available for Department review.

R432-150-19. Pharmacy Services.

(1) The facility must provide or obtain by contract routine and emergency drugs, biologicals, and pharmaceutical services to meet resident needs.

(2) The facility must employ or obtain the services of a licensed pharmacist who:

(a) provides consultation on all aspects of pharmacy services in the facility;

(b) establishes a system of records of receipt and disposition of all controlled substances which documents an accurate reconciliation; and

(c) determines that drug records are in order and that an account of all controlled substances is maintained and reconciled monthly.

(3) The drug regimen of each resident must be reviewed at least once a month by a licensed pharmacist.

(a) The pharmacist must report any irregularities to the attending physician and the director of nursing or health services supervisor.

(b) The physician and the director of Nursing or health services supervisor must indicate acceptance or rejection of the report and document any action taken.

(4) Pharmacy personnel must ensure that labels on drugs and biologicals are in accordance with currently accepted professional principles, and include the appropriate accessory and cautionary instructions, and the expiration date.

(5) The facility must store all drugs and biologicals in locked compartments under proper temperature controls according to R432-150-19 (6)(e), and permit only authorized personnel to have access to the keys.

(a) The facility must provide separately locked, permanently affixed compartments for storage of controlled substances listed in Schedule II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1976 and other drugs subject to abuse, except when the facility uses single unit dose package drug distribution systems in which the quantity stored is minimal and a missing dose can be readily detected.

(b) Non-medication materials that are poisonous or caustic may not be stored with medications.

(c) Containers must be clearly labeled.

(d) Medication intended for internal use shall be stored separately from medication intended for external use.

(e) Medications stored at room temperature shall be maintained within 59 and 80 degrees F.

(f) Refrigerated medications shall be maintained within 36 and 46 degrees F.

(6) The facility must maintain an emergency drug supply.

(a) Emergency drug containers shall be sealed to prevent unauthorized use.

(b) Contents of the emergency drug supply must be listed on the outside of the container and the use of contents shall be documented by the nursing staff.

(c) The emergency drug supply shall be stored and located for access by the nursing staff.

(d) The pharmacist must inventory the emergency drug supply monthly.

(e) Used or outdated items shall be replaced within 72 hours by the pharmacist.

(7) The pharmacy must dispense and the facility must ensure that necessary drugs and biologicals are provided on a timely basis.

(8) The facility must limit the duration of a drug order in the absence of the prescriber's specific instructions.

(9) Drug references must be available for all drugs used in the facility. References shall include generic and brand names, available strength and dosage forms, indications and side effects, and other pharmacological data.

(10) Drugs may be sent with the resident upon discharge if so ordered by the discharging physician provided that:

(a) such drugs are released in compliance R156-17a-619; and

(b) a record of the drugs sent with the resident is documented in the resident's health record.

(11) Disposal of controlled substances must be in accordance with the Pharmacy Practice Act.

R432-150-20. Recreation Therapy.

(1) The facility shall provide for an ongoing program of individual and group activities and therapeutic interventions designed to meet the interests, and attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psycho-social well-being of each resident in accordance with the comprehensive assessment.

(a) Recreation therapy shall be provided in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 40, Recreational Therapy Practice Act.

(b) The recreation therapy staff must:

(i) develop monthly activity calendars for residents activities; and

(ii) post the calendar in a prominent location to be available to residents, staff, and visitors.

(2) Each facility must provide sufficient space and a variety of supplies and resource equipment to meet the recreational needs and interests of the residents.

(3) Storage must be provided for recreational equipment and supplies. Locked storage must be provided for potentially dangerous items such as scissors, knives, and toxic materials.

R432-150-21. Pet Policy.

(1) Each facility must develop a written policy regarding pets in accordance with local ordinances.

(2) The administrator or designee must determine which pets may be brought into the facility. Family members may bring resident's pets to visit provided they have approval from the administrator and offer assurance that the pets are clean, disease free, and vaccinated.

(3) Pets are not permitted in food preparation or storage areas. Pets are not permitted in any area where their presence would create a health or safety risk.

R432-150-22. Admission, Transfer, and Discharge.

(1) Each facility must develop written admission, transfer and discharge policies and make these policies available to the public upon request. The facility must permit each resident to remain in the facility, and not transfer or discharge the resident from the facility unless:

(a) The transfer or discharge is necessary for the resident's welfare and the resident's needs cannot be met in the facility;

(b) The transfer or discharge is appropriate because the resident's health has improved sufficiently so the resident no longer needs the services provided by the facility;

(c) The safety of individuals in the facility is endangered;

(d) The health of individuals in the facility is endangered;

(e) The resident has failed, after reasonable and appropriate notice, to pay for a stay at the facility; or

(f) The facility ceases to operate.

(2) The facility must document resident transfers or discharges under any of the circumstances specified in R432-150-22(1)(a) through (f), in the resident's medical record. The transfer or discharge documentation must be made by:

(a) the resident's physician if transfer or discharge is necessary under R432-150-22(1)(a) and (b);

(b) a physician if transfer or discharge is necessary under R432-150-22(1)(c) and (d).

(3) Prior to the transfer or discharge of a resident, the facility must:

(a) provide written notification of the transfer or discharge and the reasons for the transfer or discharge to the resident, in a language and manner the resident understands, and, if known, to a family member or legal representative of the resident;

(b) record the reasons in the resident's clinical record; and

(c) include in the notice the items described in R432-150-22(5).

(4) Except when specified in R432-150-22(4)(a), the notice of transfer or discharge required under R432-150-22(2), must be made by the facility at least 30 days before the resident is transferred or discharged.

(5) Notice may be made as soon as practicable before transfer or discharge if:

(a) the safety or health of individuals in the facility would be endangered if the resident is not transferred or discharged sooner;

(b) the resident's health improves sufficiently to allow a more immediate transfer or discharge;

(c) an immediate transfer or discharge is required by the resident's urgent medical needs; or

(d) a resident has not resided in the facility for 30 days.

(6) The contents of the written transfer or discharge notice must include the following:

(a) the reason for transfer or discharge;

(b) the effective date of transfer or discharge;

(c) the location to which the resident is transferred or discharged; and

(d) the name, address, and telephone number of the State and local Long Term Care Ombudsman programs.

(e) For nursing facility residents with developmental disabilities, the notice must contain the mailing address and telephone number of the agency responsible for the protection and advocacy of developmentally disabled individuals established under part C of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

(f) For nursing facility residents who are mentally ill, the notice must contain the mailing address and telephone number of the agency responsible for the protection and advocacy of mentally ill individuals established under the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act.

(7) The facility must provide discharge planning to prepare and orient a resident to ensure safe and orderly transfer or discharge from the facility.

(8) Notice of resident bed-hold policy, transfer and re-admission must be documented in the resident file.

(a) Before a facility transfers a resident to a hospital or allows a resident to go on therapeutic leave, the facility must provide written notification and information to the resident and a family member or legal representative that specifies:

(i) the facility's policies regarding bed-hold periods permitting a resident to return; and

(ii) the duration of the bed-hold policy, if any, during which the resident is permitted to return and resume residence in the facility.

(b) At the time of transfer of a resident to a hospital or for therapeutic leave, the facility must provide written notice to the resident and a family member or legal representative, which specifies the duration of the bed-hold policy.

(c) If transfers necessitated by medical emergencies preclude notification at the time of transfer, notification shall take place as soon as possible after transfer.

(d) The facility must establish and follow a written policy under which a resident whose hospitalization or therapeutic leave exceeds the bed-hold period is readmitted to the facility.

(9) The facility must establish and maintain identical policies and practices regarding transfer, discharge, and the provision of services for all individuals regardless of pay source.

(10) The facility must have in effect a written transfer agreement with one or more hospitals to ensure that:

(a) residents are transferred from the facility to the hospital and ensured of timely admission to the hospital when transfer is medically necessary as determined by the attending physician;

(b) medical and other information needed for care and treatment of residents is exchanged between facilities including documentation of reasons for a less expensive setting; and

(c) security and accountability of personal property of the individual transferred is maintained.

R432-150-23. Ancillary Health Services.

(1) If the nursing care facility provides its own radiology services, these facility must comply with R432-100-21, Radiology Services, in the General Acute Hospital Rule.

(2) A facility that provides specialized rehabilitative services may offer these services either directly or through agreements with outside agencies or qualified therapists. If provided, these services must meet the needs of the residents.

(a) The facility must provide space and equipment for specialized rehabilitative services in accordance with the needs of the residents.

(b) Specialized rehabilitative services may only be provided by therapists licensed in accordance with Utah law.

(c) All therapy assistants must work under the direct supervision of the licensed therapist at all times.

(d) Speech pathologists must have a "Certificate of Clinical Compliance" from the American Speech and Hearing Association.

(e) Specialized rehabilitative services may be provided only if ordered by the attending physician.

(i) The plan of treatment must be initiated by an attending physician and developed by the therapist in consultation with the nursing staff.

(ii) An initial progress report must be submitted to the attending physician two weeks after treatment is begun or as specified by the physician.

(iii) The physician and therapist must review and evaluate the plan of treatment monthly unless the physician recommends an alternate schedule in writing.

(f) The facility must document the delivery of rehabilitative services in the resident record.

(3) The facility must provide or arrange for regular and emergency dental care for residents.

(a) Dental care provisions shall include:

(b) development of oral hygiene policies and procedures with input from dentists;

(c) presentation of oral hygiene in-service programs by knowledgeable persons;

(d) development of referral service for those residents who do not have a personal dentist; and

(e) arrangement for transportation to and from the dentist's office.

R432-150-24. Food Services.

(1) The facility must provide each resident with a safe, palatable, well-balanced diet that meets the daily nutritional and special dietary needs of each resident.

(2) There must be adequate staff employed by the facility to meet the dietary needs of the residents.

(a) The facility must employ a dietitian either full-time, part-time, or on a consultant basis.

(b) The dietitian must be certified in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 49, Dietitian Certification Act.

(c) If a dietitian is not employed full-time, the administrator must designate a full-time person to serve as the dietetic supervisor.

(d) If the dietetic supervisor is not a certified dietitian, the facility must document at least monthly consultation by a certified dietitian according to the needs of the residents.

(e) The dietetic supervisor shall be available when the consulting dietitian visits the facility.

(3) The facility must develop menus that meet the nutritional needs of residents to the extent medically possible.

(a) Menus shall be:

(i) prepared in advance;

(ii) followed;

(iii) different each day;

(iv) posted for each day of the week;

(v) approved and signed by a certified dietitian and;

(vi) cycled no less than every three weeks.

(b) The facility must retain documentation for at least three months of all served substitutions to the menu.

(4) The facility must make available for Department review all food sanitation inspection reports of State or local health department inspections.

(5) The attending physician must prescribe in writing all therapeutic diets.

(6) There must be no more than a 14-hour interval between the evening meal and breakfast, unless a substantial snack is served in the evening.

(7) The facility must provide special eating equipment and assistive devices for residents who need them.

(8) The facility's food service must comply with the Utah Department of Health Food Service Sanitation Regulations R392-100.

(9) The facility must maintain a one-week supply of nonperishable staple foods and a three-day supply of perishable foods to complete the established menu for three meals per day, per resident.

(10) A nursing care facility may use trained dining assistants to aid residents in eating and drinking if:

(a) a licensed practical nurse-geriatric care manager, registered nurse, advance practice registered nurse, speech pathologist, occupational therapist, or dietitian has assessed that the resident does not have complicated feeding problems, such as recurrent lung aspirations, behaviors which interfere with eating, difficulty swallowing, or tube or parenteral feeding; and

(b) The service plan or plan of care documents that the resident needs assistance with eating and drinking and defines who is qualified to offer the assistance.

(11) If the nursing care facility uses a dining assistant, the facility must assure that the dining assistant:

(a) has completed a training course from a Department-approved training program;

(b) has completed a background screening pursuant to R432-35; and

(c) performs duties only for those residents who do not have complicated feeding problems.

(12) A long-term care facility, employee organization, person, governmental entity, or private organization must submit the following to the Department to become Department-approved training program:

(a) a copy of the curriculum to be implemented that meets the requirements of subsection (13); and

(b) the names and credentials of the trainers.

(13) The training course for the dining assistant shall provide eight hours of instruction and one hour of observation by the trainer to ensure competency. The course shall include the following topics:

(a) feeding techniques;

(b) assistance with eating and drinking;

(c) communication and interpersonal skills;

(d) safety and emergency procedures including the Heimlich maneuver;

(e) infection control;

(f) resident rights;

(g) recognizing resident changes inconsistent with their normal behavior and the importance in reporting those changes to the supervisory nurse;

(h) special diets;

(i) documentation of type and amount of food and hydration intake;

(j) appropriate response to resident behaviors, and

(k) use of adaptive equipment.

(14) The training program shall issue a certificate of completion and maintain a list of the dining assistants. The certificate shall include the training program provider and provider's telephone number at which a long-term care facility may verify the training, and the dining assistant's name and address.

(15) To provide dining assistant training in a Department-approved program, a trainer must hold a current valid license to practice as:

(a) a registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse or licensed practical nurse-geriatric care manager pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 31b;

(b) a registered dietitian, pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 49

; (c) a speech-language pathologist, pursuant to Title 58,

Chapter 41; or

(d) an occupational therapist, pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 42a.

(16) The Department may suspend a training program if the program's courses do not meet the requirements of this rule.

(17) The Department may suspend a training program operated by a nursing care facility if:

(a) a federal or state survey reveals failure to comply with federal regulations or state rules regarding feeding or dining assistant programs;

(b) the facility fails to provide sufficient, competent staff to respond to emergencies;

(c) the Department sanctions the facility for any reason; or

(d) the Department determines that the facility is in continuous or chronic non-compliance under state rule or that the facility has provided sub-standard quality of care under federal regulation.

R432-150-25. Medical Records.

(1) The facility must implement a medical records system to ensure complete and accurate retrieval and compilation of information.

(2) The administrator must designate an employee to be responsible and accountable for the processing of medical records.

(a) The medical records department must be under the direction of a registered record administrator, RRA, or an accredited record technician, ART.

(b) If an RRA or ART is not employed at least part time, the facility must consult with an RRA or ART according to the needs of the facility, but not less than semi-annually.

(3) The resident medical record and its contents must be retained, stored and safeguarded from loss, defacement, tampering, and damage from fires and floods.

(a) Medical records must be protected against access by unauthorized individuals.

(b) Medical records must be retained for at least seven years. Medical records of minors must be kept until the age of eighteen plus four years, but in no case less than seven years.

(4) The facility must maintain an individual medical record for each resident. The medical record must contain written documentation of the following:

(a) records made by staff regarding daily care of the resident;

(b) informative progress notes by staff to record changes in the resident's condition and response to care and treatment in accordance with the care plan;

(c) a pre-admission screening;

(d) an admission record with demographic information and resident identification data;

(e) a history and physical examination up-to-date at the time of the resident's admission;

(f) written and signed informed consent;

(g) orders by clinical staff members;

(h) a record of assessments, including the comprehensive resident assessment, care plan, and services provided;

(i) nursing notes;

(j) monthly nursing summaries;

(k) quarterly resident assessments;

(l) a record of medications and treatments administered;

(m) laboratory and radiology reports;

(n) a discharge summary for the resident to include a note of condition, instructions given, and referral as appropriate;

(o) a service agreement if respite services are provided;

(p) physician treatment orders; and

(q) information pertaining to incidents, accidents and injuries.

(r) If a resident has an advanced directive, the resident's record must contain a copy of the advanced directive.

(5) All entries into the medical record must be authenticated including date, name or identifier initials, and title of the person making the entries

(6) Resident respite records must be maintained within the facility.

R432-150-26. Housekeeping Services.

(1) The facility must provide a safe, clean, comfortable environment, allowing the resident to use personal belongings to create a homelike environment.

(a) Cleaning agents, bleaches, insecticides, poisonous, dangerous, or flammable materials must be stored in a locked area to prevent unauthorized access.

(b) The facility must provide adequate housekeeping services and sufficient personnel to maintain a clean and sanitary environment.

(i) Personnel engaged in housekeeping or laundry services cannot be engaged concurrently in food service or resident care.

(ii) If housekeeping personnel also work in food services or direct patient care services, the facility must develop and implement employee hygiene and infection control measures to maintain a safe, sanitary environment.

R432-150-27. Laundry Services.

(1) The administrator must designate a person to direct the facility's laundry service. The designee must have experience, training, or knowledge of the following:

(a) proper use of chemicals in the laundry;

(b) proper laundry procedures;

(c) proper use of laundry equipment;

(d) facility policies and procedures; and

(e) federal, state and local rules and regulations.

(2) The facility must provide clean linens, towels and wash cloths for resident use.

(3) If the facility contracts for laundry services, there must be a signed, dated agreement that details all services provided.

(4) The facility must inform the resident and family of facility laundry policy for personal clothing.

(5) The facility must ensure that each resident's personal laundry is marked for identification.

(6) There must be enough clean linen, towels and washcloths for at least three complete changes of the facility's licensed bed capacity.

(7) There must be a bed spread for each resident bed.

(8) Clean linen must be handled and stored in a manner to minimize contamination from surface contact or airborne deposition.

(9) Soiled linen must be handled, stored, and processed in a manner to prevent contamination and the spread of infections.

(10) Soiled linen must be sorted in a separate room by methods affording protection from contamination.

(11) The laundry area must be separate from any room where food is stored, prepared, or served.

R432-150-28. Maintenance Services.

(1) The facility must ensure that buildings, equipment and grounds are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair at all times for the safety and well-being of residents, staff, and visitors.

(a) The administrator shall employ a person qualified by experience and training to be in charge of facility maintenance.

(b) If the facility contracts for maintenance services, there must be a signed, dated agreement that details all services provided. The maintenance service must meet all requirements of this section.

(c) The facility must develop and implement a written maintenance program (including preventive maintenance) to ensure the continued operation of the facility and sanitary practices throughout the facility.

(2) The facility must ensure that the premises is free from vermin and rodents.

(3) Entrances, exits, steps, ramps, and outside walkways must be maintained in a safe condition with regard to snow, ice and other hazards.

(4) Facilities which provide care for residents who cannot be relocated in an emergency must make provision for emergency lighting and heat to meet the needs of residents.

(5) Functional flashlights shall be available for emergency use by staff.

(6) All facility equipment must be tested, calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

(a) Testing frequency and calibration documentation shall be available for Department review.

(b) Documentation of testing or calibration conducted by an outside agency must be available for Department review.

(7) All spaces within buildings which house people, machinery, equipment, approaches to buildings, and parking lots must have lighting.

(8) Heating, air conditioning, and ventilating systems must be maintained to provide comfortable temperatures.

(9) Back-flow prevention devices must be maintained in operating condition and tested according to manufacturer specifications.

(10) Hot water temperature controls must automatically regulate temperatures of hot water delivered to plumbing fixtures used by residents. Hot water must be delivered to public and resident care areas at temperatures between 105-115 degrees F.

(11) Disposable and single use items must be properly disposed of after use.

(12) Nursing equipment and supplies must be available as determined by facility policy in accordance with the needs of the residents.

(13) The facility must have at least one first aid kit and a first aid manual available at a specified location in the facility. The first aid manual must be a current edition of a basic first aid manual approved by the American Red Cross or the American Medical Association.

(14) The facility must have at least one OSHA-approved spill or clean-up kit for blood-borne pathogens.

(15) Vehicles used to transport residents must be:

(a) licensed with a current vehicle registration and safety inspection;

(b) equipped with individual, size-appropriate safety restraints such as seat belts which are defined in the federal motor vehicle safety standards contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Section 571.213, and are installed and used in accordance with manufacturer specifications;

(c) equipped with a first aid kit as specified in R432-150-28(13); and

(d) equipped with a spill or clean-up kit as specified in R432-150-28(14).

R432-150-29. Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan.

(1) The facility must ensure the safety and well-being of residents and make provisions for a safe environment in the event of an emergency or disaster. An emergency or disaster may include utility interruption, explosion, fire, earthquake, bomb threat, flood, windstorm, epidemic, and injury.

(2) The facility must develop an emergency and disaster plan that is approved by the governing board.

(a) The facility's emergency plan shall delineate:

(i) the person or persons with decision-making authority for fiscal, medical, and personnel management;

(ii) on-hand personnel, equipment, and supplies and how to acquire additional help, supplies, and equipment after an emergency or disaster;

(iii) assignment of personnel to specific tasks during an

emergency;

(iv) methods of communicating with local emergency agencies, authorities, and other appropriate individuals;

(v) individuals who shall be notified in an emergency in order of priority; and

(vi) methods of transporting and evacuating residents and staff to other locations.

(b) The facility must have available at each nursing station emergency telephone numbers including responsible staff persons in the order of priority.

(c) The facility must document resident emergencies and responses, emergency events and responses, and the location of residents and staff evacuated from the facility during an emergency.

(d) The facility must conduct and document simulated disaster drills semi-annually.

(3) The administrator must develop a written fire emergency and evacuation plan in consultation with qualified fire safety personnel.

(a) The evacuation plan must delineate evacuation routes, location of fire alarm boxes, fire extinguishers, and emergency telephone numbers of the local fire department.

(b) The facility must post the evacuation plan in prominent locations in exit access ways throughout the building.

(c) The written fire or emergency plan must include fire containment procedures and how to use the facility alarm systems and signals.

(d) Fire drills and fire drill documentation must be in accordance with the State of Utah Fire Prevention Board, R710-4.

R432-150-30. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of this rule may be subject to the penalties enumerated in Section 26-21-11 and R432-3-6 and be punished for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-21-16.

KEY: health facilities

August 5, 2005

Notice of Continuation October 9, 2002

26-21-5

26-21-16

R512. Human Services, Child and Family Services.**R512-75. Rules Governing Adjudication of Consumer Complaints.****R512-75-1. Introductory Provisions.**

(1) Authority and Purpose.

(a) This rule defines consumer complaint procedures in accordance with Subsection 62A-4a-102(4). These procedures are intended to provide for the prompt and equitable resolution of a consumer complaint filed in accordance with this rule.

(2) Definitions.

(a) The definitions contained in Section 63-46b-2 apply. In addition, the following terms are defined for the purposes of this section:

(i) "Absorbable within the Division's appropriation authority" means those expenditures that fall within the Division's budgetary parameters.

(ii) "Aggrieved Person" or "Complainant" means any person who is alleged to have been adversely affected by an act or omission of the Division or its employees.

(iii) The "Department" means the Department of Human Services.

(iv) The "Director" means the Director of the Division.

(v) The "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Human Services, including its regional offices.

(vi) "Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman" means the office, separate from the Division of Child and Family Services, designated by the Department to investigate a consumer complaint regarding the Division of Child and Family Services.

(vii) "Ombudsman Service Review Analyst" means the representative from the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman designated to investigate a consumer complaint.

(viii) "Reasonable time" means the time specified in the action plan.

R512-75-2. Procedures for Filing an Initial Informal Non-adjudicative Complaint With the Division.

(1) An aggrieved person shall first make a reasonable attempt to resolve a complaint with a caseworker and the caseworker's supervisor. If resolution is not reached, a complaint may be filed with the regional office.

(2) If there is a filing of an initial complaint with a Regional Office:

(a) The complainant or aggrieved person shall make a complaint no later than 180 days from the date of the alleged circumstances giving rise to the complaint. Written complaints are preferred but a complaint may be made in any form.

(b) Each complaint shall:

(i) include the aggrieved person's name, address, and phone number, and the names and addresses of all persons to whom a copy of the complaint shall be sent;

(ii) describe the Division's alleged act or omission in sufficient detail to inform the Division of the nature and date of the alleged event.

(iii) describe the action desired; and

(c) The complaint shall be provided to the DCFS Regional staff named in the complaint and filed with a regional office of the Division. The DCFS staff named in the complaint shall have ten working days from the date of the filing of the complaint to submit a response to the complaint.

(3) Investigation of the Complaint by the Regional Office.

(a) Complaints received by the Division's Constituent Services Office will be forwarded to the regional office or appropriate DCFS staff to address the complaint. The regional office or state specialist will contact the complainant and address the complaint. The DCFS regional office or DCFS staff may hold meetings of the concerned parties. The review shall be conducted to the extent necessary to assure that all relevant

facts are determined and documented. Minutes and/or tape recordings shall be taken at the meetings. If the complaint is resolved no further action is necessary.

(b) Within 20 calendar days of receiving the complaint, the regional office or DCFS staff shall issue a written decision to the Division's Constituent Services Office, setting forth its action plan to address the complaint.

(c) If a complaint filed with a regional office is not adequately addressed, the complaint shall be forwarded to the Division's Constituent Services Office.

A complaint filed with the Division's Constituent Services Office that is not resolved within a reasonable amount of time shall be forwarded to the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman. DCFS shall immediately notify the aggrieved person in writing that the complaint is being forwarded to the Office of Child Protection Ombudsman. The Division will forward copies of all correspondence regarding the steps taken by the Division to address the complaint to the Office of Child Protection Ombudsman.

R512-75-3. Procedures for Filing an Informal Non-adjudicative Complaint With the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman.

(1) An aggrieved person may file a complaint to decision rendered by a regional office to the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman, or if the Division is unable to resolve the complaint, it shall be forwarded to the Office of Child Protection Ombudsman according to the requirements of R515-1, Processing Complaints Regarding the Utah Division of Child and Family Services.

R512-75-4. Compliance with and Appeal of Recommendations of the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman.

(1) Once OCPO completes an investigation according to the provisions of R515-1 and if recommendations are made to the Division, the Division has ten days to agree with the recommendations.

(2) If the Division does not agree with the recommendation, the Division may file an appeal to the recommendations of the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman within 10 calendar days of receipt of the recommendations from the Office of Child Protection Ombudsman. The appeal shall be filed with the Department Executive Director and request that the recommendations be amended.

KEY: consumer hearing panel, grievance procedures**August 3, 2005****Notice of Continuation May 12, 2005****62A-4a-102****63-2-303****63-2-304****63-2-603****63-46b**

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 individuals in foster care make a more successful 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:
 - A. 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).
 - B. Public or non-profit facility; and
 - C. 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 substitute care for children in the custody of the Division and provided by families licensed by the Department of Human Services, Office of Licensing and/or Indian Tribes.
- f) Full-time means enrollment in the standard number of credit hours for each semester or quarter as defined by the educational institution.
- g) Part-time means enrollment in fewer credit hours than the full-time standard 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 reached 21 years of age, or
- b) An individual no longer in foster care who reached 18 years of age while in foster care and who has not yet reached 21 years of age or
- c) An individual adopted from foster care after reaching 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 or part-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 ETV funding is available. If demand exceeds available funding, the Division may establish a waiting list which will then be awarded to the applicants in the order received on a first come first serve basis for funding or the Division 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.

3) If an application for benefits under the Education and Training Voucher program is denied, the applicant has the right to appeal the decision through an administrative hearing in accordance with Section as per 63-46b-3 et seq.

4) The individual may participate in the Employment and Training Voucher Program until the completion of:

- a) the degree or vocational program; or
- b) reach age 21.
 - i) If you reach 21 while 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 or part-time, is making satisfactory progress, and funding continues to be available. The individual must make a written request and receive a written approval prior to 21st birthday to be continued for eligibility for the ETV program.

5) The individual must provide ongoing documentation of full-time or part-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.

6) A program participant will receive written notice that they are on probationary status if the following condition applies:

a) An individual that receives less than a 2.0 GPA in a single grading period will receive written notice that they are on probationary status. The individual will have one subsequent grading period to regain at least a 2.0 GPA to continue in the program.

b) Upon completion of a satisfactory grading period, participants will be notified that the probation period is over.

c) Participants that do not receive satisfactory grades while on probation will receive written notice that they are no longer eligible for the ETV program.

7) An 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 at any time.

8) An individual may receive vouchers up to a maximum amount of \$5,000 per year through the Education and Training Voucher Program. Amounts are determined by the cost of tuition at specific educational institutions and enrollment status.

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:

- i) expected contributions from the individual's family; and
- ii) estimated financial assistance from other State or Federal grants or programs.

b) Awards are subject to the availability of Division ETV

funds appropriated for this program.

c) 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.

R512-306-4. Cost of Attendance.

1) The cost of attendance, is authorized in 20 USC 1087ll.

**KEY: foster care, independent living
August 3, 2005**

62A-4a-105

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-124. Loss Information Rule.****R590-124-1. Authority.**

This rule is promulgated by the insurance commissioner pursuant to the general authority granted under Subsection 31A-2-201(3) to adopt rules for the implementation of the Utah Insurance Code and under Subsection 31A-23a-402(8) authorizing the commissioner to define unfair methods of competition.

R590-124-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) Accurate loss information is necessary in underwriting and rating insurance policies. The purpose of this rule is to provide for the prompt dissemination of loss information between insurers and their insureds.

(2) This rule applies to every authorized property and liability insurer licensed to do business in Utah writing those lines of insurance commonly identified as commercial property and commercial liability, including workers' compensation but excluding disability, and including every recognized Surplus Line Company and the Workers' Compensation Fund of Utah.

R590-124-3. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule, the commissioner adopts the definitions as particularly set forth in Section 31A-1-301 and in addition thereto, the following definitions:

(1) "Named Insured" shall mean the person(s) or organization(s) listed in the policy declarations as the policyholder, or the legal representative thereof.

(2) "First Named Insured" shall mean the first entity named as a Named Insured in the declarations of the policy;

(3) "Loss" shall mean the dollar amount paid to an insured or claimant by an insurer on a claim made against an insurance contract;

(4) "Notice of Occurrence" shall mean notice to an insurer of an occurrence, which might result in a claim against an insurance contract.

R590-124-4. Rule.

(1) All insurers issuing policies to which this rule applies shall provide loss information to the first named insured within 30 days from the receipt of a written request from the named insured. Loss information shall be provided for the three most recent policy years in which coverage was provided, or complete loss information if the policy has been in effect less than three years. If an insurer initiates the cancellation or the nonrenewal of a policy it shall advise the first named insured of this right to request the loss information.

(2) The following is the loss information that must be provided:

(a) Information on closed claims where payment was allowed, including date of occurrence, type of loss, and amount of payments;

(b) Information on all open claims, including date of occurrence, type of loss, and amount of payments, if any;

(c) Information on notices of occurrence, including date of occurrence.

(3) The required loss information need only be provided one time in any twelve month period and shall be provided at no charge to the insured.

(4) Loss information requests received more than three years after the termination of coverage need not be honored.

(5) The loss information required by this rule shall be provided in a format that is clear and understandable to the insured.

R590-124-5. Penalties.

If a company fails to provide the information as required by this rule, such failure shall constitute an unfair trade practice as

defined in Section 31A-26-303 and Rule R590-89 and shall be subject to the forfeiture and penalty provisions of Section 31A-2-308.

R590-124-6. Separability.

If any provision of this rule or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of such provisions shall not be affected thereby.

R590-124-7. Effective Date.

This rule shall be effective July 14, 1988.

**KEY: insurance companies
1988**

Notice of Continuation January 24, 2003

31A-23a-402

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-146. Medicare Supplement Insurance Standards.****R590-146-1. Authority.**

This rule is issued pursuant to the authority vested in the commissioner under Subsection 31A-22-620(3)(c), (d) and (e) requiring the commissioner to adopt rules to establish minimum standards for individual and group Medicare supplement insurance.

R590-146-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to provide for the reasonable standardization of coverage and simplification of terms and benefits of Medicare supplement policies; to facilitate public understanding and comparison of such policies; to eliminate provisions contained in such policies which may be misleading or confusing in connection with the purchase of such policies or with the settlement of claims; to provide for full disclosures in the sale of accident and sickness insurance coverages to persons eligible for Medicare; and to establish rating and reporting requirements.

R590-146-3. Applicability and Scope.

A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in Sections 7, 13, 14, 17 and 22, this rule shall apply to:

(1) all Medicare supplement policies delivered or issued for delivery in this state on or after the effective date of this rule; and

(2) all certificates issued under group Medicare supplement policies which certificates have been delivered or issued for delivery in this state.

B. This rule shall not apply to a policy or contract of one or more employers or labor organizations, or of the trustees of a fund established by one or more employers or labor organizations, or a combination thereof, for employees or former employees, or a combination thereof, or for members or former members, or a combination, of the labor organizations.

R590-146-4. Definitions.

For purposes of this rule:

A. "Applicant" means:

(1) in the case of an individual Medicare supplement policy, the person who seeks to contract for insurance benefits, and

(2) in the case of a group Medicare supplement policy, the proposed certificateholder.

B. "Bankruptcy" means when a Medicare Advantage organization that is not an issuer has filed, or has had filed against it, a petition for declaration of bankruptcy and has ceased doing business in the state.

C. "Certificate" means any certificate delivered or issued for delivery in this state under a group Medicare supplement policy.

D. "Certificate form" means the form on which the certificate is delivered or issued for delivery by the issuer.

E. "Continuous period of creditable coverage" means the period during which an individual was covered by creditable coverage, if during the period of the coverage the individual had no breaks in coverage greater than 63 days.

F. "Creditable coverage" has the same meaning as provided in Section 31A-1-301.

G. "Employee welfare benefit plan" means a plan, fund or program of employee benefits as defined in 29 U.S.C. Section 1002, Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

H. "Insolvency" means when an issuer, licensed to transact the business of insurance in this state, has had a final order of liquidation entered against it with a finding of insolvency by a court of competent jurisdiction in the issuer's state of domicile.

I. "Issuer" includes insurance companies, fraternal benefit societies, health care service plans, health maintenance

organizations, and any other entity delivering or issuing for delivery in this state Medicare supplement policies or certificates.

J. "Medicare" means the "Health Insurance for the Aged Act," Title XVIII of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, as then constituted or later amended.

K. "Medicare Advantage plan" means a plan of coverage for health benefits under Medicare Part C as defined in U.S.C. 1395w-28(b)(1), and includes:

(1) coordinated care plans which provide health care services, including but not limited to health maintenance organization plans, with or without a point-of-service option, plans offered by provider-sponsored organizations, and preferred provider organization plans;

(2) medical savings account plans coupled with a contribution into a Medicare Advantage medical savings account; and

(3) Medicare Advantage private fee-for-service plans.

L. "Medicare supplement policy" means a group or individual policy of disability insurance or a subscriber contract of hospital and medical service associations or health maintenance organizations, other than a policy issued pursuant to a contract under Section 1876 of the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 1395 et seq., or an issued policy under a demonstration project specified in 42 U.S.C. Section 1395ss(g)(1), which is advertised, marketed or designed primarily as a supplement to reimbursements under Medicare for the hospital, medical or surgical expenses of persons eligible for Medicare. "Medicare supplement policy" does not include Medicare Advantage plans established under Medicare Part C, Outpatient Prescription Drug plans established under Medicare Part D, or any Health Care Prepayment Plan, HCPP, that provides benefits pursuant to an agreement under Section 1833(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act.

M. "Policy form" means the form on which the policy is delivered or issued for delivery by the issuer.

N. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

R590-146-5. Policy Definitions and Terms.

No policy or certificate may be advertised, solicited or issued for delivery in this state as a Medicare supplement policy or certificate unless the policy or certificate contains definitions or terms, which conform to the requirements of this section.

A. "Accident," "accidental injury," or "accidental means" shall be defined to employ "result" language and shall not include words, which establish an accidental means test or use words such as "external, violent, visible wounds" or similar words of description or characterization.

(1) The definition shall not be more restrictive than the following: "Injury or injuries for which benefits are provided means accidental bodily injury sustained by the insured person which is the direct result of an accident, independent of disease or bodily infirmity or any other cause, and occurs while insurance coverage is in force."

(2) The definition may provide that injuries shall not include injuries for which benefits are provided or available under any workers' compensation, employer's liability or similar law, or motor vehicle no-fault plan, unless prohibited by law.

B. "Benefit period" or "Medicare benefit period" shall not be defined more restrictively than as defined in the Medicare program.

C. "Convalescent nursing home," "extended care facility," or "skilled nursing facility" shall not be defined more restrictively than as defined in the Medicare program.

D. "Health care expenses" means, for purposes of Section 14, expenses of health maintenance organizations associated with the delivery of health care services, which expenses are analogous to incurred losses of insurers.

E. "Hospital" may be defined in relation to its status, facilities and available services or to reflect its accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, but not more restrictively than as defined in the Medicare program.

F. "Medicare" shall be defined in the policy and certificate. Medicare may be substantially defined as "The Health Insurance for the Aged Act, Title XVIII of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 as Then Constituted or Later Amended," or "Title I, Part I of Public Law 89-97, as Enacted by the Eighty-Ninth Congress of the United States of America and popularly known as the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, as then constituted and any later amendments or substitutes thereof," or words of similar import.

G. "Medicare eligible expenses" shall mean expenses of the kinds covered by Medicare Parts A and B, to the extent recognized as reasonable and medically necessary by Medicare.

H. "Physician" shall not be defined more restrictively than as defined in the Medicare program.

I. "Sickness" shall not be defined to be more restrictive than the following:

"Sickness means illness or disease of an insured person which first manifests itself after the effective date of insurance and while the insurance is in force."

The definition may be further modified to exclude sicknesses or diseases for which benefits are provided under any workers' compensation, occupational disease, employer's liability or similar law.

R590-146-6. Policy Provisions.

A. Except for permitted preexisting condition clauses as described in Subsections 7A(1) and 8A(1) of this rule, no policy or certificate may be advertised, solicited or issued for delivery in this state as a Medicare supplement policy if the policy or certificate contains limitations or exclusions on coverage that are more restrictive than those of Medicare.

B. No Medicare supplement policy or certificate may use waivers to exclude, limit or reduce coverage or benefits for specifically named or described preexisting diseases or physical conditions.

C. No Medicare supplement policy or certificate in force in the state shall contain benefits, which duplicate benefits provided by Medicare.

D. (1) Subject to Subsections 7 (A)(4), (5) and (7) and 8(A)(4) and (5), a Medicare supplement policy with benefits for outpatient drugs in existence prior to January 1, 2006 shall be renewed for current policyholders who do not enroll in Part D at the option of the policyholder.

(2) A Medicare supplement policy with benefits for outpatient prescription drugs shall not be issued after December 31, 2005. (3) After December 31, 2005, a Medicare supplement policy with benefits for outpatient prescription drugs may not be renewed after the policyholder enrolls in Medicare Part D unless:

(a) The policy is modified to eliminate outpatient prescription coverage for expenses of outpatient prescription drugs incurred after the effective date of the individual's coverage under a Part D plan, and;

(b) Premiums are adjusted to reflect the elimination of outpatient prescription coverage at the time of Medicare Part D enrollment, accounting for any claims paid, if applicable.

R590-146-7. Minimum Benefit Standards for Policies or Certificates Issued for Delivery Prior to July 30, 1992.

No policy or certificate may be advertised, solicited or issued for delivery in this state as a Medicare supplement policy or certificate unless it meets or exceeds the following minimum standards. These are minimum standards and do not preclude the inclusion of other provisions or benefits which are not inconsistent with these standards.

A. General Standards. The following standards apply to Medicare supplement policies and certificates and are in addition to all other requirements of this rule.

(1) A Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall not exclude or limit benefits for losses incurred more than six months from the effective date of coverage because it involved a preexisting condition. The policy or certificate shall not define a preexisting condition more restrictively than a condition for which medical advice was given or treatment was recommended by or received from a physician within six months before the effective date of coverage.

(2) A Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall not indemnify against losses resulting from sickness on a different basis than losses resulting from accidents.

(3) A Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall provide that benefits designed to cover cost sharing amounts under Medicare will be changed automatically to coincide with any changes in the applicable Medicare deductible amount and copayment percentage factors. Premiums may be modified to correspond with such changes.

(4) A "noncancellable," "guaranteed renewable," or "noncancellable and guaranteed renewable" Medicare supplement policy shall not:

(a) provide for termination of coverage of a spouse solely because of the occurrence of an event specified for termination of coverage of the insured, other than the nonpayment of premium; or

(b) be canceled or nonrenewed by the issuer solely on the grounds of deterioration of health.

(5)(a) Except as authorized by the commissioner of this state, an issuer shall neither cancel nor nonrenew a Medicare supplement policy or certificate for any reason other than nonpayment of premium or material misrepresentation.

(b) If a group Medicare supplement insurance policy is terminated by the group policyholder and not replaced as provided in Subsection (5)(d), the issuer shall offer certificateholders an individual Medicare supplement policy. The issuer shall offer the certificateholder at least the following choices:

(i) an individual Medicare supplement policy currently offered by the issuer having comparable benefits to those contained in the terminated group Medicare supplement policy; and

(ii) an individual Medicare supplement policy which provides only such benefits as are required to meet the minimum standards as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule.

(c) If membership in a group is terminated, the issuer shall:

(i) offer the certificateholder the conversion opportunities described in Subsection (b); or

(ii) at the option of the group policyholder, offer the certificateholder continuation of coverage under the group.

(d) If a group Medicare supplement policy is replaced by another group Medicare supplement policy purchased by the same policyholder, the issuer of the replacement policy shall offer coverage to all persons covered under the old group policy on its date of termination. Coverage under the new group policy shall not result in any exclusion for preexisting conditions that would have been covered under the group policy being replaced.

(6) Termination of a Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall be without prejudice to any continuous loss which commenced while the policy was in force, but the extension of benefits beyond the period during which the policy was in force may be predicated upon the continuous total disability of the insured, limited to the duration of the policy benefit period, if any, or to payment of the maximum benefits. Receipt of Medicare Part D benefits will not be considered in determining a continuous loss.

(7) If a Medicare supplement policy eliminates an outpatient prescription drug benefit as a result of requirements imposed by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, the modified policy shall be deemed to satisfy the guaranteed renewal requirements of this subsection.

B. Benefit Standards. Every issuer shall include the following benefits:

(1) coverage of Part A Medicare eligible expenses for hospitalization to the extent not covered by Medicare from the 61st day through the 90th day in any Medicare benefit period;

(2) coverage for either all or none of the Medicare Part A inpatient hospital deductible amount;

(3) coverage of Part A Medicare eligible expenses incurred as daily hospital charges during use of Medicare's lifetime hospital inpatient reserve days;

(4) upon exhaustion of all Medicare hospital inpatient coverage including the lifetime reserve days, coverage of 90% of all Medicare Part A eligible expenses for hospitalization not covered by Medicare subject to a lifetime maximum benefit of an additional 365 days;

(5) coverage under Medicare Part A for the reasonable cost of the first three pints of blood, or equivalent quantities of packed red blood cells, as defined under federal regulations, unless replaced in accordance with federal regulations or already paid for under Part B;

(6) coverage for the coinsurance amount of Medicare eligible expenses under Part B regardless of hospital confinement, subject to a maximum calendar year out-of-pocket amount equal to the Medicare Part B deductible, \$100; and

(7) effective January 1, 1990, coverage under Medicare Part B for the reasonable cost of the first three pints of blood, or equivalent quantities of packed red blood cells, as defined under federal regulations, unless replaced in accordance with federal regulations or already paid for under Part A, subject to the Medicare deductible amount.

R590-146-8. Benefit Standards for Policies or Certificates Issued or Delivered on or After July 30, 1992.

The following standards are applicable to all Medicare supplement policies or certificates delivered or issued for delivery in this state on or after July 30, 1992. No policy or certificate may be advertised, solicited, delivered or issued for delivery in this state as a Medicare supplement policy or certificate unless it complies with these benefit standards.

A. General Standards. The following standards apply to Medicare supplement policies and certificates and are in addition to all other requirements of this rule.

(1) A Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall not exclude or limit benefits for losses incurred more than six months from the effective date of coverage because it involved a preexisting condition. The policy or certificate shall not define a preexisting condition more restrictively than a condition for which medical advice was given or treatment was recommended by or received from a physician within six months before the effective date of coverage.

(2) A Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall not indemnify against losses resulting from sickness on a different basis than losses resulting from accidents.

(3) A Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall provide that benefits designed to cover cost-sharing amounts under Medicare will be changed automatically to coincide with any changes in the applicable Medicare deductible amount and copayment percentage factors. Premiums may be modified to correspond with such changes.

(4) No Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall provide for termination of coverage of a spouse solely because of the occurrence of an event specified for termination of coverage of the insured, other than the nonpayment of premium.

(5) Each Medicare supplement policy shall be guaranteed renewable.

(a) The issuer shall not cancel or nonrenew the policy solely on the ground of health status of the individual.

(b) The issuer shall not cancel or nonrenew the policy for any reason other than nonpayment of premium or material misrepresentation.

(c) If the Medicare supplement policy is terminated by the group policyholder and is not replaced as provided under Subsection 8A(5)(e), the issuer shall offer certificateholders an individual Medicare supplement policy which, at the option of the certificateholder:

(i) provides for continuation of the benefits contained in the group policy; or

(ii) provides for benefits that otherwise meet the requirements of this subsection.

(d) If an individual is a certificateholder in a group Medicare supplement policy and the individual terminates membership in the group, the issuer shall:

(i) offer the certificateholder the conversion opportunity described in Subsection 8A(5)(c); or

(ii) at the option of the group policyholder, offer the certificateholder continuation of coverage under the group policy.

(e) If a group Medicare supplement policy is replaced by another group Medicare supplement policy purchased by the same policyholder, the issuer of the replacement policy shall offer coverage to all persons covered under the old group policy on its date of termination. Coverage under the new policy shall not result in any exclusion for preexisting conditions that would have been covered under the group policy being replaced.

(f) If a Medicare supplement policy eliminates an outpatient prescription drug benefit as a result of requirements imposed by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, the modified policy shall be deemed to satisfy the guaranteed renewal requirements of this subsection.

(6) Termination of a Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall be without prejudice to any continuous loss which commenced while the policy was in force, but the extension of benefits beyond the period during which the policy was in force may be conditioned upon the continuous total disability of the insured, limited to the duration of the policy benefit period, if any, or payment of the maximum benefits. Receipt of Medicare Part D benefits will not be considered in determining a continuous loss.

(7)(a) A Medicare supplement policy or certificate shall provide that benefits and premiums under the policy or certificate shall be suspended at the request of the policyholder or certificateholder for the period, not to exceed 24 months, in which the policyholder or certificateholder has applied for and is determined to be entitled to medical assistance under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, but only if the policyholder or certificateholder notifies the issuer of the policy or certificate within 90 days after the date the individual becomes entitled to assistance.

(b) If suspension occurs and if the policyholder or certificateholder loses entitlement to medical assistance, the policy or certificate shall be automatically reinstated, effective as of the date of termination of entitlement, if the policyholder or certificateholder provides notice of loss of entitlement within 90 days after the date of loss and pays the premium attributable to the period.

(c) Each Medicare supplement policy shall provide that benefits and premiums under the policy shall be suspended, for the period provided by federal regulation, at the request of the policyholder if the policyholder is entitled to benefits under Section 226 (b) of the Social Security Act and is covered under a group health plan, as defined in Section 1862 (b)(1)(A)(v) of

the Social Security Act. If suspension occurs and if the policyholder or certificate holder loses coverage under the group health plan, the policy shall be automatically reinstated, effective as of the date of loss of coverage, if the policyholder provides notice of loss of coverage within 90 days after the date of such loss and pays the premium attributable to the period, effective as of the date of termination of entitlement.

(d) Reinstitution of coverages:

(i) shall not provide for any waiting period with respect to treatment of preexisting conditions;

(ii) shall provide for resumption of coverage that is substantially equivalent to coverage in effect before the date of suspension. If the suspended Medicare supplement policy provided coverage for outpatient prescription drugs, reinstatement of the policy for Medicare Part D enrollees shall be without coverage for outpatient prescription drugs and shall otherwise provide substantially equivalent coverage to the coverage in effect before the date of suspension; and

(iii) shall provide for classification of premiums on terms at least as favorable to the policyholder or certificateholder as the premium classification terms that would have applied to the policyholder or certificateholder had the coverage not been suspended.

B. Standards for Basic, Core, Benefits Common to All Benefit Plans.

Every issuer shall make available a policy or certificate including only the following basic "core" package of benefits to each prospective insured. An issuer may make available to prospective insureds any of the other Medicare Supplement Insurance Benefit Plans in addition to the basic core package, but not in lieu of it.

(1) Coverage of Part A Medicare eligible expenses for hospitalization to the extent not covered by Medicare from the 61st day through the 90th day in any Medicare benefit period.

(2) Coverage of Part A Medicare eligible expenses incurred for hospitalization to the extent not covered by Medicare for each Medicare lifetime inpatient reserve day used.

(3) Upon exhaustion of the Medicare hospital inpatient coverage including the lifetime reserve days, coverage of 100% of the Medicare Part A eligible expenses for hospitalization paid at the applicable prospective payment system, PPS, rate or other appropriate Medicare standard of payment, subject to a lifetime maximum benefit of an additional 365 days. The provider shall accept the issuer's payment as payment in full and may not bill the insured for any balance.

(4) Coverage under Medicare Parts A and B for the reasonable cost of the first three pints of blood, or equivalent quantities of packed red blood cells, as defined under federal regulations, unless replaced in accordance with federal regulations.

(5) Coverage for the coinsurance amount, or in the case of hospital outpatient department services under a prospective payment system, the copayment amount of Medicare eligible expenses under Part B regardless of hospital confinement, subject to the Medicare Part B deductible.

C. Standards for Additional Benefits. The following additional benefits shall be included in Medicare Supplement Benefit Plans "B" through "J" only as provided by Section 9 of this rule.

(1) Medicare Part A Deductible: Coverage for the entire Medicare Part A inpatient hospital deductible amount per benefit period.

(2) Skilled Nursing Facility Care: Coverage for the actual billed charges up to the coinsurance amount from the 21st day through the 100th day in a Medicare benefit period for post hospital skilled nursing facility care eligible under Medicare Part A.

(3) Medicare Part B Deductible: Coverage for the entire Medicare Part B deductible amount per calendar year regardless

of hospital confinement.

(4) 80% of the Medicare Part B Excess Charges: Coverage for 80% of the difference between the actual Medicare Part B charge as billed, not to exceed any charge limitation established by the Medicare program or state law, and the Medicare-approved Part B charge.

(5) 100% of the Medicare Part B Excess Charges: Coverage for all of the difference between the actual Medicare Part B charge as billed, not to exceed any charge limitation established by the Medicare program or state law, and the Medicare-approved Part B charge.

(6) Basic Outpatient Prescription Drug Benefit: Coverage for 50% of outpatient prescription drug charges, after a \$250 calendar year deductible, to a maximum of \$1,250 in benefits received by the insured per calendar year, to the extent not covered by Medicare. The outpatient prescription drug benefit may be included for sale or issuance in a Medicare supplement policy until January 1, 2006.

(7) Extended Outpatient Prescription Drug Benefit: Coverage for 50% of outpatient prescription drug charges, after a \$250 calendar year deductible to a maximum of \$3,000 in benefits received by the insured per calendar year, to the extent not covered by Medicare. The outpatient prescription drug benefit may be included for sale or issuance in a Medicare supplement policy until January 1, 2006.

(8) Medically Necessary Emergency Care in a Foreign Country: Coverage to the extent not covered by Medicare for 80% of the billed charges for Medicare-eligible expenses for medically necessary emergency hospital, physician and medical care received in a foreign country, which care would have been covered by Medicare if provided in the United States and which care began during the first 60 consecutive days of each trip outside the United States, subject to a calendar year deductible of \$250, and a lifetime maximum benefit of \$50,000. For purposes of this benefit, "emergency care" shall mean care needed immediately because of an injury or an illness of sudden and unexpected onset.

(9) Preventive Medical Care Benefit.

(a) Coverage for the following preventive health services not covered by Medicare:

(i) an annual clinical preventive medical history and physical examination that may include tests and services from Subsection (b) and patient education to address preventive health care measures; and

(ii) preventive screening tests or preventive services, the selection and frequency of which is determined to be medically appropriate by the attending physician.

(b) Reimbursement shall be for the actual charges up to 100% of the Medicare-approved amount for each service, as if Medicare were to cover the service as identified in American Medical Association Current Procedural Terminology, AMA CPT, codes, to a maximum of \$120 annually under this benefit. This benefit shall not include payment for any procedure covered by Medicare.

(10) At-Home Recovery Benefit: Coverage for services to provide short term, at-home assistance with activities of daily living for those recovering from an illness, injury or surgery.

(a) For purposes of this benefit, the following definitions shall apply:

(i) "Activities of daily living" include, but are not limited to bathing, dressing, personal hygiene, transferring, eating, ambulating, assistance with drugs that are normally self-administered, and changing bandages or other dressings.

(ii) "Care provider" means a duly qualified or licensed home health aide or homemaker, personal care aide or nurse provided through a licensed home health care agency or referred by a licensed referral agency or licensed nurses registry.

(iii) "Home" shall mean any place used by the insured as a place of residence, provided that the place would qualify as a

residence for home health care services covered by Medicare. A hospital or skilled nursing facility shall not be considered the insured's place of residence.

(iv) "At-home recovery visit" means the period of a visit required to provide at-home recovery care, without limit on the duration of the visit, except each consecutive four hours in a 24-hour period of services provided by a care provider is one visit.

(b) Coverage Requirements and Limitations

(i) At-home recovery services provided shall be primarily services, which assist in activities of daily living.

(ii) The insured's attending physician shall certify that the specific type and frequency of at-home recovery services are necessary because of a condition for which a home care plan of treatment was approved by Medicare.

(iii) Coverage is limited to:

(I) no more than the number and type of at-home recovery visits certified as necessary by the insured's attending physician. The total number of at-home recovery visits shall not exceed the number of Medicare approved home health care visits under a Medicare approved home care plan of treatment;

(II) the actual charges for each visit up to a maximum reimbursement of \$40 per visit;

(III) \$1,600 per calendar year;

(IV) seven visits in any one week;

(V) care furnished on a visiting basis in the insured's home;

(VI) services provided by a care provider as defined in this section;

(VII) at-home recovery visits while the insured is covered under the policy or certificate and not otherwise excluded; and

(VIII) at-home recovery visits received during the period the insured is receiving Medicare approved home care services or no more than eight weeks after the service date of the last Medicare approved home health care visit.

(c) Coverage is excluded for:

(i) home care visits paid for by Medicare or other government programs; and

(ii) care provided by family members, unpaid volunteers or providers who are not care providers.

D. Standards for Plans K and L.

(1) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "K" shall consist of the following:

(a) coverage of 100 % of the part A hospital coinsurance amount for each day used from the 61st through the 90th day in any Medicare benefit period;

(b) coverage of 100% of the Part A hospital coinsurance amount for each Medicare lifetime inpatient reserve day used from the 91st through the 150th day in any Medicare benefit period;

(c) upon exhaustion of the Medicare hospital inpatient coverage, including the lifetime reserve days, coverage of 100% of the Medicare Part A eligible expenses for hospitalization paid at the applicable prospective payment system, PPS, rate, or other appropriate Medicare standard of payment, subject to a lifetime maximum benefit of an additional 365 days. The provider shall accept the issuer's payment as payment in full and may not bill the insured for any balance;

(d) Medicare Part A Deductible: Coverage for 50% of the Medicare Part A inpatient hospital deductible amount per benefit period until the out-of-pocket limitation is met as described in Subsection (j);

(e) skilled Nursing Facility Care: Coverage for 50% of the coinsurance amount for each day used from the 21st day through the 100th day in a Medicare benefit period for post-hospital skilled nursing facility care eligible under Medicare Part A until the out-of-pocket limitation is met as described in Subsection (j);

(f) hospice Care: Coverage for 50% of the cost sharing for all Part A Medicare eligible expenses and respite care until the

out-of-pocket limitation is met as described in Subsection (j);

(g) coverage for 50%, under Medicare Part A or B, of the reasonable cost of the first three pints of blood, or equivalent quantities of packed red blood cells, as defined under federal regulations, unless replaced in accordance with federal regulations until the out-of-pocket limitation is met as described in Subsection (j);

(h) except for coverage provided in Subsection (i) below, coverage for 50% of the cost sharing otherwise applicable under Medicare Part B after the policyholder pays the Part B deductible until the out-of-pocket limitation is met as described in Subsection (j) below;

(i) coverage of 100% of the cost sharing for Medicare Part B preventive services after the policyholder pays the Part B deductible; and

(j) coverage of 100% of all cost sharing under Medicare Part A and B for the balance of the calendar year after the individual has reached the out-of-pocket limitation on annual expenditures under Medicare Part A and B of \$4000 in 2006, indexed each year by the appropriate inflation adjustment specified by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(2) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "L" shall consist of the following:

(a) The benefits described in Subsections 146-8(D)(1)(a), (b), (c) and (i);

(b) The benefits described in Subsections 146-8 (D)(1) (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h), but substituting 75% for 50%; and

(c) The benefit described in Subsection 146-8 (D)(1)(j), but substituting \$2000 for \$4000.

R590-146-9. Standard Medicare Supplement Benefit Plans.

A. An issuer shall make available to each prospective policyholder and certificateholder a policy form or certificate form containing only the basic core benefits, as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule.

B. No groups, packages or combinations of Medicare supplement benefits other than those listed in this section may be offered for sale in this state, except as may be permitted in Section 10 of this rule.

C. Benefit plans shall be uniform in structure, language, designation and format to the standard benefit plans "A" through "J" listed in this section and conform to the definitions in Section 4 of this rule. Each benefit shall be structured in accordance with the format provided in Subsections 8B and 8C, or 8D and list the benefits in the order shown in this subsection. For purposes of this section, "structure, language, and format" means style, arrangement and overall content of a benefit.

D. An issuer may use, in addition to the benefit plan designations required in Subsection C, other designations to the extent permitted by law. Make-up of benefit plans:

(1) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "A" shall be limited to the basic, core, benefits common to all benefit plans, as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule.

(2) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "B" shall include only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible as defined in Subsection 8C(1).

(3) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "C" shall include only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, Medicare Part B deductible and medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (3) and (8) respectively.

(4) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "D" shall include only the following: The core benefit, as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, medically necessary emergency care in an foreign country and the at-home recovery benefit as

defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (8) and (10) respectively.

(5) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "E" shall include only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country and preventive medical care as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (8) and (9) respectively.

(6) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "F" shall include only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, the skilled nursing facility care, the Part B deductible, 100% of the Medicare Part B excess charges, and medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (3), (5) and (8) respectively.

(7) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit high deductible plan "F" shall include only the following: 100% of covered expenses following the payment of the annual high deductible plan "F" deductible. The covered expenses include the core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, the Medicare Part B deductible, 100% of the Medicare Part B excess charges, and medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (3), (5) and (8) respectively. The annual high deductible plan "F" deductible shall consist of out-of-pocket expenses, other than premiums, for services covered by the Medicare supplement plan "F" policy, and shall be in addition to any other specific benefit deductibles. The annual high deductible Plan "F" deductible shall be \$1500 for 1998 and 1999, and shall be based on the calendar year. It shall be adjusted annually thereafter by the Secretary to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for the 12-month period ending with August of the preceding year, and rounded to the nearest multiple of \$10.

(8) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "G" shall include only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, 80% of the Medicare Part B excess charges, medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country, and the at-home recovery benefit as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (4), (8) and (10) respectively.

(9) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "H" shall consist of only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, basic prescription drug benefit and medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (6) and (8) respectively. The prescription drug benefit shall not be included in a Medicare supplement policy sold after December 31, 2005.

(10) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "I" shall consist of only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, 100% of the Medicare Part B excess charges, basic prescription drug benefit, medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country and at-home recovery benefit as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (5), (6), (8) and (10) respectively. The outpatient prescription drug benefit shall not be included in a Medicare supplement policy sold after December 31, 2005.

(11) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "J" shall consist of only the following: The core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, Medicare Part B deductible, 100% of the Medicare Part B excess charges, extended prescription drug benefit, medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country, preventive medical care and at-home recovery benefit as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), (8), (9) and (10) respectively. The outpatient prescription drug benefit shall not be included in a Medicare

supplement policy sold after December 31, 2005.

(12) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit high deductible plan "J" shall consist of only the following: 100% of covered expenses following the payment of the annual high deductible plan "J" deductible. The covered expenses include the core benefit as defined in Subsection 8B of this rule, plus the Medicare Part A deductible, skilled nursing facility care, Medicare Part B deductible, 100% of the Medicare Part B excess charges, extended outpatient prescription drug benefit, medically necessary emergency care in a foreign country, preventive medical care benefit and at-home recovery benefit as defined in Subsections 8C(1), (2), (3), (5), (7), (8), (9) and (10) respectively. The annual high deductible plan "J" deductible shall consist of out-of-pocket expenses, other than premiums, for services covered by the Medicare supplement plan "J" policy, and shall be in addition to any other specific benefit deductibles. The annual deductible shall be \$1500 for 1998 and 1999, and shall be based on a calendar year. It shall be adjusted annually thereafter by the Secretary to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for the twelve-month period ending with August of the preceding year, and rounded to the nearest multiple of \$10. The outpatient prescription drug benefit shall not be included in a Medicare supplement policy sold after December 31, 2005.

(E) Medicare supplement plans mandated by The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003.

(1) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "K" shall consist of only those benefits described in Section 8D(1).

(2) Standardized Medicare supplement benefit plan "L" shall consist of only those benefits described in Section 8D(2).

R590-146-10. Medicare Select Policies and Certificates.

A. This section shall apply to Medicare Select policies and certificates, as defined in this section. No policy or certificate may be advertised as a Medicare Select policy or certificate unless it meets the requirements of this section.

B. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Complaint" means any dissatisfaction expressed by an individual concerning a Medicare Select issuer or its network providers.

(2) "Grievance" means dissatisfaction expressed in writing by an individual insured under a Medicare Select policy or certificate with the administration, claims practices, or provision of services concerning a Medicare Select issuer or its network providers.

(3) "Medicare Select issuer" means an issuer offering, or seeking to offer, a Medicare Select policy or certificate.

(4) "Medicare Select policy" or "Medicare Select certificate" mean respectively a Medicare supplement policy or certificate that contains restricted network provisions.

(5) "Network provider" means a provider of health care, or a group of providers of health care, which has entered into a written agreement with the issuer to provide benefits insured under a Medicare Select policy.

(6) "Restricted network provision" means any provision which conditions the payment of benefits, in whole or in part, on the use of network providers.

(7) "Service area" means the geographic area approved by the commissioner within which an issuer is authorized to offer a Medicare Select policy.

C. The commissioner may authorize an issuer to offer a Medicare Select policy or certificate, pursuant to this section and Section 4358 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, OBRA, of 1990 if the commissioner finds that the issuer has satisfied all of the requirements of this rule.

D. A Medicare Select issuer shall not issue a Medicare Select policy or certificate in this state until its plan of operation has been approved by the commissioner.

E. A Medicare Select issuer shall file a proposed plan of operation with the commissioner in a format prescribed by the commissioner. The plan of operation shall contain at least the following information:

(1) evidence that all covered services that are subject to restricted network provisions are available and accessible through network providers, including a demonstration that:

(a) services can be provided by network providers with reasonable promptness with respect to geographic location, hours of operation and after-hour care. The hours of operation and availability of after-hour care shall reflect usual practice in the local area. Geographic availability shall reflect the usual travel times within the community;

(b) the number of network providers in the service area is sufficient, with respect to current and expected policyholders, either:

(i) to deliver adequately all services that are subject to a restricted network provision; or

(ii) to make appropriate referrals; and

(c) there are written agreements with network providers describing specific responsibilities

(d) emergency care is available 24 hours per day and seven days per week;

(e) in the case of covered services that are subject to a restricted network provision and are provided on a prepaid basis, there are written agreements with network providers prohibiting the providers from billing or otherwise seeking reimbursement from or recourse against any individual insured under a Medicare Select policy or certificate. This subsection shall not apply to supplemental charges or coinsurance amounts as stated in the Medicare Select policy or certificate;

(2) a statement or map providing a clear description of the service area;

(3) a description of the grievance procedure to be utilized;

(4) a description of the quality assurance program, including:

(a) the formal organizational structure;

(b) the written criteria for selection, retention and removal of network providers; and

(c) the procedures for evaluating quality of care provided by network providers, and the process to initiate corrective action when warranted;

(5) a list and description, by specialty, of the network providers;

(6) copies of the written information proposed to be used by the issuer to comply with Subsection I;

(7) Any other information requested by the commissioner.

F.(1) A Medicare Select issuer shall file any proposed changes to the plan of operation, except for changes to the list of network providers, with the commissioner prior to implementing the changes.

(2) Any changes to the list of network providers shall be filed with the commissioner within 30 days of the change. The submission must include all network providers and clearly identify the new and discontinued providers.

G. A Medicare Select policy or certificate shall not restrict payment for covered services provided by non-network providers if:

(1) the services are for symptoms requiring emergency care or are immediately required for an unforeseen illness, injury or a condition; and

(2) it is not reasonable to obtain services through a network provider.

H. A Medicare Select policy or certificate shall provide payment for full coverage under the policy for covered services that are not available through network providers.

I. A Medicare Select issuer shall make full and fair disclosure in writing of the provisions, restrictions and limitations of the Medicare Select policy or certificate to each

applicant. This disclosure shall include at least the following:

(1) an outline of coverage sufficient to permit the applicant to compare the coverage and premiums of the Medicare Select policy or certificate with:

(a) other Medicare supplement policies or certificates offered by the issuer; and

(b) other Medicare Select policies or certificates;

(2) a description, including address, phone number and hours of operation, of the network providers, including primary care physicians, specialty physicians, hospitals and other providers;

(3) a description of the restricted network provisions, including payments for coinsurance and deductibles when providers other than network providers are utilized. Except to the extent specified in the policy or certificate, expenses incurred when using out-of-network providers do not count toward the out-of-pocket annual limit contained in plans K and L;

(4) a description of coverage for emergency and urgently needed care and other out-of-service area coverage;

(5) a description of limitations on referrals to restricted network providers and to other providers;

(6) a description of the policyholder's rights to purchase any other Medicare supplement policy or certificate otherwise offered by the issuer; and

(7) a description of the Medicare Select issuer's quality assurance program and grievance procedure.

J. Prior to the sale of a Medicare Select policy or certificate, a Medicare Select issuer shall obtain from the applicant a signed and dated form stating that the applicant has received the information provided pursuant to Subsection I of this section and that the applicant understands the restrictions of the Medicare Select policy or certificate.

K. A Medicare Select issuer shall have and use procedures for hearing complaints and resolving written grievances from the subscribers. The procedures shall be aimed at mutual agreement for settlement and may include arbitration procedures.

(1) The grievance procedure shall be described in the policy and certificates and in the outline of coverage.

(2) At the time the policy or certificate is issued, the issuer shall provide detailed information to the policyholder describing how a grievance may be registered with the issuer.

(3) Grievances shall be considered in a timely manner and shall be transmitted to appropriate decision-makers who have authority to fully investigate the issue and take corrective action.

(4) If a grievance is found to be valid, corrective action shall be taken promptly.

(5) All concerned parties shall be notified about the results of a grievance.

(6) The issuer shall report no later than March 31 of each calendar year to the commissioner regarding its grievance procedure. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the commissioner and shall contain the number of grievances filed in the past year and a summary of the subject, nature and resolution of such grievances.

L. At the time of initial purchase, a Medicare Select issuer shall make available to each applicant for a Medicare Select policy or certificate the opportunity to purchase any Medicare supplement policy or certificate otherwise offered by the issuer.

M.(1) At the request of an individual insured under a Medicare Select policy or certificate, a Medicare Select issuer shall make available to the individual insured the opportunity to purchase a Medicare supplement policy or certificate offered by the issuer which has comparable or lesser benefits and which does not contain a restricted network provision. The issuer shall make the policies or certificates available without requiring evidence of insurability after the Medicare Select policy or certificate has been in force for six months.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, a Medicare supplement policy or certificate will be considered to have comparable or lesser benefits unless it contains one or more significant benefits not included in the Medicare Select policy or certificate being replaced. For the purposes of this subsection, a significant benefit means coverage for the Medicare Part A deductible, coverage for at-home recovery services or coverage for Part B excess charges.

N. Medicare Select policies and certificates shall provide for continuation of coverage in the event the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines that Medicare Select policies and certificates issued pursuant to this section should be discontinued due to either the failure of the Medicare Select Program to be reauthorized under law or its substantial amendment.

(1) Each Medicare Select issuer shall make available to each individual insured under a Medicare Select policy or certificate the opportunity to purchase any Medicare supplement policy or certificate offered by the issuer which has comparable or lesser benefits and which does not contain a restricted network provision. The issuer shall make the policies and certificates available without requiring evidence of insurability.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, a Medicare supplement policy or certificate will be considered to have comparable or lesser benefits unless it contains one or more significant benefits not included in the Medicare Select policy or certificate being replaced. For the purposes of this subsection, a significant benefit means coverage for the Medicare Part A deductible, coverage for at-home recovery services or coverage for Part B excess charges.

O. A Medicare Select issuer shall comply with reasonable requests for data made by state or federal agencies, including the United States Department of Health and Human Services, for the purpose of evaluating the Medicare Select Program.

R590-146-11. Open Enrollment.

A. An issuer shall not deny or condition the issuance or effectiveness of any Medicare supplement policy or certificate available for sale in this state, nor discriminate in the pricing of a policy or certificate because of the health status, claims experience, receipt of health care, or medical condition of an applicant in the case of an application for a policy or certificate that is submitted prior to or during the six month period beginning with the first day of the first month in which an individual is both 65 years of age or older and is enrolled for benefits under Medicare Part B. Each Medicare supplement policy and certificate currently available from an insurer shall be made available to all applicants who qualify under this section without regard to age.

B.(1) If an applicant qualifies under Subsection A and submits an application during the time period referenced in Subsection A and, as of the date of application, has had a continuous period of creditable coverage of at least six months, the issuer shall not exclude benefits based on a preexisting condition.

(2) If the applicant qualifies under Subsection A and submits an application during the time period referenced in Subsection A and, as of the date of application, has had a continuous period of creditable coverage that is less than six months, the issuer shall reduce the period of any preexisting condition exclusion by the aggregate of the period of creditable coverage applicable to the applicant as of the enrollment date. The Secretary shall specify the manner of the reduction under this subsection.

C. Except as provided in Subsection B and Sections 12 and 23, Subsection A shall not be construed as preventing the exclusion of benefits under a policy, during the first six months, based on a preexisting condition for which the policyholder or certificateholder received treatment or was otherwise diagnosed

during the six months before the coverage became effective.

R590-146-12. Guaranteed Issue for Eligible Persons.

A. Guaranteed Issue.

(1) Eligible persons are those individuals described in subsection B who seek to enroll under the policy during the period specified in Subsection C, and who submit evidence of the date of termination, disenrollment, or Medicare Part D enrollment with the application for a Medicare supplement policy.

(2) With respect to eligible persons, an issuer shall not deny or condition the issuance or effectiveness of a Medicare supplement policy described in Subsection E that is offered and is available for issuance to new enrollees by the issuer, shall not discriminate in the pricing of such a Medicare supplement policy because of health status, claims experience, receipt of health care, or medical condition, and shall not impose an exclusion of benefits based on a preexisting condition under such a Medicare supplement policy.

B. Eligible Persons.

An eligible person is an individual described in any of the following subsections:

(1) The individual is enrolled under an employee welfare benefit plan that provides health benefits that supplement the benefits under Medicare; and the plan terminates, or the plan ceases to provide all such supplemental health benefits to the individual.

(2) The individual is enrolled with a Medicare Advantage organization under a Medicare Advantage plan under part C of Medicare, and any of the following circumstances apply, or the individual is 65 years of age or older and is enrolled with a program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly, PACE, provider under Section 1894 of the Social Security Act, and there are circumstances similar to those described below that would permit discontinuance of the individual's enrollment with such provider if such individual were enrolled in a Medicare Advantage plan:

(a) the certification of the organization, or plan under this part, has been terminated, or the organization or plan has notified the individual of an impending termination of such certification; or

(b) the organization has terminated or otherwise discontinued providing the plan in the area in which the individual resides, or has notified the individual of an impending termination or discontinuance of such plan;

(c) the individual is no longer eligible to elect the plan because of a change in the individual's place of residence or other change in circumstances specified by the Secretary, but not including termination of the individual's enrollment on the basis described in Section 1851(g)(3)(B) of the federal Social Security Act, where the individual has not paid premiums on a timely basis or has engaged in disruptive behavior as specified in standards under Section 1856, or the plan is terminated for all individuals within a residence area;

(d) the individual demonstrates, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary, that:

(i) the organization offering the plan substantially violated a material provision of the organization's contract under this part in relation to the individual, including the failure to provide an enrollee on a timely basis medically necessary care for which benefits are available under the plan or the failure to provide such covered care in accordance with applicable quality standards; or

(ii) the organization, or producer or other entity acting on the organization's behalf, materially misrepresented the plan's provisions in marketing the plan to the individual; or

(e) the individual meets such other exceptional conditions as the Secretary may provide."

(3)(a) The individual is enrolled with:

(i) an eligible organization under a contract under Section 1876 of the Social Security Act, Medicare cost;

(ii) a similar organization operating under demonstration project authority, effective for periods before April 1, 1999;

(iii) an organization under an agreement under Section 1833(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, health care prepayment plan; or

(iv) an organization under a Medicare Select policy; and

(b) The enrollment ceases under the same circumstances that would permit discontinuance of an individual's election of coverage in Section 12B(2).

(4) The individual is enrolled under a Medicare supplement policy and the enrollment ceases because:

(a)(i) of the insolvency of the issuer or bankruptcy of the nonissuer organization; or

(ii) of other involuntary termination of coverage or enrollment under the policy;

(b) the issuer of the policy substantially violated a material provision of the policy; or

(c) the issuer, or a producer or other entity acting on the issuer's behalf, materially misrepresented the policy's provisions in marketing the policy to the individual;

(5)(a) The individual was enrolled under a Medicare supplement policy and terminates enrollment and subsequently enrolls, for the first time, with any Medicare Advantage organization under a Medicare Advantage plan under part C of Medicare, any eligible organization under a contract under Section 1876 of the Social Security Act, Medicare cost, any similar organization operating under demonstration project authority, any PACE program under Section 1894 of the Social Security Act or a Medicare Select policy; and

(b) The subsequent enrollment under Subsection (a) is terminated by the enrollee during any period within the first 12 months of such subsequent enrollment, during which the enrollee is permitted to terminate such subsequent enrollment under Section 1851(e) of the federal Social Security Act; or

(6) The individual, upon first becoming eligible for benefits under part A of Medicare, enrolls in a Medicare Advantage plan under part C of Medicare, or in a PACE program under Section 1894 of the Social Security Act, and disenrolls from the plan or program by not later than 12 months after the effective date of enrollment.

(7) The individual enrolls in a Medicare Part D plan during the initial enrollment in Part D, was enrolled under a Medicare supplement policy that covers outpatient prescription drugs and the individual terminates enrollment in the Medicare supplement policy and submits evidence of enrollment in Medicare Part D along with the application for a policy described in Subsection E(4).

(8) The individual is enrolled under medical assistance under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, Medicaid, and is involuntarily terminated outside of requirements of Subsection 8(A)(7)(a) and (b).

C. Guaranteed Issue Time Periods.

(1) In the case of an individual described in Subsection B(1), the guaranteed issue period begins on the later of:

(i) the date the individual receives a notice of termination or cessation of all supplemental health benefits or, if a noticed is not received, noticed that a claim has been denied because of a termination or cessation; or

(ii) the date that the applicable coverage terminates or ceases; and ends sixty-three days thereafter;

(2) In case of an individual described in Subsections B(2), B(3), B(5) or B(6), whose enrollment is terminated involuntarily, the guaranteed issue period begins on the date that the individual receives a notice of termination and ends sixty-three days after the date applicable coverage is terminated.

(3) In the case of an individual described in Subsection B(4)(a), the guaranteed issue period begins on the earlier of:

(i) the date that the individual receives a notice of termination, a notice of the issuer's bankruptcy or insolvency, or other such similar notice if any; and

(ii) the date that the applicable coverage is terminated, and ends on the date that is sixty-three days after the date the coverage is terminated.

(4) In case of an individual described in Subsections B(2), B(4)(b), B(4)(c), B(5) or B(6) who disenrolls voluntarily, the guaranteed issue period begins on the date that is sixty days before the effective date of the disenrollment and ends on the day that is sixty-three days after the effective date.

(5) In the case of an individual described in Subsection B(7), the guaranteed issue period begins on the date the individual receives notice pursuant to Section 1882(v)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act from the Medicare supplement issuer during the sixty-day period immediately proceeding the initial Part D enrollment period ends on the date that is sixty-three days after the effective date of the individual's coverage under Medicare Part D.

(6) In case of an individual described in Subsection B but not described in the preceding provisions of this subsection, the guaranteed issue period begins on the effective date of disenrollment and ends on that date that is sixty-three days after the effective date.

D. Extended Medigap Access for Interrupted Trial Periods

(1) In the case of an individual described in Subsection B(5), or deemed to be so described, pursuant to this subsection, whose enrollment with a plan or in a program described in Subsection B(6) is involuntarily terminated within the first twelve months of enrollment, and who, without an intervening enrollment, enrolls with another such organization or provider, the subsequent enrollment shall be deemed to be an initial enrollment described in Section 12B(5);

(2) In the case of an individual described in Subsection B(6), or deemed to be so described, pursuant to this Subsection, whose enrollment with a plan or in a program described in Subsection B(6) is involuntarily terminated within the first twelve months of enrollment, and who, without an intervening enrollments, enrolls in another such plan or program, the subsequent enrollment shall be deemed to be an initial enrollment described in Section 12B(6).

(3) For the purposes of Subsections B(5) and B(6), no enrollment of an individual with an organization or provider described in Subsection B(5)(a), or with a plan or in a program described in Subsection B(6), may be deemed to be an initial enrollment under this subsection after the two-year period beginning on the date on which the individual first enrolled with such an organization, provider, plan or program.

E. Products to Which Eligible Persons are Entitled

The Medicare supplement policy to which eligible persons are entitled under:

(1) Subsections 12B(1), (2), (3), (4), and (8) is a Medicare supplement policy which has a benefit package classified as Plan A, B, C, or F, including F with a high deductible, K or L offered by any issuer.

(2)(a) Subject to Subsection (b), Subsection 12B(5) is the same Medicare supplement policy in which the individual was most recently previously enrolled, if available from the same issuer, or, if not so available, a policy described in Subsection (1).

(b) After December 31, 2005, if the individual was most recently enrolled in a Medicare supplement policy with a outpatient drug benefit, a Medicare supplement policy described in this subsection is:

(i) the policy available from the same issuer but modified to remove outpatient prescription drug coverage; or

(ii) at the election of the policyholder, an A, B, C, F, including F with a high deductible, K or L policy that is offered by any issuer;

(3) Subsection 12B(6) shall include any Medicare supplement policy offered by any issuer.

(4) Subsection 12B(7) is a Medicare supplement policy that has a benefit package classified as Plan A, B, C, F, including F with a high deductible, K, or L, and that is offered and is available for issuance to new enrollees by the same issuer that issued the individual's Medicare supplement policy with outpatient prescription drug coverage.

F. Notification provisions.

(1) At the time of an event described in Subsection B of this section because of which an individual loses coverage or benefits due to the termination of a contract or agreement, policy, or plan, the organization that terminates the contract or agreement, the issuer terminating the policy, or the administrator of the plan being terminated, respectively, shall notify the individual of his or her rights under this section, and of the obligations of issuers of Medicare supplement policies under Subsection A. Such notice shall be communicated contemporaneously with the notification of termination.

(2) At the time of an event described in Subsection B of this section because of which an individual ceases enrollment under a contract or agreement, policy, or plan, the organization that offers the contract or agreement, regardless of the basis for the cessation of enrollment, the issuer offering the policy, or the administrator of the plan, respectively, shall notify the individual of his or her rights under this section, and of the obligations of issuers of Medicare supplement policies under Subsection 12A. Such notice shall be communicated within ten working days of the issuer receiving notification of disenrollment.

R590-146-13. Standards for Claims Payment.

A. An issuer shall comply with Section 1882(c)(3) of the Social Security Act, as enacted by Section 4081(b)(2)(C) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, OBRA, 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-203, by:

(1) accepting a notice from a Medicare carrier on dually assigned claims submitted by participating physicians and suppliers as a claim for benefits in place of any other claim form otherwise required and making a payment determination on the basis of the information contained in that notice;

(2) notifying the participating physician or supplier and the beneficiary of the payment determination;

(3) paying the participating physician or supplier directly;

(4) furnishing, at the time of enrollment, each enrollee with a card listing the policy name, number and a central mailing address to which notices from a Medicare carrier may be sent;

(5) paying user fees for claim notices that are transmitted electronically or otherwise; and

(6) providing to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, at least annually, a central mailing address to which all claims may be sent by Medicare carriers.

B. Compliance with the requirements set forth in Subsection A above shall be certified on the Medicare supplement insurance experience reporting form.

R590-146-14. Loss Ratio Standards and Refund or Credit of Premium.

A. Loss Ratio Standards.

(1)(a) A Medicare supplement policy form or certificate form shall not be delivered or issued for delivery unless the policy form or certificate form can be expected, as estimated for the entire period for which rates are computed to provide coverage, to return to policyholders and certificateholders in the form of aggregate benefits, not including anticipated refunds or credits, provided under the policy form or certificate form:

(i) at least 75% of the aggregate amount of premiums earned in the case of group policies; or

(ii) at least 65% of the aggregate amount of premiums earned in the case of individual policies;

(b) The loss ratio shall be calculated on the basis of incurred claims experience or incurred health care expenses where coverage is provided by a health maintenance organization on a service rather than reimbursement basis and earned premiums for the period and in accordance with accepted actuarial principles and practices. Incurred health care expenses where coverage is provided by a health maintenance organization shall not include:

(i) home office and overhead costs;

(ii) advertising costs;

(iii) commissions and other acquisition costs;

(iv) taxes;

(v) capital costs;

(vi) administration costs; and

(vii) claims processing costs.

(2) All filings of rates and rating schedules shall demonstrate that expected claims in relation to premiums comply with the requirements of this section when combined with actual experience to date. Filings of rate revisions shall also demonstrate that the anticipated loss ratio over the entire future period for which the revised rates are computed to provide coverage can be expected to meet the appropriate loss ratio standards, and comply with the requirements of R590-85.

(3) For policies issued prior to July 30, 1992, expected claims in relation to premiums shall meet:

(a) the originally filed anticipated loss ratio when combined with the actual experience since inception;

(b) the appropriate loss ratio requirement from Subsections A(1)(a)(i) and (ii) when combined with actual experience beginning with the effective date of October 31, 1994 as set forth in Bulletin 94-8; and

(c) the appropriate loss ratio requirement from Subsections A(1)(a)(i) and (ii) over the entire future period for which the rates are computed to provide coverage.

B. Refund or Credit Calculation.

(1) An issuer shall collect and file with the commissioner by May 31 of each year the data contained in the applicable reporting form contained in Appendix A for each type in a standard Medicare supplement benefit plan.

(2) If on the basis of the experience as reported the benchmark ratio since inception - ratio 1, exceeds the adjusted experience ratio since inception - ratio 3, then a refund or credit calculation, is required. The refund calculation shall be done on a statewide basis for each type in a standard Medicare supplement benefit plan. For purposes of the refund or credit calculation, experience on policies issued within the reporting year shall be excluded.

(3) For the purposes of this section, policies or certificates issued prior to July 30, 1992, the issuer shall make the refund or credit calculation separately for all individual policies, including all group policies subject to an individual loss ratio standard when issued, combined and all other group policies combined for experience after the effective date of this rule. The first report shall be due by May 31 each year.

(4) A refund or credit shall be made only when the benchmark loss ratio exceeds the adjusted experience loss ratio and the amount to be refunded or credited exceeds a de minimis level. The refund shall include interest from the end of the calendar year to the date of the refund or credit at a rate specified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, but in no event shall it be less than the average rate of interest for 13-week Treasury notes. A refund or credit against premiums due shall be made by September 30 following the experience year upon which the refund or credit is based.

C. Annual Filing of Premium Rates.

An issuer of Medicare supplement policies and certificates issued before or after the effective date of July 30, 1992 in this

state shall file annually its rates, rating schedule and supporting documentation including ratios of incurred losses to earned premiums by policy duration in accordance with the filing requirements and procedures prescribed by the commissioner. The supporting documentation shall also demonstrate in accordance with actuarial standards of practice using reasonable assumptions that the appropriate loss ratio standards can be expected to be met over the entire period for which rates are computed. The demonstration shall exclude active life reserves. An expected third-year loss ratio, which is greater than or equal to the applicable percentage, shall be demonstrated for policies or certificates in force less than three years.

(1)(a) As soon as practicable, but prior to the effective date of enhancements in Medicare benefits, every issuer of Medicare supplement policies or certificates in this state shall file with the commissioner, in accordance with the applicable filing procedures of this state appropriate premium adjustments necessary to produce loss ratios as anticipated for the current premium for the applicable policies or certificates. The supporting documents necessary to justify the adjustment shall accompany the filing.

(b) As soon as practicable, but prior to the effective date of enhancements in Medicare benefits, every issuer of Medicare supplement policies or certificates in this state shall file with the commissioner, in accordance with the applicable filing procedures of this state an issuer shall make premium adjustments necessary to produce an expected loss ratio under the policy or certificate to conform to minimum loss ratio standards for Medicare supplement policies and which are expected to result in a loss ratio at least as great as that originally anticipated in the rates used to produce current premiums by the issuer for the Medicare supplement policies or certificates. No premium adjustment which would modify the loss ratio experience under the policy other than the adjustments described herein shall be made with respect to a policy at any time other than upon its renewal date or anniversary date.

(c) If an issuer fails to make premium adjustments acceptable to the commissioner, the commissioner may order premium adjustments, refunds or premium credits deemed necessary to achieve the loss ratio required by this section.

(d) The Annual Filing of Premium Rates must be filed in compliance with R590-220-11.

(e) The Annual Filing of Premium Rates shall be filed no later than May 31 each year.

(2) Any appropriate riders, endorsements or policy forms needed to accomplish the Medicare supplement policy or certificate modifications necessary to eliminate benefit duplications with Medicare. The riders, endorsements or policy forms shall provide a clear description of the Medicare supplement benefits provided by the policy or certificate.

D. Public Hearings.

The commissioner may conduct a public hearing to gather information concerning a request by an issuer for an increase in a rate for a policy form or certificate form issued before or after the effective date of July 30, 1996 if the experience of the form for the previous reporting period is not in compliance with the applicable loss ratio standard. The determination of compliance is made without consideration of any refund or credit for the reporting period. Public notice of the hearing shall be furnished in a manner deemed appropriate by the commissioner.

R590-146-15. Filing of Policies, Certificates, and Premium Rates.

A. An issuer shall not deliver or issue for delivery a policy or certificate to a resident of this state unless the policy form or certificate form has been filed for use in accordance with filing requirements and procedures prescribed by the commissioner.

B. An issuer shall file any riders or amendments to policy or certificate forms to delete outpatient prescription drug

benefits as required by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 only with the commissioner in the state in which the policy or certificate was issued.

C. An issuer shall not use or change premium rates for a Medicare supplement policy or certificate unless the rates, rating schedule and supporting documentation have been filed for acceptance in accordance with the filing requirements and procedures prescribed by the commissioner, and Rule R590-85.

D.(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2) of this subsection, an issuer shall not file more than one form of a policy or certificate of each type for each standard Medicare supplement benefit plan.

(2) An issuer may offer, with the approval of the commissioner, up to four additional policy forms or certificate forms of the same type for the same standard Medicare supplement benefit plan, one for each of the following cases:

(a) the inclusion of new or innovative benefits;

(b) the addition of either direct response or producer marketing methods;

(c) the addition of either guaranteed issue or underwritten coverage;

(d) the offering of coverage to individuals eligible for Medicare by reason of disability.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a "type" means an individual policy, a group policy, an individual Medicare Select policy, or a group Medicare Select policy.

E.(1) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(a), an issuer shall continue to make available for purchase any policy form or certificate form issued after the effective date of this rule that has been approved by the commissioner. A policy form or certificate form shall not be considered to be available for purchase unless the issuer has actively offered it for sale in the previous 12 months.

(a) An issuer may discontinue the availability of a policy form or certificate form if the issuer provides to the commissioner in writing its decision at least 30 days prior to discontinuing the availability of the form of the policy or certificate. After receipt of the notice by the commissioner, the issuer may no longer offer for sale the policy form or certificate form in this state.

(b) An issuer that discontinues the availability of a policy form or certificate form pursuant to Subsection (a) shall not file a new policy form or certificate form of the same type for the same standard Medicare supplement benefit plan as the discontinued form for a period of five years after the issuer provides notice to the commissioner of the discontinuance. The period of discontinuance may be reduced if the commissioner determines that a shorter period is appropriate.

(2) The sale or other transfer of Medicare supplement business to another issuer shall be considered a discontinuance for the purposes of this section.

(3) A change in the rating structure or methodology shall be considered a discontinuance under Subsection (1) unless the issuer complies with the following requirements:

(a) The issuer provides an actuarial memorandum, in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, describing the manner in which the revised rating methodology and resultant rates differ from the existing rating methodology and existing rates.

(b) The issuer does not subsequently put into effect a change of rates or rating factors that would cause the percentage differential between the discontinued and subsequent rates as described in the actuarial memorandum to change. The commissioner may approve a change to the differential, which is in the public interest.

F.(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the experience of all policy forms or certificate forms of the same type in a standard Medicare supplement benefit plan shall be combined

for purposes of the refund or credit calculation prescribed in Rule R590-146-14.

(2) Forms assumed under an assumption reinsurance agreement shall not be combined with the experience of other forms for purposes of the refund or credit calculation.

R590-146-16. Permitted Compensation Arrangements.

A. An issuer or other entity may provide commission or other compensation to a producer or other representative for the sale of a Medicare supplement policy or certificate only if the first year commission or other first year compensation is no more than 200% of the commission or other compensation paid for selling or servicing the policy or certificate in the second year or period.

B. The commission or other compensation provided in subsequent renewal years shall be the same as that provided in the second year or period and shall be provided for no fewer than five renewal years.

C. No issuer or other entity may provide compensation to its producers or other producers and no producer may receive compensation greater than the renewal compensation payable by the replacing issuer on renewal policies or certificates if an existing policy or certificate is replaced.

D. For purposes of this section, "compensation" includes pecuniary or non-pecuniary remuneration of any kind relating to the sale or renewal of the policy or certificate including but not limited to bonuses, gifts, prizes, awards and finders fees.

R590-146-17. Required Disclosure Provisions.

A. General Rules.

(1) Medicare supplement policies and certificates shall include a renewal or continuation provision. The language or specifications of the provision shall be consistent with the type of contract issued. The provision shall be appropriately captioned and shall appear on the first page of the policy, and shall include any reservation by the issuer of the right to change premiums and any automatic renewal premium increases based on the policyholder's age.

(2) Except for riders or endorsements by which the issuer effectuates a request made in writing by the insured, exercises a specifically reserved right under a Medicare supplement policy, or is required to reduce or eliminate benefits to avoid duplication of Medicare benefits, all riders or endorsements added to a Medicare supplement policy after date of issue or at reinstatement or renewal which reduce or eliminate benefits or coverage in the policy shall require a signed acceptance by the insured. After the date of policy or certificate issue, any rider or endorsement which increases benefits or coverage with a concomitant increase in premium during the policy term shall be agreed to in writing signed by the insured, unless the benefits are required by the minimum standards for Medicare supplement policies, or if the increased benefits or coverage is required by law. Where a separate additional premium is charged for benefits provided in connection with riders or endorsements, the premium charge shall be set forth in the policy.

(3) Medicare supplement policies or certificates shall not provide for the payment of benefits based on standards described as "usual and customary," "reasonable and customary" or words of similar import.

(4) If a Medicare supplement policy or certificate contains any limitations with respect to preexisting conditions, such limitations shall appear as a separate subsection of the policy and be labeled as "Preexisting Condition Limitations."

(5) Medicare supplement policies and certificates shall have a notice prominently printed on the first page of the policy or certificate or attached thereto stating in substance that the policyholder or certificateholder shall have the right to return the policy or certificate within 30 days of its delivery and to have the premium refunded if, after examination of the policy or

certificate, the insured person is not satisfied for any reason.

(6)(a) Issuers of accident and sickness policies or certificates which provide hospital or medical expense coverage on an expense incurred or indemnity basis to persons eligible for Medicare shall provide to those applicants a Guide to Health Insurance for People with Medicare in the form developed jointly by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in a type size no smaller than 12 point type. Delivery of the Guide shall be made whether or not the policies or certificates are advertised, solicited or issued as Medicare supplement policies or certificates as defined in this rule. Except in the case of direct response issuers, delivery of the Guide shall be made to the applicant at the time of application and acknowledgment of receipt of the Guide shall be obtained by the issuer. Direct response issuers shall deliver the Guide to the applicant upon request but not later than at the time the policy is delivered.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "form" means the language, format, type size, type proportional spacing, bold character, and line spacing.

B. Notice Requirements.

(1) As soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days prior to the annual effective date of any Medicare benefit changes, an issuer shall notify its policyholders and certificateholders of modifications it has made to Medicare supplement insurance policies or certificates in a format acceptable to the commissioner. The notice shall:

(a) include a description of revisions to the Medicare program and a description of each modification made to the coverage provided under the Medicare supplement policy or certificate; and

(b) inform each policyholder or certificateholder as to when any premium adjustment is to be made due to changes in Medicare.

(2) The notice of benefit modifications and any premium adjustments shall be in outline form and in clear and simple terms so as to facilitate comprehension.

(3) The notices shall not contain or be accompanied by any solicitation.

C. MMA Notice Requirements.

Issuers shall comply with any notice requirements of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003.

D. Outline of Coverage Requirements for Medicare Supplement Policies.

(1) Issuers shall provide an outline of coverage to all applicants at the time application is presented to the prospective applicant and, except for direct response policies, shall obtain an acknowledgment of receipt of the outline from the applicant.

(2) If an outline of coverage is provided at the time of application and the Medicare supplement policy or certificate is issued on a basis which would require revision of the outline, a substitute outline of coverage properly describing the policy or certificate shall accompany the policy or certificate when it is delivered and contain the following statement, in no less than 12 point type, immediately above the company name:

"NOTICE: Read this outline of coverage carefully. It is not identical to the outline of coverage provided upon application and the coverage originally applied for has not been issued."

(3) The outline of coverage provided to applicants pursuant to this section consists of four parts: a cover page, premium information, disclosure pages, and charts displaying the features of each benefit plan offered by the issuer. The outline of coverage shall be in the language and format prescribed below in no less than 12-point type. All plans A-L shall be shown on the cover page, and the plans that are offered by the issuer shall be prominently identified. Premium information for plans that are offered shall be shown on the cover page or immediately following the cover page and shall be

prominently displayed. The premium and mode shall be stated for all plans that are offered to the prospective applicant. All possible premiums for the prospective applicant shall be illustrated.

(4) The Outline of Medicare Supplement Coverage, from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, dated 1998, as incorporated by reference herein, is available for public inspection at the Insurance Department.

E. Notice Regarding Policies or Certificates Which Are Not Medicare Supplement Policies.

(1) Any accident and sickness insurance policy or certificate, other than a Medicare supplement policy a policy issued pursuant to a contract under Section 1876 of the Federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq., disability income policy; or other policy identified in Subsection 3B of this rule, issued for delivery in this state to persons eligible for Medicare shall notify insureds under the policy that the policy is not a Medicare supplement policy or certificate. The notice shall either be printed or attached to the first page of the outline of coverage delivered to insureds under the policy, or if no outline of coverage is delivered, to the first page of the policy, or certificate delivered to insureds. The notice shall be in no less than 12-point type and shall contain the following language:

"THIS (POLICY OR CERTIFICATE) IS NOT A MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT (POLICY OR CONTRACT). If you are eligible for Medicare, review the Guide to Health Insurance for People with Medicare available from the company."

(2) Applications provided to persons eligible for Medicare for the health insurance policies or certificates described in Subsection D(1) shall disclose, using the applicable statement in Appendix C, the extent to which the policy duplicates Medicare. The disclosure statement shall be provided as a part of, or together with, the application for the policy or certificate.

R590-146-18. Requirements for Application Forms and Replacement Coverage.

A. Application forms shall include the following questions designed to elicit information as to whether, as of the date of the application, the applicant currently has Medicare supplement Medicare Advantage, Medicaid coverage, or another health insurance policy or certificate in force or whether a Medicare supplement policy or certificate is intended to replace any other accident and sickness policy or certificate presently in force. A supplementary application or other form to be signed by the applicant and producer containing such questions and statements may be used.

TABLE I

(Statements) (Boldface Type)

- (1) You do not need more than one Medicare supplement policy.
(2) If you purchase this policy, you may want to evaluate your existing health coverage and decide if you need multiple coverages.
(3) You may be eligible for benefits under Medicaid and may not need a Medicare supplement policy.
(4) If, after purchasing this policy, you become eligible for Medicaid, the benefits and premiums under your Medicare supplement policy can be suspended, if requested, during your entitlement to benefits under Medicaid for 24 months.
(5) If you are eligible for, and have enrolled in a Medicare

supplement policy by reason of disability and you later become covered by an employer or union-based group health plan, the benefits and premiums under your Medicare supplement policy can be suspended, if requested, while you are covered under the employer or union-based group health plan.
(6) Counseling services may be available in your state to provide advice concerning your purchase of Medicare supplement insurance and concerning medical assistance through the state Medicaid program, including benefits as a Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) and a Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB).

Questions (Boldface Type)

If you lost or are losing other health insurance coverage and received a notice from your prior insurer saying you were eligible for guaranteed issue of a Medicare supplement insurance policy, or that you had certain rights to buy such a policy, you may be guaranteed acceptance in one or more of our Medicare supplement plans. Please include a copy of the notice from your prior insurer with the application. PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

- (Please mark Yes or No below with an "X")
To the best of your knowledge,
(1)(a) Did you turn age 65 in the last 6 months?
(b) Did you enroll in Medicare Part B in the last 6 months?
(c) If yes, what is the effective date?
(2) Are you covered for medical assistance through the state Medicaid program?
(NOTE TO APPLICANT: If you are participating in a "Spend-Down Program" and have not met your "Share of Cost", please answer NO to this question.)
(a) Will Medicaid pay your premiums for this Medicare supplement policy?
(b) Do you receive any benefits from Medicaid OTHER THAN payments toward your Medicare Part B premium?
(3)(a) If you had coverage from any Medicare plan other than original Medicare within the past 63 days, for example, a Medicare Advantage plan, or a Medicare HMO or PPO, fill in your start and end dates below.
(b) If you are still covered under the Medicare plan, do you intend to replace your current coverage with this new Medicare supplement policy?
(c) Was this your first time in this type of Medicare plan?
(d) Did you drop a Medicare supplement policy to enroll in the Medicare plan?
(4)(a) Do you have another Medicare supplement policy in force?
(b) If so, with what company, and what plan do you have (optional for Direct Mailers)?
(c) If so, do you intend to replace your current Medicare supplement policy with this policy?
(5) Have you had coverage under any other health insurance within the past 63 days?
(a) If so, with what company and what kind of policy?
(b) What are your dates of coverage under the other policy? If you are still covered under the other policy, leave "END" blank.

START / / END / /

B. Producers shall list any other health insurance policies they have sold to the applicant.

- (1) List policies sold which are still in force.
(2) List policies sold in the past five years, which are no longer in force.

C. In the case of a direct response issuer, a copy of the application or supplemental form, signed by the applicant, and acknowledged by the insurer, shall be returned to the applicant by the insurer upon delivery of the policy.

D. Upon determining that a sale will involve replacement of Medicare supplement coverage, any issuer, other than a direct response issuer, or its producer, shall furnish the applicant, prior to issuance or delivery of the Medicare supplement policy or certificate, a notice regarding replacement of Medicare supplement coverage. One copy of the notice signed by the applicant and the producer, except where the coverage is sold without a producer, shall be provided to the applicant and an additional signed copy shall be retained by the issuer.

E. The notice required by Subsection D above for an issuer shall be provided in substantially the following form in no less than 12-point type:

TABLE II
NOTICE TO APPLICANT REGARDING REPLACEMENT OF MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT INSURANCE

(Boldface Type)
(Insurance company's name and address)

SAVE THIS NOTICE! IT MAY BE IMPORTANT TO YOU IN THE FUTURE.
(Boldface Type)

According to (your application) (information you have furnished), you intend to terminate existing Medicare supplement insurance or Medicare Advantage and replace it with a policy to be issued by (Company Name) Insurance Company. Your new policy will provide 30 days within which you may decide without cost whether you desire to keep the policy.

You should review this new coverage carefully. Compare it with all accident and sickness coverage you now have. If, after due consideration, you find that purchase of this Medicare supplement or Medicare Advantage coverage is a wise decision, you should terminate your present Medicare supplement coverage.

You should evaluate the need for other accident and sickness coverage you have that may duplicate this policy.
STATEMENT TO APPLICANT BY ISSUER, PRODUCER (BROKER OR OTHER REPRESENTATIVE):

I have reviewed your current medical or health insurance coverage. To the best of my knowledge, this Medicare supplement policy will not duplicate your existing Medicare supplement or, if applicable, Medicare Advantage coverage because you intend to terminate your existing Medicare supplement coverage or leave your Medicare Advantage plan. The replacement policy is being purchased for the following reason(s) (check one):
..... Additional benefits.
..... No change in benefits, but lower premiums.
..... Fewer benefits and lower premiums.
..... My plan has outpatient prescription drug coverage and I am enrolling in Part D.
..... Disenrollment from a Medicare Advantage plan. Please explain reason for disenrollment. (optional only for Direct Mailer.)
..... Other. (please specify)

1. Note: If the issuer of the Medicare supplement policy being applied for does not, or is otherwise prohibited from imposing pre-existing condition limitations, please skip to statement 2 below. Health conditions which you may presently have (preexisting conditions) may not be immediately or fully covered under the new policy. This could result in denial or delay of a claim for benefits under the new policy, whereas a similar claim might have been payable under your present policy.

2. State law provides that your replacement policy or certificate may not contain new preexisting conditions, waiting periods, elimination periods or probationary periods. The insurer will waive any time periods applicable to preexisting conditions, waiting periods, elimination periods, or probationary periods in the new policy (or coverage) for similar benefits to the extent such time was spent (depleted) under the original policy.

3. If, you still wish to terminate your present policy and replace it with new coverage, be certain to truthfully and completely answer all questions on the application concerning your medical and health history. Failure to include all material medical information on an application may provide a basis for the company to deny any future claims and to refund your premium as though your policy had never been in force. After the application has been completed and before you sign it, review it carefully to be certain that all information has been properly recorded. (If the policy or certificate is guaranteed issue, this subsection need not appear.)

Do not cancel your present policy until you have received your new policy and are sure that you want to keep it.

(Signature of Producer, Broker or Other Representative)

(Typed Name and Address of Issuer, Producer or Broker)

(Applicant's Signature)

(Date)

Signature not required for direct response sales.

F. Subsections 1 and 2 of the replacement notice, applicable to preexisting conditions, may be deleted by an issuer if the replacement does not involve application of a new preexisting condition limitation.

R590-146-19. Filing Requirements for Advertising.

An issuer shall, upon specific request from the commissioner, file for use a copy of any Medicare supplement advertisement intended for use in this state whether through written, radio, electronic, or television medium.

R590-146-20. Standards for Marketing.

- A. An issuer, directly or through its producers, shall:
(1) establish marketing procedures to assure that any comparison of policies by its producers will be fair and accurate;
(2) establish marketing procedures to assure excessive insurance is not sold or issued.
(3) display prominently by type, stamp or other appropriate means, on the first page of the policy the following: "Notice to buyer: This policy may not cover all of your medical expenses"
(4) inquire and otherwise make every reasonable effort to identify whether a prospective applicant or enrollee for Medicare supplement insurance already has accident and sickness insurance and the types and amounts of any such insurance; and
(5) establish auditable procedures for verifying compliance with this Subsection A.

B. In addition to the practices prohibited in Section 31A-23-302, the following acts and practices are prohibited:

- (1) Twisting. Knowingly making any misleading representation or incomplete or fraudulent comparison of any insurance policies or insurers for the purpose of inducing, or tending to induce, any person to lapse, forfeit, surrender, terminate, retain, pledge, assign, borrow on, or convert an insurance policy or to take out a policy of insurance with another insurer.
(2) High pressure tactics. Employing any method of marketing having the effect of or tending to induce the purchase

of insurance through force, fright, threat, whether explicit or implied, or undue pressure to purchase or recommend the purchase of insurance.

(3) Cold lead advertising. Making use directly or indirectly of any method of marketing which fails to disclose in a conspicuous manner that a purpose of the method of marketing is solicitation of insurance and that contact will be made by an insurance producer or insurance company.

C. The terms "Medicare Supplement," "Medigap," "Medicare Wrap-Around" and words of similar import shall not be used unless the policy is issued in compliance with this rule.

R590-146-21. Appropriateness of Recommended Purchase and Excessive Insurance.

A. In recommending the purchase or replacement of any Medicare supplement policy or certificate a producer shall make reasonable efforts to determine the appropriateness of a recommended purchase or replacement.

B. Any sale of Medicare supplement policy or certificate that will provide an individual more than one Medicare supplement policy or certificate is prohibited.

C. An issuer shall not issue a Medicare supplement policy or certificate to an individual enrolled in Medicare Part C unless the effective date of the coverage is after the termination date of the individual's Part C coverage.

R590-146-22. Reporting of Multiple Policies.

A. On or before May 31 of each year, an issuer shall report the following information on the applicable reporting form contained in Appendix B for every individual resident of this state for which the issuer has in force more than one Medicare supplement policy or certificate:

- (1) policy and certificate number; and
- (2) date of issuance.

B. The items set forth above shall be grouped by individual policyholder.

R590-146-23. Prohibition Against Preexisting Conditions, Waiting Periods, Elimination Periods and Probationary Periods in Replacement Policies or Certificates.

A. If a Medicare supplement policy or certificate replaces another Medicare supplement policy or certificate, the replacing issuer shall waive any time periods applicable to preexisting conditions, waiting periods, elimination periods and probationary periods in the new Medicare supplement policy or certificate to the extent such time was spent under the original policy.

B. If a Medicare supplement policy or certificate replaces another Medicare supplement policy or certificate which has been in effect for at least six months, the replacing policy shall not provide any time period applicable to preexisting conditions, waiting periods, elimination periods and probationary periods for benefits similar to those contained in the original policy or certificate.

R590-146-24. Documents Incorporated by Reference.

The following filing documents are hereby incorporated by reference from the NAIC Model Regulation to Implement the NAIC Medicare Supplement Insurance Minimum Standards Model Act, September 2004:

- (1) "MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT REFUND CALCULATION FORM;"
- (2) "REPORTING FORM FOR THE CALCULATION OF BENCHMARK RATIO SINCE INCEPTION FOR GROUP POLICIES;"
- (3) "REPORTING FORM FOR THE CALCULATION OF BENCHMARK RATIO SINCE INCEPTION FOR INDIVIDUAL POLICIES;"
- (4) "FORM FOR REPORTING MEDICARE

SUPPLEMENT POLICIES;"

(5) "DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS;" and

(6) "OUTLINE OF MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT COVERAGE."

R590-146-25. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the provisions of this rule January 1, 2006.

R590-146-26. Separability.

If any provision of this rule or the application to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

KEY: insurance

August 25, 2005

Notice of Continuation April 23, 2002

31A-22-620

R590. Insurance, Administration.**R590-157. Surplus Lines Insurance Premium Tax and Stamping Fee.****R590-157-1. Authority.**

This rule is promulgated pursuant to the general rulemaking authority vested in the commissioner by Section 31A-2-201, which authorizes rules to implement the Insurance Code. Specific rulemaking authority is granted by Subsection 31A-3-303(2) to prescribe accounting and reporting forms and procedures to be used in calculating and paying the surplus lines premium tax, and Subsection 31A-15-103(11)(d) to specify the stamping fee amount and how it is to be collected.

This rule supersedes Rule R590-119 Surplus Lines Stamping Fee.

R590-157-2. Purpose and Scope.

A. The purpose of this rule is to prescribe:

- (1) the amount of the stamping fee and;
- (2) the accounting and reporting forms and procedures to be used in calculating surplus lines premium taxes and stamping fees; and
- (3) the authorized entities to examine the transaction and collect and receive the tax and fee.

B. This rule applies to:

- (1) insurers, surplus lines producers, and policyholders who are jointly and severally liable for the payment of the premium taxes and stamping fee;
- (2) the advisory organization authorized to examine surplus transactions; and
- (3) the commissioner's authorized agent to collect the stamping fee and premium tax and remit the premium tax to the commissioner.

R590-157-3. Definitions.

For the purpose of this rule the commissioner adopts the definitions set forth in Section 31A-1-301, and the following:

A. "Stamping fee" means a percentage of policy premium payable for the examination of a surplus lines transaction as required in Subsection 31A-15-103(11).

B. "Surplus Line Association" or "Association" means the Surplus Lines Association of Utah.

C. "Surplus lines producer" means a person licensed under Subsection 31A-23a-106(1)(i) to place insurance with eligible unauthorized insurers in accordance with Section 31A-15-103.

D. "Surplus lines insurer" means an unauthorized foreign or alien insurer subject to the limitations and requirements of Section 31A-15-103, doing business in this state through surplus lines producers, and included on the commissioner's "recognized" list.

E. "Surplus lines premium" means the monetary consideration for an insurance policy procured from an unauthorized insurer, and includes policy fees, membership fees, required contributions, or monetary consideration, however designated.

F. "Surplus lines premium tax" means, as prescribed by Section 31A-3-301, a tax of 4-1/4% of gross surplus lines premiums, less 4-1/4% of return premiums paid to insureds by reason of policy cancellations or premium reductions.

G. "Surplus lines transaction" means the placement with a surplus lines insurer of an insurance policy or certificate of insurance. It also means any cancellation, endorsement, audit, or other adjustment to the insurance policy that affects the premium.

R590-157-4. Stamping Fee Amounts.

A. The surplus lines stamping fee is 1/4 of 1% of the policy premium payable for the examination of a surplus lines transaction as required in Subsection 31A-15-103(11)(d).

B. Late surplus lines stamping fee payments may be

subject to late fees of 25% of the stamping fee due plus 1 1/2% per month from the time of default until full payment of the fee.

R590-157-5. Authorized Agency.

A. The commissioner hereby authorizes the Surplus Line Association of Utah to act as his agent for:

(1) collecting and remitting the premium tax imposed by Section 31A-3-301 on insurance transactions described in Sections 31A-15-103, 31A-15-104, and 31A-15-106.

(2) examining surplus lines transactions under Section 31A-15-111; and

(3) collecting the stamping fee authorized under Section 31A-15-103(11).

B. The Surplus Line Association shall remit all premium taxes it collects in accordance with the procedures of Section 6.

R590-157-6. Accounting Procedures.

A. Within 60 days of the effective date of a surplus lines transaction, the surplus lines producer must file with the Surplus Line Association a copy of the policy, binder, certificate, endorsement, or other documentation sufficient to identify the subject of the insurance; the coverage, conditions, and term of insurance; the type of transaction; the effective date; the premium charged; the premium taxes payable; the name and address of the policyholder and the insurer.

B. The Surplus Line Association may prescribe the forms and procedures to be used by surplus lines producers in fulfilling Section R590-157-5.

C. The Surplus Line Association shall prepare a monthly statement of surplus lines transactions reported during the preceding 30 days for each surplus lines producer. This statement shall list the transactions and premium amounts reported, the surplus lines premium taxes due under 31A-3-301, and the stamping fee due under Subsection 31A-15-103(11)(d).

D. The monthly statement shall be mailed to the surplus lines producers by the 5th day of each month.

E. By the 25th day of each month the surplus lines producer shall remit payment in full to the Surplus Line Association amounts due shown on the monthly statement. Premium taxes and stamping fees shall be held in trust by the surplus lines producer until remitted to the Surplus Lines Association.

F. Within three days of the date received, the Surplus Line Association shall deposit in a qualified depository approved by the Office of the State Treasurer, for the credit of the Utah Insurance Department, all funds received as payment of the surplus lines premium tax.

G. For tax credits for return premiums, which are not offset by charges in the monthly statement, the Surplus Line Association shall submit a request for payment to the Insurance Department. A reimbursement will be issued to the designated person by the Insurance Department pursuant to the Division of Finance's policies and procedures.

H. The Surplus Line Association shall prepare the following reports for the benefit of the commissioner.

(1) A monthly report shall be prepared listing the surplus lines producers reporting premiums written during the month and the amount of the premiums, taxes and fees reported. The report shall also list the names of surplus lines insurers and the amount of written premium attributed to them for the month. This report shall be submitted by the 15th of the subsequent month.

(2) An annual report shall be prepared on the basis of both surplus lines producers and surplus lines insurers and shall list all premiums reported and taxes paid during the previous calendar year. This report shall be submitted to the commissioner by January 31 of each year.

(3) An annual financial report including income and expense and balance sheet for the Surplus Lines Association

shall be submitted to the commissioner within 30 days of the end of the Association's fiscal year.

R590-157-7. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the revised provision of this rule 45 days from the rule's effective date.

R590-157-8. Severability.

If any provision of this rule of the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

KEY: insurance fee, taxes

October 23, 2003

Notice of Continuation February 10, 2003

31A-2-201

31A-3-303

31A-15-103

R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.**R614-1. General Provisions.****R614-1-1. Authority.**

A. These rules and all subsequent revisions as approved and promulgated by the Labor Commission, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, are authorized pursuant to Title 34A, Chapter 6, Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act.

B. The intent and purpose of this chapter is stated in Section 34A-6-202 of the Act.

C. In accordance with legislative intent these rules provide for the safety and health of workers and for the administration of this chapter by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission.

R614-1-2. Scope.

These rules consist of the administrative procedures of UOSH, incorporating by reference applicable federal standards from 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926, and the Utah initiated occupational safety and health standards found in R614-1 through R614-7. Notice has been given and rules filed as required by Subsection 34A-6-104(1)(c) and 34A-6-202(2) of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act and by Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R614-1-3. Definitions.

A. "Access" means the right and opportunity to examine and copy.

B. "Act" means the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

C. "Administration" means the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission, also known as UOSH (Utah Occupational Safety and Health).

D. "Administrator" means the director of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

E. "Amendment" means such modification or change in a code, standard, rule, or order intended for universal or general application.

F. "Analysis using exposure or medical records" means any compilation of data, or any research, statistical or other study based at least in part on information collected from individual employee exposure or medical records or information collected from health insurance claims records, provided that either the analysis has been reported to the employer or no further work is currently being done by the person responsible for preparing the analysis.

G. "Commission" means the Labor Commission.

H. "Council" means the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Council.

I. "Days" means calendar days, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The day of receipt of any notice shall not be included, and the last day of the 30 days shall be included.

J. "Designated representative" means any individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise a right of access. For the purpose of access to employee exposure records and analyses using exposure or medical records, a recognized or certified collective bargaining agent shall be treated automatically as a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization.

K. "Division" means the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, known by the acronym of UOSH (Utah Occupational Safety and Health).

L. "Employee" includes any person suffered or permitted to work by an employer.

1. For Medical Records: "Employee" means a current employee, a former employee, or an employee being assigned or transferred to work where there will be exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents. In the case of deceased or legally incapacitated employee, the employee's legal

representative may directly exercise all the employee's rights under this section.

M. "Employee exposure record" means a record containing any of the following kinds of information concerning employee exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents:

1. Environmental (workplace) monitoring or measuring, including personal, area, grab, wipe, or other form of sampling, as well as related collection and analytical methodologies, calculations, and other background data relevant to interpretations of the results obtained;

2. Biological monitoring results which directly assess the absorption of a substance or agent by body systems (e.g., the level of a chemical in the blood, urine, breath, hair, fingernails, etc.) but not including results which assess the biological effect of a substance or agent;

3. Material safety data sheets; or

4. In the absence of the above, any other record which reveals the identity (e.g., chemical, common, or trade name) of a toxic substance or harmful physical agent.

N. Employee medical record

1. "Employee medical record" means a record concerning the health status of an employee which is made or maintained by a physician, nurse, or other health care personnel, or technician including:

a. Medical and employment questionnaires or histories (including job description and occupational exposures);

b. The results of medical examinations (pre-employment, pre-assignment, periodic, or episodic) and laboratory tests (including X-ray examinations and all biological monitoring);

c. Medical opinions, diagnoses, progress notes, and recommendations;

d. Descriptions of treatments and prescriptions; and

e. Employee medical complaints.

2. "Employee medical record" does not include the following:

a. Physical specimens (e.g., blood or urine samples) which are routinely discarded as a part of normal medical practice, and not required to be maintained by other legal requirements;

b. Records concerning health insurance claims if maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records, and not accessible to the employer by employee name or other direct personal identifier (e.g., social security number, payroll number, etc.); or

c. Records concerning voluntary employee assistance programs (alcohol, drug abuse, or personal counseling programs) if maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records.

O. "Employer" means:

1. The state;

2. Each county, city, town, and school district in the state; and

3. Every person, firm, and private corporation, including public utilities, having one or more workers or operatives regularly employed in the same business, or in or about the same establishment, under any contract of hire.

4. For medical records: "Employer" means a current employer, a former employer, or a successor employer.

P. "Establishment" means a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: A factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office.) Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location (such as contract construction activities from the same physical location as a lumber yard), each activity shall be treated as a separate physical establishment, and separate notices shall be posted in each establishment to the extent that such notices have been furnished by the Administrator.

1. Establishments whose primary activity constitutes retail trade; finance, insurance, real estate and services are classified in SIC's 52-89.

2. Retail trades are classified as SIC's 52-59 and for the most part include establishments engaged in selling merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption. Some of the retail trades are: automotive dealers, apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and eating and drinking places.

3. Finance, insurance and real estate are classified as SIC's 60-67 and include establishments which are engaged in banking, credit other than banking, security dealings, insurance and real estate.

4. Services are classified as SIC's 70-89 and include establishments which provide a variety of services for individuals, businesses, government agencies, and other organizations. Some of the service industries are: personal and business services, in addition to legal, educational, social, and cultural; and membership organizations.

5. The primary activity of an establishment is determined as follows: For finance, insurance, real estate, and services establishments, the value of receipts or revenue for services rendered by an establishment determines its primary activity. In establishments with diversified activities, the activities determined to account for the largest share of production, sales or revenue will identify the primary activity. In some instances these criteria will not adequately represent the relative economic importance of each of the varied activities. In such cases, employment or payroll should be used in place of normal basis for determining the primary activity.

Q. "Exposure" or "exposed" means that an employee is subjected to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent in the course of employment through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption, etc.) and includes past exposure and potential (e.g., accidental or possible) exposure, but does not include situations where the employer can demonstrate that the toxic substance or harmful physical agent is not used, handled, stored, generated, or present in the workplace in any manner different from typical non-occupational situations.

R. "Hearing" means a proceeding conducted by the commission.

S. "Imminent danger" means a danger exists which reasonably could be expected to cause an occupational disease, death, or serious physical harm immediately, or before the danger could be eliminated through enforcement procedures under this chapter.

T. "Inspection" means any inspection of an employer's factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, workplace or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer, and includes any inspection conducted pursuant to a complaint filed under R614-1-6.K.1. and 3., any re-inspection, follow-up inspection, accident investigation or other inspection conducted under Section 34A-6-301 of the Act.

U. "National consensus standard" means any occupational safety and health standard or modification:

1. Adopted by a nationally recognized standards-producing organization under procedures where it can be determined by the administrator and division that persons interested and affected by the standard have reached substantial agreement on its adoption;

2. Formulated in a manner which affords an opportunity for diverse views to be considered; and

3. Designated as such a standard by the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor.

V. "Person" means the general public, one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, receivers, and the state and its political

subdivisions.

W. "Publish" means publication in accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

X. "Record" means any item, collection, or grouping of information regardless of the form or process by which it is maintained (e.g., paper document, microfiche, microfilm, X-ray film, or automated data processing.)

Y. "Safety and Health Officer" means a person authorized by the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Administration to conduct inspections.

Z. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor.

AA. "Specific written consent" means written authorization containing the following:

1. The name and signature of the employee authorizing the release of medical information;

2. The date of the written authorization;

3. The name of the individual or organization that is authorized to release the medical information;

4. The name of the designated representative (individual or organization) that is authorized to receive the released information;

5. A general description of the medical information that is authorized to be released;

6. A general description of the purpose for the release of medical information; and

7. A date or condition upon which the written authorization will expire (if less than one year).

8. A written authorization does not operate to authorize the release of medical information not in existence on the date of written authorization, unless this is expressly authorized, and does not operate for more than one year from the date of written authorization.

9. A written authorization may be revoked in writing prospectively at any time.

BB. "Standard" means an occupational health and safety standard or group of standards which requires conditions, or the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes, reasonably necessary to provide safety and healthful employment and places of employment.

CC. "Toxic substance" or "harmful physical agent" means any chemical substance, biological agent (bacteria, virus, fungus, etc.) or physical stress (noise, heat, cold, vibration, repetitive motion, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, hypo and hyperbaric pressure, etc) which:

1. Is regulated by any Federal law or rule due to a hazard to health;

2. Is listed in the latest printed edition of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) (See R614-103-20B Appendix B);

3. Has yielded positive evidence of an acute or chronic health hazard in human, animal, or other biological testing conducted by, or known to the employer; or

4. Has a material safety data sheet available to the employer indicating that the material may pose a hazard to human health.

DD. "Variance" means a special, limited modification or change in the code or standard applicable to the particular establishment of the employer or person petitioning for the modification or change.

EE. "Workplace" means any place of employment.

R614-1-4. Incorporation of Federal Standards.

A. General Industry Standards.

1. Sections 29 CFR 1910.21 to 1910.999 and 1910.1000 through the end of part 1910 of the July 1, 2002, edition are incorporated by reference.

2. 29 CFR 1908, July 1, 2001, is incorporated by

reference.

3. 29 CFR 1904, July 1, 2001, is incorporated by reference.

4. FR Vol. 67, No. 126, Monday, July 1, 2002, Pages 44037 to and including 44048, "29 CFR Part 1904 Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

5. FR Vol. 67, No. 216, Thursday, November 7, 2002, Pages 67949 to and including 67965, "Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Protection Plans; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

6. FR Vol. 67, No. 242, Tuesday, December 17, 2002, Pages 77165 to and including 77170, "Occupational Injury and Illness Recording Requirements: Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

7. FR Vol. 68, No. 105, Monday, June 2, 2003, Pages 32637 to and including 32638, "29 CFR Part 1910.178 Powered Industrial Trucks; Final Rule" technical amendment in incorporated by reference.

8. FR Vol. 68, No. 125, Monday June 30, 2003, Pages 38601 to and including 38607, "29 CFR Part 1904 Occupational Injury and Illnesses Recording and Reporting Requirements; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

9. FR Vol. 68, No. 250, Wednesday, December 31, 2003, Pages 75776 to and including 75780, "Respiratory Protection for M. Tuberculosis"; Final Rule is incorporated by reference.

10. FR Vol. 69, No. 31, Tuesday, February 17, 2004, Pages 7351 to and including 7366, "Commercial Diving Operations"; Final Rule is incorporated by reference.

11. FR Vol. 69, No. 110, Thursday June 8, 2004, Pages 31880 to and including 31882, "29 CFR 1910/1926; "Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus; Mechanical Power Presses; Telecommunications; Hydrogen"; Final Rule; technical amendments Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

12. FR Vol. 69, No. 149, Wednesday, August 4, 2004, Pages 46986 to and including 46994, "Controlled Negative Pressure REDON Fit Testing Protocol"; Final Rule is incorporated by reference.

B. Construction Standards.

1. Section 29 CFR 1926.20 through the end of part 1926, of the July 1, 2002, edition is incorporated by reference.

2. FR Vol. 67, No. 177, Thursday, September 12, 2002, Pages 57722 to and including 57736, "Safety Standards for Signs, Signals, and Barricades; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

3. FR Vol. 69, No. 153, Tuesday, August 10, 2004, Pages 48754 to and including 48760, "Alberici Mid-Atlantic, LLC, Commonwealth Dynamics, Inc., and R and P Industrial Chimney Co. Inc., Application for Permanent Variance and Interim Order, Grant of Interim Order, and Request for Comments; Notice"; is incorporated by reference.

R614-1-5. Adoption and Extension of Established Federal Safety Standards and State of Utah General Safety Orders.

A. Scope and Purpose.

1. The provisions of this rule adopt and extend the applicability of: (1) established Federal Safety Standards, (2) R614, and (3) Workers' Compensation Coverage, as in effect July 1, 1973 and subsequent revisions, with respect to every employer, employee and employment within the boundaries of the State of Utah, covered by the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

2. All standards and rules including emergency and/or temporary, promulgated under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 shall be accepted as part of the Standards, Rules and Regulations under the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, unless specifically revoked or deleted.

3. All employers will provide workers' compensation

benefits as required in Section 34A-2-201.

4. Any person, firm, company, corporation or association employing minors must comply fully with all orders and standards of the Labor Division of the Commission. UOSH standards shall prevail in cases of conflict.

B. Construction Work.

Federal Standards, 29 CFR 1926 and selected applicable sections of R614 are accepted covering every employer and place of employment of every employee engaged in construction work of:

1. New construction and building;
2. Remodeling, alteration and repair;
3. Decorating and painting;
4. Demolition; and
5. Transmission and distribution lines and equipment erection, alteration, conversion or improvement.

C. Reporting Requirements.

1. Each employer shall investigate or cause to be investigated all work-related injuries and occupational diseases and any sudden or unusual occurrence or change of conditions that pose an unsafe or unhealthful exposure to employees.

2. Each employer shall within 8 hours of occurrence, notify the Division of Utah Occupational Safety and Health of the Commission of any work-related fatalities, of any disabling, serious, or significant injury and of any occupational disease incident. Call (801) 530-6901.

3. Each employer shall file a report with the Commission within seven days after the occurrence of an injury or occupational disease, after the employer's first knowledge of the occurrence, or after the employee's notification of the same, on forms prescribed by the Commission, of any work-related fatality or any work-related injury or occupational disease resulting in medical treatment, loss of consciousness or loss of work, restriction of work, or transfer to another job. Each employer shall file a subsequent report with the Commission of any previously reported injury or occupational disease that later resulted in death. The subsequent report shall be filed with the Commission within seven days following the death or the employer's first knowledge or notification of the death. No report is required for minor injuries, such as cuts or scratches that require first-aid treatment only, unless the treating physician files, or is required to file the physician's initial report of work injury or occupational disease with the Commission. Also, no report is required for occupational diseases which manifest after the employee is no longer employed by the employer with which the exposure occurred, or where the employer is not aware of an exposure occasioned by the employment which results in an occupational disease as defined by Section 34A-3-103.

4. Each employer shall provide the employee with a copy of the report submitted to the Commission. The employer shall also provide the employee with a statement, as prepared by the Commission, of his rights and responsibilities related to the industrial injury or occupational disease.

5. Each employer shall maintain a record in a manner prescribed by the Commission of all work-related injuries and all occupational diseases resulting in medical treatment, loss of consciousness, loss of work, restriction of work, or transfer to another job.

6. Tools, equipment, materials or other evidence that might pertain to the cause of such accident shall not be removed or destroyed until so authorized by the Labor Commission or one of its Compliance Officers.

7. No person shall remove, displace, destroy, or carry away any safety devices or safeguards provided for use in any place of employment, or interfere in any way with the use thereof by other persons, or interfere in any method or process adopted for the protection of employees. No employee shall refuse or neglect to follow and obey reasonable orders that are

issued for the protection of health, life, safety, and welfare of employees.

D. Employer, Employee Responsibility.

1. It shall be the duty and responsibility of any employee upon entering his or her place of employment, to examine carefully such working place and ascertain if the place is safe, if the tools and equipment can be used with safety, and if the work can be performed safely. After such examination, it shall be the duty of the employee to make the place, tools, or equipment safe. If this cannot be done, then it becomes his or her duty to immediately report the unsafe place, tools, equipment, or conditions to the foreman or supervisor.

2. Employees must comply with all safety rules of their employer and with all the Rules and Regulations promulgated by UOSH which are applicable to their type of employment.

3. Management shall inspect or designate a competent person or persons to inspect frequently for unsafe conditions and practices, defective equipment and materials, and where such conditions are found to take appropriate action to correct such conditions immediately.

4. Supervisory personnel shall enforce safety regulations and issue such rules as may be necessary to safeguard the health and lives of employees. They shall warn all employees of any dangerous condition and permit no one to work in an unsafe place, except for the purpose of making it safe.

E. General Safety Requirements.

1. Where there is a risk of injury from hair entanglement in moving parts of machinery, employees shall confine their hair to eliminate the hazard.

2. Body protection: Clothing which is appropriate for the work being done should be worn. Loose sleeves, tails, ties, lapels, cuffs, or similar garments which can become entangled in moving machinery shall not be worn where an entanglement hazard exists. Clothing saturated or impregnated with flammable liquids, corrosive substances, irritant, oxidizing agents or other toxic materials shall be removed and shall not be worn until properly cleaned.

3. General. Wrist watches, rings, or other jewelry shall not be worn on the job where they constitute a safety hazard.

4. Safety Committees. It is recommended that a safety committee comprised of management and employee representatives be established. The committee or the individual member of the committee shall not assume the responsibility of management to maintain and conduct a safe operation. The duties of the committee should be outlined by management, and may include such items as reviewing the use of safety apparel, recommending action to correct unsafe conditions, etc.

5. No intoxicated person shall be allowed to go into or loiter around any operation where workers are employed.

6. No employee shall carry intoxicating liquor into a place of employment, except that the place of employment shall be engaged in liquor business and this is a part of his assigned duties.

7. Employees who do not understand or speak the English language shall not be assigned to any duty or place where the lack or partial lack of understanding or speaking English might adversely affect their safety or that of other employees.

8. Good housekeeping is the first law of accident prevention and shall be a primary concern of all supervisors and workers. An excessively littered or dirty work area will not be tolerated as it constitutes an unsafe, hazardous condition of employment.

9. Emergency Posting Required.

a. Good communications are necessary if a fire or disaster situation is to be adequately coped with. A system for alerting and directing employees to safety is an essential step in a safety program.

b. A list of telephone numbers or addresses as may be applicable shall be posted in a conspicuous place so the

necessary help can be obtained in case of emergency. This list shall include:

- (1) Responsible supervision (superintendent or equivalent)
- (2) Doctor
- (3) Hospital
- (4) Ambulance
- (5) Fire Department
- (6) Sheriff or Police
10. Lockouts and Tagging.

a. Where there is any possibility of machinery being started or electrical circuits being energized while repairs or maintenance work is being done, the electrical circuits shall be locked open and/or tagged and the employee in charge (the one who places the lock) shall keep the key until the job is completed or he is relieved from the job, such as by shift change or other assignment. If it is expected that the job may be assigned to other workers, he may remove his lock provided the supervisor or other workers apply their lock and tag immediately. Where there is danger of machinery being started or of steam or air creating a hazard to workers while repairs on maintenance work is being done, the employee in charge shall disconnect the lines or lock and tag the main valve closed or blank the line on all steam driven machinery, pressurized lines or lines connected to such equipment if they could create a hazard to workers.

b. After tagging and lockout procedures have been applied, machinery, lines, and equipment shall be checked to insure that they cannot be operated.

c. If locks and tags cannot be applied, conspicuous tags made of nonconducting material and plainly lettered, "EMPLOYEES WORKING" followed by the other appropriate wording, such as "Do not close this switch" shall be used.

d. When in doubt as to procedure, the worker shall consult his supervisor concerning safe procedure.

11. Safety-Type hooks shall be used wherever possible.

12. Emergency Showers, Bubblers, and Eye Washers.

a. Readily accessible, well marked, rapid action safety showers and eye wash facilities must be available in areas where strong acid, caustic or highly oxidizing or irritating chemicals are being handled. (This is not applicable where first aid practices specifically preclude flushing with running water.)

b. Showers should have deluge type heads, easily accessible, plainly marked and controlled by quick opening valves of the type that stay open. The valve handle should be equipped with a pull chain, rope, etc., so the blinded employee will be able to more easily locate the valve control. In addition, it is recommended that the floor platform be so constructed to actuate the quick opening valve. The shower should be capable of supplying large quantities of water under moderately high pressure. Blankets should be located so as to be reasonably accessible to the shower area.

c. All safety equipment should be inspected and tested at regular intervals, preferably daily and especially during freezing weather, to make sure it is in good working condition at all times.

13. Grizzlies Over Chutes, Bins and Tank Openings.

a. Employees shall be furnished with and be required to use approved type safety harnesses and shall be tied off securely so as to suspend him above the level of the product before entering any bin, chute or storage place containing material that might cave or run. Cleaning and barring down in such places shall be started from the top using only bars blunt on one end or having a ring type or D handhold.

b. Employees shall not work on top of material stored or piled above chutes, drawholes or conveyor systems while material is being withdrawn unless protected.

c. Chutes, bins, drawholes and similar openings shall be equipped with grizzlies or other safety devices that will prevent employees from falling into the openings.

d. Bars for grizzly grids shall be so fitted that they will not loosen and slip out of place, and the operator shall not remove a bar temporarily to let large rocks through rather than to break them.

F. All requirements of PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119 are hereby extended to include the blister agents, HT, HD, H, Lewisite, and the nerve agents, GA, VX.

R614-1-6. Personal Protective Equipment.

A. When no other method or combination of methods can be provided to prevent employees from becoming exposed to toxic dusts, fumes, gases, flying particles or other objects, dangerous rays or burns from heat, acid, caustic, or any other hazard of a similar nature, the employer must provide each worker with the necessary personal protection equipment, such as respirators, goggles, gas masks, certain types of protective clothing, etc. Provision must also be made to keep all such equipment in good, sanitary working condition at all times.

B. Where there is a risk of injury from hair entanglement in moving parts of machinery, employees shall confine their hair to eliminate the hazard.

C. Except when, in the opinion of the Administrator, their use creates a greater hazard, life lines and safety harnesses shall be provided for and used by workers engaged in window washing, in securing or shifting thrustouts, inspecting or working on overhead machines supporting scaffolds or other high rigging, and on steeply pitched roofs. Similarly, they shall be provided for and used by all exposed to the hazard of falling, and by workmen on poles workers or steel frame construction more than ten (10) feet above solid ground or above a temporary or permanent floor or platform.

D. Every life line and safety harness shall be inspected by the superintendent or his authorized representative and the worker before it is used and at least once a week while continued in use.

E. Wristwatches, rings, or other jewelry shall not be worn on the job where they constitute a safety hazard.

R614-1-7. Inspections, Citations, and Proposed Penalties.

A. The Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act (Title 34A, Chapter 6) requires, that every employer covered under the Act furnish to his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees. The Act also requires that employers comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under the Act, and that employees comply with standards, rules, regulations and orders issued under the Act applicable to employees actions and conduct. The Act authorizes the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Division to conduct inspections, and to issue citations and proposed penalties for alleged violations. The Act, under Section 34A-6-301, also authorizes the Administrator to conduct inspections and to question employers and employees in connection with research and other related activities. The Act contains provisions for adjudication of violations, periods prescribed for the abatement of violations, and proposed penalties by the Labor Commission, if contested by an employer or by an employee or authorized representative of employees, and for a judicial review. The purpose of R614-1-7 is to prescribe rules and general policies for enforcement of the inspection, citations, and proposed penalty provisions of the Act. Where R614-1-7 sets forth general enforcement policies rather than substantive or procedural rules, such policies may be modified in specific circumstances where the Administrator or his designee determines that an alternative course of action would better serve the objectives of the Act.

B. Posting of notices; availability of Act, regulations and applicable standards.

1. Each employer shall post and keep posted notices, to be

furnished by the Administrator, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the Act, and that for assistance and information, including copies of the Act and of specific safety and health standards, employees should contact their employer or the office of the Administrator. Such notices shall be posted by the employer in each establishment in a conspicuous place where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to insure that such notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

2. Where employers are engaged in activities which are physically dispersed, such as agriculture, construction, transportation communications, and electric, gas and sanitary services, the notices required shall be posted at the location where employees report each day. In the case of employees who do not usually work at, or report to, a single establishment, such as traveling salesman, technicians, engineers, etc., such notices shall be posted in accordance with the requirements of R614-1-7.Q.

3. Copies of the Act, all regulations published under authority of Section 34A-6-202 and all applicable standards will be available at the office of the Administrator. If an employer has obtained copies of these materials, he shall make them available upon request to any employee or his authorized representative.

4. Any employer failing to comply with the provisions of this Part shall be subject to citation and penalty in accordance with the provisions of Sections 34A-6-302 and 34A-6-307 of the Act.

C. Authority for Inspection.

1. Safety and Health Officers of the Division are authorized to enter without delay and at reasonable times any factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, workplace or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer; to inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any such place of employment, and all pertinent conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment and materials therein; to question privately any employer, owner, operator, agent or employee; and to review records required by the Act and regulations published in R614-1-7 and 8, and other records which are directly related to the purpose of the inspection.

2. Prior to inspecting areas containing information which has been classified as restricted by an agency of the United States Government in the interest of national security, Safety and Health Officers shall obtain the appropriate security clearance.

D. Objection to Inspection.

1. Upon a refusal to permit the Safety and Health Officer, in exercise of his official duties, to enter without delay and at reasonable times any place of employment or any place therein, to inspect, to review records, or to question any employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee, in accordance with R614-1-7.B. and C. or to permit a representative of employees to accompany the Safety and Health Officer during the physical inspection of any workplace in accordance with R614-1-7.G. the Safety and Health Officer shall terminate the inspection or confine the inspection to other areas, conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment, materials, records or interview concerning which no objection is raised.

2. The Safety and Health Officer shall endeavor to ascertain the reason for such refusal, and shall immediately report the refusal and the reason therefor to the Administrator. The Administrator shall take appropriate action, including compulsory process, if necessary.

3. Compulsory process shall be sought in advance of an attempted inspection or investigation if, in the judgment of the Administrator circumstances exist which make such preinspection process desirable or necessary. Some examples

of circumstances in which it may be desirable or necessary to seek compulsory process in advance of an attempt to inspect or investigate include (but are not limited to):

a. When the employers past practice either implicitly or explicitly puts the Administrator on notice that a warrantless inspection will not be allowed:

b. When an inspection is scheduled far from the local office and procuring a warrant prior to leaving to conduct the inspection would avoid, in case of refusal of entry, the expenditure of significant time and resources to return to the office, obtain a warrant and return to the work-site;

c. When an inspection includes the use of special equipment or when the presence of an expert or experts is needed in order to properly conduct the inspection, and procuring a warrant prior to an attempt to inspect would alleviate the difficulties or costs encountered in coordinating the availability of such equipment or expert.

4. For purposes of this section, the term compulsory process shall mean the institution of any appropriate action, including ex parte application for an inspection warrant or its equivalent. Ex parte inspection warrants shall be the preferred form of compulsory process in all circumstances where compulsory process is relied upon to seek entry to a workplace under this section.

E. Entry not a Waiver.

Any permission to enter, inspect, review records, or question any person, shall not imply a waiver of any cause of action, citation, or penalty under the Act. Safety and Health Officers are not authorized to grant such waivers.

F. Advance notice of Inspections.

1. Advance notice of inspections may not be given, except in the following instances:

a. In cases of apparent imminent danger, to enable the employer to abate the danger as quickly as possible.

b. In circumstances where the inspection can most effectively be conducted after regular business hours or where special preparations are necessary for an inspection.

c. Where necessary to assure the presence of the employer or representative of the employer and employees or the appropriate personnel needed to aid the inspection; and

d. In other circumstances where the Administrator determines that the giving of advance notice would enhance the probability of an effective and thorough inspection.

2. In the instances described in R614-1-7.F.1., advance notice of inspections may be given only if authorized by the Administrator, except that in cases of imminent danger, advance notice may be given by the Safety and Health Officer without such authorization if the Administrator is not immediately available. Where advance notice is given, it shall be the employer's responsibility to notify the authorized representative of the employees of the inspection, if the identity of such representatives is known to the employer. (See R614-1-7.H.2. as to instances where there is no authorized representative of employees.) Upon the request of the employer, the Safety and Health Officer will inform the authorized representative of employees of the inspection, provided that the employer furnishes the Safety and Health Officer with the identity of such representatives and with such other information as is necessary to enable him promptly to inform such representatives of the inspection. A person who fails to comply with his responsibilities under this paragraph, may be subject to citation and penalty under Sections 34A-6-302 and 34A-6-307 of the Act. Advance notice in any of the instances described in R614-1-7.F. shall not be given more than 24 hours before the inspection is scheduled to be conducted, except in cases of imminent danger and other unusual circumstances.

3. The Act provides in Subsection 34A-6-307(5)(b) conditions for which advanced notice can be given and the penalties for not complying.

G. Conduct of Inspections.

1. Subject to the provisions of R614-1-7.C., inspections shall take place at such times and in such places of employment as the Administrator or the Safety and Health Officer may direct. At the beginning of an inspection, Safety and Health Officers shall present their credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge at the establishment; explain the nature and purpose of the inspection; and indicate generally the scope of the inspection and the records specified in R614-1-7.C. which they wish to review. However, such designations of records shall not preclude access to additional records specified in R614-1-7.C.

2. Safety and Health Officers shall have authority to take environmental samples and to take photographs or video recordings related to the purpose of the inspection, employ other reasonable investigative techniques, and question privately any employer, owner, operator, agent or employee of an establishment. (See R614-1-7.I. on trade secrets.) As used herein, the term "employ other reasonable investigative techniques" includes, but is not limited to, the use of devices to measure employee exposures and the attachment of personal sampling equipment such as dosimeters, pumps, badges, and other similar devices to employees in order to monitor their exposures.

3. In taking photographs and samples, Safety and Health Officers shall take reasonable precautions to insure that such actions with flash, spark-producing, or other equipment would not be hazardous. Safety and Health Officers shall comply with all employer safety and health rules and practices at the establishment being inspected, and shall wear and use appropriate protective clothing and equipment.

4. The conduct of inspections shall preclude unreasonable disruption of the operations of the employer's establishment.

5. At the conclusion of an inspection, the Safety and Health Officer shall confer with the employer or his representative and informally advise him of any apparent safety or health violations disclosed by the inspection. During such conference, the employer shall be afforded an opportunity to bring to the attention of the Safety and Health Officer any pertinent information regarding conditions in the workplace.

H. Representative of employers and employees.

1. Safety and Health Officer shall be in charge of inspections and questioning of persons. A representative of the employer and a representative authorized by his employees shall be given an opportunity to accompany the Safety and Health Officer during the physical inspection of any workplace for the purpose of aiding such inspection. A Safety and Health Officer may permit additional employer representative and additional representatives authorized by employees to accompany him where he determines that such additional representatives will further aid the inspection. A different employer and employee representative may accompany the Safety and Health Officer during each phase of an inspection if this will not interfere with the conduct of the inspection.

2. Safety and Health Officers shall have authority to resolve all disputes as to who is the representative authorized by the employer and the employees for purpose of this Part. If there is no authorized representative of employees, or if the Safety and Health Officer is unable to determine with reasonable certainty who is such representative, he shall consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of safety and health in the workplace.

3. The representative(s) authorized by employees shall be an employee(s) of the employer. However, if in the judgment of the Safety and Health Officer, good cause has been shown why accompaniment by a third party who is not an employee of the employer (such as an industrial hygienist or safety engineer) is reasonably necessary to the conduct of an effective and thorough physical inspection of the workplace, such third party

may accompany the Safety and Health Officer during the inspection.

4. Safety and Health Officers are authorized to deny the right of accompaniment under this Part to any person whose conduct interferes with a fair and orderly inspection. The right of accompaniment in areas containing trade secrets shall be subject to the provisions of R614-1-7.I.3. With regard to information classified by an agency of the U.S. Government in the interest of national security, only persons authorized to have access to such information may accompany a Safety and Health Officer in areas containing such information.

I. Trade secrets.

1. Section 34A-6-306 of the Act provides provisions for trade secrets.

2. At the commencement of an inspection, the employer may identify areas in the establishment which contain or which might reveal a trade secret. If the Safety and Health Officer has no clear reason to question such identification, information obtained in such areas, including all negatives and prints of photographs, and environmental samples, shall be labeled "confidential-trade secret" and shall not be disclosed except in accordance with the provisions of Section 34A-6-306 of the Act.

3. Upon the request of an employer, any authorized representative of employees under R614-1-7.H. in an area containing trade secrets shall be an employee in that area or an employee authorized by the employer to enter that area. Where there is not such representative or employee, the Safety and Health Officer shall consult with a reasonable number of employees who work in that area concerning matters of safety and health.

J. Consultation with employees.

Safety and Health Officers may consult with employees concerning matters of occupational safety and health to the extent they deem necessary for the conduct of an effective and thorough inspection. During the course of an inspection, any employee shall be afforded an opportunity to bring any violation of the Act which he has reason to believe exists in the workplace to the attention of the Safety and Health Officer.

K. Complaints by employees.

1. Any employee or representative of employees who believe that a violation of the Act exists in any workplace where such employee is employed may request an inspection of such workplace by giving notice of the alleged violation to the Administrator or to a Safety and Health Officer. Any such notice shall be reduced to writing, shall set forth with reasonable particularity the grounds for the notice, and shall be signed by the employee or representative of employees. A copy of the notice shall be provided the employer or his agent by the Administrator or Safety and Health Officer no later than at the time of inspection, except that, upon the request of the person giving such notice, his name and the names of individual employees referred to therein shall not appear in such copy or on any record published, released, or made available by the Administrator.

2. If upon receipt of such notification the Administrator determines that the complaint meets the requirements set forth in R614-1-7.K.1., and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the alleged violation exists, he shall cause an inspection to be made as soon as practicable. Inspections under this Part shall not be limited to matters referred to in the complaint.

3. Prior to or during any inspection of a workplace, any employee or representative of employees employed in such workplace may notify the Safety and Health Officer, in writing, of any violation of the Act which they have reason to believe exists in such workplace. Any such notice shall comply with requirements of R614-1-7.K.1.

4. Section 34A-6-203 of the Act provides protection for employees while engaged in protected activities.

L. Inspection not warranted; informal review.

1. If the Administrator determines that an inspection is not warranted because there are no reasonable grounds to believe that a violation or danger exists with respect to a complaint under K, he shall notify the complaining party in writing of such determination. The complaining party may obtain review of such determination by submitting a written statement of position with the Administrator. The Administrator, at his discretion, may hold an informal conference in which the complaining party and the employer may orally present their views. After considering all written and oral view presented, the Administrator shall affirm, modify, or reverse the determination of the previous decision and again furnish the complaining party and the employer written notification of his decision and the reasons therefor.

2. If the Administrator determines that an inspection is not warranted because the requirements of R614-1-7.K.1. have not been met, he shall notify the complaining party in writing of such determination. Such determination shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new complaint meeting the requirements of R614-1-7.K.1.

M. Imminent danger.

Whenever a Safety and Health Officer concludes, on the basis of an inspection, that conditions or practices exist in any place of employment which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures of the Act, he shall inform the affected employees and employers of the danger, that he is recommending a civil action to restrain such conditions or practices and for other appropriate citations of proposed penalties which may be issued with respect to an imminent danger even though, after being informed of such danger by the Compliance Officer, the employer immediately eliminates the imminence of the danger and initiates steps to abate such danger.

N. Citations.

1. The Administrator shall review the inspection report of the Safety and Health Officer. If, on the basis of the report the Administrator believes that the employer has violated a requirement of Section 34A-6-201 of the Act, of any standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to Section 34A-6-202 of the Act, or of any substantive rule published in this chapter, shall issue to the employer a citation. A citation shall be issued even though, after being informed of an alleged violation by the Safety and Health Officer, the employer immediately abates, or initiates steps to abate, such alleged violations. Any citation shall be issued with reasonable promptness after termination of the inspection. No citation may be issued after the expiration of 6 months following the occurrence of any violation.

2. Any citation shall describe with particularity the nature of the alleged violation, including a reference to the provision of the Act, standard, rule, regulations, or order alleged to have been violated. Any citation shall also fix a reasonable time or times for the abatement of the alleged violations.

3. If a citation is issued for an alleged violation in a request for inspection under R614-1-7.K.1. or a notification of violation under R614-1-7.K.3., a copy of the citation shall also be sent to the employee or representative of employees who made such request or notification.

4. Following an inspection, if the Administrator determines that a citation is not warranted with respect to a danger or violation alleged to exist in a request for inspection under R614-1-7.K.1. or a notification of violation under R614-1-7.K.3., the informal review procedures prescribed in R614-1-7.L.1. shall be applicable. After considering all views presented, the Administrator shall either affirm, order a re-inspection, or issue a citation if he believes that the inspection disclosed a violation. The Administrator shall furnish the complaining party and the employer with written notification of

his determination and the reasons therefor.

5. Every citation shall state that the issuance of a citation does not constitute a finding that a violation of the Act has occurred unless there is a failure to contest as provided for in the Act or, if contested, unless the citation is affirmed by the Commission.

O. Petitions for modification of abatement date.

1. An employer may file a petition for modification of abatement date when he has made a good faith effort to comply with the abatement requirements of the citation, but such abatement has not been completed because of factors beyond his reasonable control.

2. A petition for modification of abatement date shall be in writing and shall include the following information.

a. All steps taken by the employer, and the dates of such action, in an effort to achieve compliance during the prescribed abatement period.

b. The specific additional abatement time necessary in order to achieve compliance.

c. The reasons such additional time is necessary, including the unavailability, of professional or technical personnel or of materials and equipment, or because necessary construction or alteration of facilities cannot be completed by the original abatement date.

d. All available interim steps being taken to safeguard the employees against the cited hazard during the abatement period.

e. A certification that a copy of the petition has been posted and, if appropriate, served on the authorized representative of affected employees, in accordance with paragraph R614-1-7.O.3.a. and a certification of the date upon which such posting and service was made.

3. A petition for modification of abatement date shall be filed with the Administrator who issued the citation no later than the close of the next working day following the date on which abatement was originally required. A later-filed petition shall be accompanied by the employer's statement of exceptional circumstances explaining the delay.

a. A copy of such petition shall be posted in a conspicuous place where all affected employees will have notice thereof or near such location where the violation occurred. The petition shall remain posted for a period of ten (10) days. Where affected employees are represented by an authorized representative, said representative shall be served with a copy of such petition.

b. Affected employees or their representatives may file an objection in writing to such petition with the aforesaid Administrator. Failure to file such objection within ten (10) working days of the date of posting of such petition or of service upon an authorized representative shall constitute a waiver of any further right to object to said petition.

c. The Administrator or his duly authorized agent shall have authority to approve any petition for modification of abatement date filed pursuant to paragraphs R614-1-7.O.2. and 3. Such uncontested petitions shall become final orders pursuant to Subsection 34A-6-303(1) of the Act.

d. The Administrator or his authorized representative shall not exercise his approval power until the expiration of ten (10) days from the date of the petition was posted or served pursuant to paragraphs R614-1-7.O.3.a. and b. by the employer.

4. Where any petition is objected to by the affected employees, the petition, citation, and any objections shall be forwarded to the Administrator per R614-1-7.O.3.b. Upon receipt the Administrator shall schedule and notify all interested parties of a formal hearing before the Administrator or his authorized representative(s). Minutes of this hearing shall be taken and become public records of the Commission. Within ten (10) days after conclusion of the hearing, a written opinion by the Administrator will be made, with copies to the affected employees or their representatives, the affected employer and to

the Commission.

P. Proposed penalties.

1. After, or concurrent with, the issuance of a citation and within a reasonable time after the termination of the inspection, the Administrator shall notify the employer by certified mail or by personal service by the Safety and Health Officer of the proposed penalty under Section 34A-6-307 of the Act, or that no penalty is being proposed. Any notice of proposed penalty shall state that the proposed penalty shall be deemed to be the final order of the Commission and not subject to review by any court or agency unless, within 30 days from the date of receipt of such notice, the employer notifies the Adjudication Division in writing that he intends to contest the citation or the notification of proposed penalty before the Commission.

2. The Administrator shall determine the amount of any proposed penalty, giving due consideration to the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the size of the business, of the employer being charged, the gravity of the violation, the good faith of the employer, and the history of previous violations, in accordance with the provisions of Section 34A-6-307 of the Act.

3. Appropriate penalties may be proposed with respect to an alleged violation even though after being informed of such alleged violation by the Safety and Health Officer, the employer immediately abates, or initiates steps to abate, such alleged violation. Penalties shall not be proposed for violations which have no direct or immediate relationship to safety or health.

Q. Posting of citations.

1. Upon receipt of any citation under the Act, the employer shall immediately post such citation, or copy thereof, unedited, at or near each place of alleged violation referred to in the citation occurred, except as hereinafter provided. Where, because of the nature of the employer's operations, it is not practicable to post the citation at or near each place of alleged violation, such citation shall be posted, unedited, in a prominent place where it will be readily observable by all affected employees. For example, where employees are engaged in activities which are physically dispersed (see R614-1-7.B.), the citation may be posted at the location to which employees report each day. Where employees do not primarily work at or report to a single location (see R614-1-7.B.2.), the citation must be posted at the location from which the employees commence their activities. The employer shall take steps to ensure that the citation is not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.

2. Each citation or a copy thereof, shall remain posted until the violation has been abated, or for 3 working days which ever is later. The filing by the employer of a notice of intention to contest under R614-1-7.R. shall not affect his posting responsibility unless and until the Commission issues a final order vacating the citation.

3. An employer, to whom a citation has been issued, may post a notice in the same location where such citation is posted indicating that the citation is being contested before the Commission, such notice may explain the reasons for such contest. The employer may also indicate that specified steps have been taken to abate the violation.

4. Any employer failing to comply with the provisions of R614-1-7.Q.1. and 2. shall be subject to citation and penalty in accordance with the provisions of Section 34A-6-307 of the Act.

R. Employer and employee hearings before the Commission.

1. Any employer to whom a citation or notice of proposed penalty has been issued, may under Section 34A-6-303 of the Act, notify the Adjudication Division in writing that the employer intends to contest such citation or proposed penalty before the Commission. Such notice of intention to contest must be received by the Adjudication Division within 30 days of the receipt by the employer of the notice of proposed penalty.

Every notice of intention to contest shall specify whether it is directed to the citation or to the proposed penalty, or both. The Adjudication Division shall handle such notice in accordance with the rules of procedures prescribed by the Commission.

2. An employee or representative of employee of an employer to whom a citation has been issued may, under Section 34A-6-303(3) of the Act, file a written notice with the Adjudication Division alleging that the period of time fixed in the citation for the abatement of the violation is unreasonable. Such notice must be received by the Adjudication Division within 30 days of the receipt by the employer of the notice of proposed penalty or notice that no penalty is being proposed. The Adjudication Division shall handle such notice in accordance with the rules of procedure prescribed by the Commission.

S. Failure to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued.

1. If an inspection discloses that an employer has failed to correct an alleged violation for which a citation has been issued within the period permitted for its correction, the Administrator shall notify the employer by certified mail or by personal service by the Safety and Health Officer of such failure and of the additional penalty proposed under Section 34A-6-307 of the Act by reason of such failure. The period for the correction of a violation for which a citation has been issued shall not begin to run until the entry of a final order of the Commission in the case of any review proceedings initiated by the employer in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties.

2. Any employer receiving a notification of failure to correct a violation and of proposed additional penalty may, under Section 34A-6-303(3) of the Act, notify the Adjudication Division in writing that he intends to contest such notification or proposed additional penalty before the Commission. Such notice of intention to contest shall be postmarked within 30 days of receipt by the employer of the notification of failure to correct a violation and of proposed additional penalty. The Adjudication Division shall handle such notice in accordance with the rules of procedures prescribed by the Commission.

3. Each notification of failure to correct a violation and of proposed additional penalty shall state that it shall be deemed to be the final order of the Commission and not subject to review by any court or agency unless, within 30 days from the date of receipt of such notification, the employer notifies the Adjudication Division in writing that he intends to contest the notification or the proposed additional penalty before the Commission.

T. Informal conferences.

At the request of an affected employer, employee, or representative of employees, the Administrator may hold an informal conference for the purpose of discussing any issues raised by an inspection, citation, notice of proposed penalty, or notice of intention to contest. The Administrator shall provide in writing the reasons for any settlement of issues at such conferences. If the conference is requested by the employer, an affected employee or his representative shall be afforded an opportunity to participate, at the discretion of the Administrator. If the conference is requested by an employee or representative of employees, the employer shall be afforded an opportunity to participate, at the discretion of the Administrator. Any party may be represented by counsel at such conference. No such conference or request for such conference shall operate as a stay of any 30 day period for filing a notice of intention to contest as prescribed in R614-1-7.R.

R614-1-8. Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

A. The rules in this section implement Sections 34A-6-108 and 34A-6-301(3) of the Act. These sections provide for record-keeping and reporting by employers covered under the

Act, for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses, and for maintaining a program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. Regardless of size or type of operation, accidents and fatalities must be reported to UOSH in accordance with the requirements of R614-1-5.C.

NOTE: Utah has adopted and will enforce the Federal Recordkeeping Standard 29CFR1904.

R614-1-4. Incorporation of Federal Standards.

A. General Industry Standards.

4. FR Vol. 66, No. 13, Friday, January 19, 2001, Pages 5916 to and including 6135. "Occupational Injury and reporting Requirements; Final Rule" is incorporated by reference.

Utah Specific Recordkeeping requirements follow:

B. Supplementary record.

Each employer shall have available for inspection at each establishment within 6 working days after receiving information that a recordable case has occurred, a supplementary record for that establishment. The record shall be completed in the detail prescribed in the instructions accompanying federal OSHA Form No. 301, Utah Industrial Accidents Form 122. Workers' compensation, insurance, or other reports are acceptable alternative records if they contain the information required by the federal OSHA Form No. 301, Utah Industrial Accidents Form 122. If no acceptable alternative record is maintained for other purposes, Federal OSHA Form No. 301, Utah Industrial Accidents Form 122 shall be used or the necessary information shall be otherwise maintained.

C. Retention of records.

Preservation of records.

a. This section applies to each employer who makes, maintains or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records.

b. "Employee exposure record" means a record of monitoring or measuring which contains qualitative or quantitative information indicative of employee exposures to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. This includes both individual exposure records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from exposure records.

c. "Employee medical record" means a record which contains information concerning the health status of an employee or employees exposed or potentially exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. These records may include, but are not limited to:

(1) The results of medical examinations and tests;

(2) Any opinions or recommendations of a physician or other health professional concerning the health of an employee or employees; and

(3) Any employee medical complaints relating to workplace exposure. Employee medical records include both individual medical records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from medical records.

d. Preservation of records. Each employer who makes, maintains, or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records shall preserve these records.

e. Availability of records. The employer shall make available, upon request to the Administrator, or a designee, and to the Director of the Division of Health, or a designee, all employee exposure records and employee medical records for examination and copying.

D. Access to records.

1. Records provided for in R614-1-8.A., E., and F. shall be available for inspection and copying by Compliance Officers during any occupational safety and health inspection provided for under R614-1-7 and Section 34A-6-301 of the Act.

2. The log and summary of all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA No. 200) (the log) provided for in R614-1-8.A. shall, upon request, be made available by the employer to any employee, former employee, and to their

representatives for examination and copying in a reasonable manner and at reasonable times. The employee, former employee, and their representatives shall have access to the log for any establishment in which the employee is or has been employed.

3. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude employees and employee representatives from collectively bargaining to obtain access to information relating to occupational injuries and illnesses in addition to the information made available under this section.

4. Access to the log provided under this section shall pertain to all logs retained under requirements of R614-1-8.G.

E. Reporting of fatality or accidents. (Refer to Utah Occupational Safety and Health Rule, R614-1-5.C.)

F. Falsification or failure to keep records or reports.

1. Section 34A-6-307 of the Act provides penalties for false information and recordkeeping.

2. Failure to maintain records or file reports required by this part, or in the details required by forms and instructions issued under this part, may result in the issuance of citations and assessment of penalties as provided for in Sections 34A-6-302 and 34A-6-307 of the Act.

G. Description of statistical program.

1. Section 34A-6-108 of the Act directs the Administrator to develop and maintain a program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. The program shall consist of periodic surveys of occupational injuries and illnesses.

2. The sample design encompasses probability procedures, detailed stratification by industry and size, and a systematic selection within Stratification. Stratification and sampling will be carried out in order to provide the most efficient sample for eventual state estimates. Some industries will be sampled more heavily than others depending on the injury rate level based on previous experience. The survey should produce adequate estimates for most four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industries in manufacturing and for three-digit classification (SIC) in non-manufacturing. Full cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor in statistical programs is intended.

R614-1-9. Rules of Practice for Temporary or Permanent Variance from the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Standards. (Also Adopted and Published as Chapter XXIII of the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Field Operations Manual.)

A. Scope.

1. This rule contains Rules of Practice for Administrative procedures to grant variances and other relief under Section 34A-6-202 of the Act. General information pertaining to employer-employee rights, obligations and procedures are included.

B. Application for, or petition against Variances and other relief.

1. The applicable parts of Section 34A-6-202 of the Act shall govern application and petition procedure.

2. Any employer or class of employers desiring a variance from a standard must make a formal written request including the following information:

a. The name and address of applicant;

b. The address of the place or places of employment involved;

c. A specification of the standard or portion thereof from which the applicant seeks a variance;

d. A statement by the applicant, supported by opinions from qualified persons having first-hand knowledge of the facts of the case, that he is unable to comply with the standard or portion thereof and a detailed statement of the reasons therefore;

e. A statement of the steps the applicant has taken and will

take, with specific dates where appropriate, to protect employees against the hazard covered by the existing standard;

f. A statement of when the applicant expects to be able to comply with the standard and of what steps he has taken and will take, with specific dates where appropriate, to come into compliance with the standards (applies to temporary variances);

g. A statement of the facts the applicant would show to establish that (applies to newly promulgated standards);

(1) The applicant is unable to comply with a standard by its effective date because of unavailability of professional or technical personnel or of materials and equipment needed to come into compliance with the standard or because necessary construction or alteration of facilities cannot be completed by the effective date;

(2) He is taking all available steps to safeguard his employees against the hazards covered by the standards; and

(3) He has an effective program for coming into compliance with the standard as quickly as practicable;

h. Any request for a hearing, as provided in this rule;

i. A statement that the applicant has informed his affected employees of the application for variance by giving a copy thereof to their authorized representative, posting a summary statement of the application at the place or places where notices to employees are normally posted specifying where a copy may be examined; and

j. A description of how affected employees have been informed of their rights to petition the Administrator for a hearing.

3. The applicant shall designate the method he will use to safeguard his employees until a variance is granted or denied.

4. Whenever a proceeding on a citation or a related issue concerning a proposed penalty or period of abatement has been contested and is pending before an Administrative Law Judge or any subsequent review under the Administrative Procedures Act, until the completion of such proceeding, the Administrator may deny a variance application on a subject or an issue concerning a citation which has been issued to the employer.

C. Hearings.

1. The Administrator may conduct hearings upon application or petition in accordance with Section 34A-6-202(4) of the Act if:

a. Employee(s), the public, or other interested groups petition for a hearing; or

b. The Administrator deems it in the public or employee interest.

2. When a hearing is considered appropriate, the Administrator shall set the date, time, and place for such hearing. He shall provide timely notification to the applicant for variance and the petitioners. In the notice of hearing to the applicant, the applicant will be directed to notify his employees of the hearing.

3. Notice of hearings shall be published in the Administrative Rulemaking Bulletin. This shall include a statement that the application request may be inspected at the UOSH Division Office.

4. A copy of the Notification of Hearing along with other pertinent information shall be sent to the U.S. Department of Labor, Regional Administrator for OSHA.

D. Inspection for Variance Application.

1. A variance inspection will be required by the Administrator or his designee prior to final determination of either acceptance or denial.

2. A variance inspection is a single purpose, pre-announced, non-compliance inspection and shall include employee or employer representative participation or interview where necessary.

E. Interim order.

1. The purpose of an interim order is to permit an employer to proceed in a non-standard operation while

administrative procedures are being completed. Use of this interim procedure is dependent upon need and employee safety.

2. Following a variance inspection, and after determination and assurance that employees are to be adequately protected, the Administrator may immediately grant, in writing, an interim order. To expedite the effect of the interim order, it may be issued at the work-site by the Administrator. The interim order will remain in force pending completion of the administrative promulgation action and the formal granting or denying of a temporary/permanent variance as requested.

F. Decision of the Administrator.

1. The Administrator may deny the application if:

a. It does not meet the requirements of paragraph R614-1-8.B.;

b. It does not provide adequate safety in the workplace for affected employees; or

c. Testimony or information provided by the hearing or inspection does not support the applicant's request for variance as submitted.

2. Letters of notification denying variance applications shall be sent to the applicant, and will include posting requirements to inform employees, affected associations, and employer groups.

a. A copy of correspondence related to the denial request shall be sent to the U.S. Department of Labor, Regional Administrator for OSHA.

b. The letter of denial shall be explicit in detail as to the reason(s) for such action.

3. The Administrator may grant the request for variances provided that:

a. Data supplied by the applicant, the UOSHA inspection and information and testimony affords adequate protection for the affected employee(s);

b. Notification of approval shall follow the pattern described in R614-1-9.C.2. and 3.;

c. Limitations, restrictions, or requirements which become part of the variance shall be documented in the letter granting the variance.

4. The Administrator's decision shall be deemed final subject to Section 34A-6-202(6).

G. Recommended Time Table for Variance Action.

1. Publication of agency intent to grant a variance. This includes public comment and hearing notification in the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Bulletin: within 30 days after receipt.

2. Public comment period: within 20 days after publication.

3. Public hearing: within 30 days after publication

4. Notification of U.S. Department of Labor Regional Administrator for OSHA: 10 days after agency publication of intent.

5. Final Order: 120 days after receipt of variance application if publication of agency intent is made.

6. Rejection of variance application without publication of agency intent: 20 days after receipt of application.

a. Notification of U.S. Department of Labor Regional Administrator for OSHA: 20 days after receipt of application.

H. Public Notice of Granted Variances, Tolerances, Exemptions, and Limitations.

1. Every final action granting variance, exemption, or limitation under this rule shall be published as required under Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and the time table set forth in R614-1-9.G.

I. Acceptance of federally Granted Variances.

1. Where a variance has been granted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, following Federal Promulgation procedures, the Administrator shall take the following action:

a. Compare the federal OSHA standard for which the

variance was granted with the equivalent UOSH standard.

b. Identify possible application in Utah.

c. If the UOSH standard under consideration for application of the variance has exactly or essentially the same intent as the federal standard and there is the probability of a multi-state employer doing business in Utah, then the Administrator shall accept the variance (as federally accepted) and promulgate it for Utah under the provisions of Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

d. If the variance has no apparent application to Utah industry, or to a multi-state employer in Utah, or if it conflicts with Utah Legislative intent, or established policy or procedure, the federal variance shall not be accepted. In such case, the Regional Administrator will be so notified.

J. Revocation of a Variance.

1. Any variance (temporary or permanent) whether approved by the state or one accepted by State based on Federal approval, may be revoked by the Administrator if it is determined through on-site inspection that:

a. The employer is not complying with provisions of the variance as granted;

b. Adequate employee safety is not afforded by the original provisions of the variance; or

c. A more stringent standard has been promulgated, is in force, and conflicts with prior considerations given for employee safety.

2. A federally approved national variance may be revoked by the state for a specific work-site or place of employment within the state for reasons cited in R614-1-9.J.1. Such revocations must be in writing and give full particulars and reasons prompting the action. Full rights provided under the law, such as hearings, etc., must be afforded the employer.

3. Normally, permanent variances may be revoked or changed only after being in effect for at least six months.

K. Coordination.

1. All variances issued by the Administrator will be coordinated with the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA to insure consistency and avoid improper unilateral action.

R614-1-10. Discrimination.

A. General.

1. The Act provides, among other things, for the adoption of occupational safety and health standards, research and development activities, inspections and investigations of work places, and record keeping requirements. Enforcement procedures initiated by the Commission; review proceedings as required by Title 63, Chapter 46b, Administrative Procedures Act; and judicial review are provided by the Act.

2. This rule deals essentially with the rights of employees afforded under section 34A-6-203 of the Act. Section 34A-6-203 of the Act prohibits reprisals, in any form, against employees who exercise rights under the Act.

3. The purpose is to make available in one place interpretations of the various provisions of Section 34A-6-203 of the Act which will guide the Administrator in the performance of his duties thereunder unless and until otherwise directed by authoritative decisions of the courts, or concluding, upon reexamination of an interpretation, that it is incorrect.

B. Persons prohibited from discriminating.

Section 34A-6-203 defines employee protections under the Act, because the employee has exercised rights under the Act. Section 34A-6-103(11) of the Act defines "person". Consequently, the prohibitions of Section 34A-6-203 are not limited to actions taken by employers against their own employees. A person may be chargeable with discriminatory action against an employee of another person. Section 34A-6-203 would extend to such entities as organizations representing employees for collective bargaining purposes, employment agencies, or any other person in a position to discriminate

against an employee. (See, *Meek v. United States*, F. 2d 679 (6th Cir., 1943); *Bowe v. Judson C. Burnes*, 137 F 2d 37 (3rd Cir., 1943).)

C. Persons protected by section 34A-6-203.

1. All employees are afforded the full protection of Section 34A-6-203. For purposes of the Act, an employee is defined in Section 34A-6-103(6). The Act does not define the term "employ". However, the broad remedial nature of this legislation demonstrates a clear legislative intent that the existence of an employment relationship, for purposes of Section 34A-6-203, is to be based upon economic realities rather than upon common law doctrines and concepts. For a similar interpretation of federal law on this issue, see, *U.S. v. Silk*, 331 U.S. 704 (1947); *Rutherford Food Corporation v. McComb*, 331 U.S. 722 (1947).

2. For purposes of Section 34A-6-203, even an applicant for employment could be considered an employee. (See, *NLRB v. Lamar Creamery*, 246 F. 2d 8 (5th Cir., 1957).) Further, because Section 34A-6-203 speaks in terms of any employee, it is also clear that the employee need not be an employee of the discriminator. The principal consideration would be whether the person alleging discrimination was an "employee" at the time of engaging in protected activity.

3. In view of the definitions of "employer" and "employee" contained in the Act, employees of a State or political subdivision thereof would be within the coverage of Section 34A-6-203.

D. Unprotected activities distinguished.

1. Actions taken by an employer, or others, which adversely affect an employee may be predicated upon nondiscriminatory grounds. The proscriptions of Section 34A-6-203 apply when the adverse action occurs because the employee has engaged in protected activities. An employee's engagement in activities protected by the Act does not automatically render him immune from discharge or discipline for legitimate reasons, or from adverse action dictated by non-prohibited considerations. (See, *NLRB v. Dixie Motor Coach Corp.*, 128 F. 2d 201 (5th Cir., 1942).)

2. To establish a violation of Section 34A-6-203, the employee's engagement in protected activity need not be the sole consideration behind discharge or other adverse action. If protected activity was a substantial reason for the action, or if the discharge or other adverse action would not have taken place "but for" engagement in protected activity, Section 34A-6-203 has been violated. (See, *Mitchell v. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.*, 278 F. 2d 562 (8th Cir., 1960); *Goldberg v. Bama Manufacturing*, 302 F. 2d 152 (5th Cir., 1962).) Ultimately, the issue as to whether a discharge was because of protected activity will have to be determined on the basis of the facts in the particular case.

E. Specific protections - complaints under or related to the Act.

1. Discharge of, or discrimination against an employee because the employee has filed "any complaint under or related to this Act" is prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. An example of a complaint made "under" the Act would be an employee request for inspection pursuant to Section 34A-6-301(6). However, this would not be the only type of complaint protected by Section 34A-6-203. The range of complaints "related to" the Act is commensurate with the broad remedial purposes of this legislation and the sweeping scope of its application, which entails the full extent of the commerce power. ((See *Cong. Rec.*, vol. 116 P. 42206 December 17, 1970).)

2. Complaints registered with Federal agencies which have the authority to regulate or investigate occupational safety and health conditions are complaints "related to" this Act. Likewise, complaints made to State or local agencies regarding occupational safety and health conditions would be "related to" the Act. Such complaints, however, must relate to conditions at

the workplace, as distinguished from complaints touching only upon general public safety and health.

3. Further, the salutary principles of the Act would be seriously undermined if employees were discouraged from lodging complaints about occupational safety and health matters with their employers. Such complaints to employers, if made in good faith, therefore would be related to the Act, and an employee would be protected against discharge or discrimination caused by a complaint to the employer.

F. Proceedings under or related to the act.

1. Discharge of, or discrimination against, any employee because the employee has exercised the employee's rights under or related to this Act is also prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. Examples of proceedings which would arise specifically under the Act would be inspections of work-sites under Section 34A-6-301 of the Act, employee contest of abatement date under Section 34A-6-303 of the Act, employee initiation of proceedings for promulgation of an occupational safety and health standard under Section 34A-6-202 of the Act and Title 63, Chapter 46a, employee application for modification of revocation of a variance under Section 34A-6-202(4)(c) of the Act and R614-1-9., employee judicial challenge to a standard under Section 34A-6-202(6) of the Act, and employee appeal of an order issued by an Administrative Law Judge, Commissioner, or Appeals Board under Section 34A-6-304. In determining whether a "proceeding" is "related to" the Act, the considerations discussed in R614-1-10.G. would also be applicable.

2. An employee need not himself directly institute the proceedings. It is sufficient if he sets into motion activities of others which result in proceedings under or related to the Act.

G. Testimony.

Discharge of, or discrimination against, any employee because the employee "has testified or is about to testify" in proceedings under or related to the Act is also prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. This protection would of course not be limited to testimony in proceedings instituted or caused to be instituted by the employee, but would extend to any statements given in the course of judicial, quasi-judicial, and administrative proceedings, including inspections, investigations, and administrative rulemaking or adjudicative functions. If the employee is giving or is about to give testimony in any proceeding under or related to the Act, he would be protected against discrimination resulting from such testimony.

H. Exercise of any right afforded by the Act.

1. In addition to protecting employees who file complaints, institute proceedings under or related to the Act it also prohibited by Section 34A-6-203 discrimination occurring because of the exercise "of any right afforded by this Act." Certain rights are explicitly provided in the Act; for example, there is a right to participate as a party in enforcement proceedings (34A-6-303). Certain other rights exist by necessary implications. For example, employees may request information from the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Administration; such requests would constitute the exercise of a right afforded by the Act. Likewise, employees interviewed by agents of the Administrator in the course of inspections or investigations could not subsequently be discriminated against because of their cooperation.

2. Review of the Act and examination of the legislative history discloses that, as a general matter, there is no right afforded by the Act which would entitle employees to walk off the job because of potential unsafe conditions at the workplace. Hazardous conditions which may be violative of the Act will ordinarily be corrected by the employer, once brought to his attention. If corrections are not accomplished, or if there is dispute about the existence of a hazard, the employee will normally have opportunity to request inspection of the workplace pursuant to Section 34A-6-301 of the Act, or to seek

the assistance of other public agencies which have responsibility in the field of safety and health. Under such circumstances, therefore, an employer would not ordinarily be in violation of Section 34A-6-203 by taking action to discipline an employee for refusing to perform normal job activities because of alleged safety or health hazards.

a. Occasions might arise when an employee is confronted with a choice between not performing assigned tasks or subjecting himself to serious injury or death arising from a hazardous condition at the workplace. If the employee, with no reasonable alternative, refuses in good faith to expose himself to the dangerous condition, he would be protected against subsequent discrimination. The condition causing the employee's apprehension of death or injury must be of such a nature that a reasonable person, under the circumstances then confronting the employee, would conclude that there is a real danger of death or serious injury and that there is insufficient time, due to the urgency of the situation, to eliminate the danger through resort to regular statutory enforcement channels. In addition, in such circumstances, the employee, where possible, must also have sought from his employer, and been unable to obtain, a correction of the dangerous condition.

I. Procedures - Filing of complaint for discrimination.

1. Who may file. A complaint of Section 34A-6-203 discrimination may be filed by the employee himself, or by a representative authorized to do so on his behalf.

2. Nature of filing. No particular form of complaint is required.

3. Place of filing. Complaint should be filed with the Administrator, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Labor Commission, 160 East 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6650, Telephone 530-6901.

4. Time for filing.

a. Section 34A-6-203(2)(b) provides protection for an employee who believes that he has been discriminated against.

b. A major purpose of the 30-day period in this provision is to allow the Administrator to decline to entertain complaints which have become stale. Accordingly, complaints not filed within 30 days of an alleged violation will ordinarily be presumed to be untimely.

c. However, there may be circumstances which would justify tolling of the 30-day period on recognized equitable principles or because of strongly extenuating circumstances, e.g., where the employer has concealed, or misled the employee regarding the grounds for discharge or other adverse action; where the employee has, within the 30-day period, resorted in good faith to grievance-arbitration proceedings under a collective bargaining agreement or filed a complaint regarding the same general subject with another agency; where the discrimination is in the nature of a continuing violation. In the absence of circumstances justifying a tolling of the 30-day period, untimely complaints will not be processed.

J. Notification of administrator's determination.

The Administrator is to notify a complainant within 90 days of the complaint of his determination whether prohibited discrimination has occurred. This 90-day provision is considered directory in nature. While every effort will be made to notify complainants of the Administrator's determination within 90 days, there may be instances when it is not possible to meet the directory period set forth in this section.

K. Withdrawal of complaint.

Enforcement of the provisions of Section 34A-6-203 is not only a matter of protecting rights of individual employees, but also of public interest. Attempts by an employee to withdraw a previously filed complaint will not necessarily result in termination of the Administrator's investigation. The Administrator's jurisdiction cannot be foreclosed as a matter of law by unilateral action of the employee. However, a voluntary and uncoerced request from a complainant to withdraw his

complaint will be given careful consideration and substantial weight as a matter of policy and sound enforcement procedure.

L. Arbitration or other agency proceedings.

1. An employee who files a complaint under Section 34A-6-203(2) of the Act may also pursue remedies under grievance arbitration proceedings in collective bargaining agreements. In addition, the complainant may concurrently resort to other agencies for relief, such as the National Labor Relations Board. The Administrator's jurisdiction to entertain Section 34A-6-203 complaints, to investigate, and to determine whether discrimination has occurred, is independent of the jurisdiction of other agencies or bodies. The Administrator may file action in district court regardless of the pendency of other proceedings.

2. However, the Administrator also recognizes the policy favoring voluntary resolution of disputes under procedures in collective bargaining agreements. (See, e.g., *Boy's Market, Inc. v. Retail Clerks*, 398 U.S. 235 (1970); *Republic Steel Corp. v. Maddox*, 379 U.S. 650 (1965); *Carey v. Westinghouse Electric Co.*, 375 U.S. 261 (1964); *Collier Insulated Wire*, 192 NLRB No. 150 (1971).) By the same token, due deference should be paid to the jurisdiction of other forums established to resolve disputes which may also be related to Section 34A-6-203 complaints.

3. Where a complainant is in fact pursuing remedies other than those provided by Section 34A-6-203, postponement of the Administrator's determination and deferral to the results of such proceedings may be in order. (See, *Burlington Truck Lines, Inc., v. U.S.*, 371 U.S. 156 (1962).)

4. Postponement of determination. Postponement of determination would be justified where the rights asserted in other proceedings are substantially the same as rights under Section 34A-6-203 and those proceedings are not likely to violate the rights guaranteed by Section 34A-6-203. The factual issues in such proceedings must be substantially the same as those raised by Section 34A-6-203 complaint, and the forum hearing the matter must have the power to determine the ultimate issue of discrimination. (See, *Rios v. Reynolds Metals Co.*, F. 2d (5th Cir., 1972), 41 U.S.L.W. 1049 (October 10, 1972); *Newman v. Avco Corp.*, 451 F. 2d 743 (6th Cir., 1971).)

5. Deferral to outcome of other proceedings. A determination to defer to the outcome of other proceedings initiated by a complainant must necessarily be made on a case-to-case basis, after careful scrutiny of all available information. Before deferring to the results of other proceedings, it must be clear that those proceedings dealt adequately with all factual issues, that the proceedings were fair, regular, and free of procedural infirmities, and that the outcome of the proceedings was not repugnant to the purpose and policy of the Act. In this regard, if such other actions initiated by a complainant are dismissed without adjudicative hearing thereof, such dismissal will not ordinarily be regarded as determinative of the Section 34A-6-203 complaint.

M. Employee refusal to comply with safety rules.

Employees who refuse to comply with occupational safety and health standards or valid safety rules implemented by the employer in furtherance of the Act are not exercising any rights afforded by the Act. Disciplinary measures taken by employers solely in response to employee refusal to comply with appropriate safety rules and regulations, will not ordinarily be regarded as discriminatory action prohibited by Section 34A-6-203. This situation should be distinguished from refusals to work, as discussed in R614-1-10.H.

R614-1-11. Rules of Agency Practice and Procedure Concerning OOSH Access to Employee Medical Records.

A. Policy.

UOSH access to employee medical records will in certain circumstances be important to the agency's performance of its statutory functions. Medical records, however, contain personal

details concerning the lives of employees. Due to the substantial personal privacy interests involved, UOSH authority to gain access to personally identifiable employee medical information will be exercised only after the agency has made a careful determination of its need for this information, and only with appropriate safeguards to protect individual privacy. Once this information is obtained, UOSH examination and use of it will be limited to only that information needed to accomplish the purpose for access. Personally identifiable employee medical information will be retained by UOSH only for so long as needed to accomplish the purpose for access, will be kept secure while being used, and will not be disclosed to other agencies or members of the public except in narrowly defined circumstances. This section establishes procedures to implement these policies.

B. Scope.

1. Except as provided in paragraphs R614-1-11.B.3. through 6. below, this rule applies to all requests by UOSH personnel to obtain access to records in order to examine or copy personally identifiable employee medical information, whether or not pursuant to the access provision of R614-1-12.D.

2. For the purposes of this rule, "personally identifiable employee medical information" means employee medical information accompanied by either direct identifiers (name, address, social security number, payroll number, etc.) or by information which could reasonably be used in the particular circumstances indirectly to identify specific employees (e.g., exact age, height, weight, race, sex, date of initial employment, job title, etc.).

3. This rule does not apply to UOSH access to, or the use of, aggregate employee medical information or medical records on individual employees which is not a personally identifiable form. This section does not apply to records required by R614-1-8 to death certificates, or to employee exposure records, including biological monitoring records defined by R614-1-3.M. or by specific occupational safety and health standards as exposure records.

4. This rule does not apply where UOSH compliance personnel conduct an examination of employee medical records solely to verify employer compliance with the medical surveillance record keeping requirements of an occupational safety and health standard, or with R614-1-12. An examination of this nature shall be conducted on-site and, if requested, shall be conducted under the observation of the record holder. The UOSH compliance personnel shall not record and take off-site any information from medical records other than documentation of the fact of compliance or non-compliance.

5. This rule does not apply to agency access to, or the use of, personally identifiable employee medical information obtained in the course of litigation.

6. This rule does not apply where a written directive by the Administrator authorizes appropriately qualified personnel to conduct limited reviews of specific medical information mandated by an occupational safety and health standard, or of specific biological monitoring test results.

7. Even if not covered by the terms of this rule, all medically related information reported in a personally identifiable form shall be handled with appropriate discretion and care befitting all information concerning specific employees. There may, for example, be personal privacy interests involved which militate against disclosure of this kind of information to the public.

C. Responsible persons.

1. UOSH Administrator. The Administrator of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Labor Commission shall be responsible for the overall administration and implementation of the procedures contained in this rule, including making final UOSH determinations concerning:

a. Access to personally identifiable employee medical

information, and

b. Inter-agency transfer or public disclosure of personally identifiable employee medical information.

2. UOSH Medical Records Officer. The Administrator shall designate a UOSH official with experience or training in the evaluation, use, and privacy protection of medical records to be the UOSH Medical Records Officer. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall report directly to the Administrator on matters concerning this section and shall be responsible for:

a. Making recommendations to the Administrator as to the approval or denial of written access orders.

b. Assuring that written access orders meet the requirements of paragraphs R614-1-11.D.2. and 3. of this rule.

c. Responding to employee, collective bargaining agent, and employer objections concerning written access orders.

d. Regulating the use of direct personal identifiers.

e. Regulating internal agency use and security of personally identifiable employee medical information.

f. Assuring that the results of agency analyses of personally identifiable medical information are, where appropriate, communicated to employees.

g. Preparing an annual report of UOSH's experience under this rule.

h. Assuring that advance notice is given of intended inter-agency transfers or public disclosures.

3. Principal UOSH Investigator. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall be the UOSH employee in each instance of access to personally identifiable employee medical information who is made primarily responsible for assuring that the examination and use of this information is performed in the manner prescribed by a written access order and the requirements of this section. When access is pursuant to a written access order, the Principal UOSH Investigator shall be professionally trained in medicine, public health, or allied fields (epidemiology, toxicology, industrial hygiene, bio-statistics, environmental health, etc.)

D. Written access orders.

1. Requirement for written access order. Except as provided in paragraph R614-1-11.D.4. below, each request by a UOSH representative to examine or copy personally identifiable employee medical information contained in a record held by an employer or other record holder shall be made pursuant to a written access order which has been approved by the Administrator upon the recommendation of the UOSH Medical Records Officer. If deemed appropriate, a written access order may constitute, or be accompanied by an administrative subpoena.

2. Approval criteria for written access order. Before approving a written access order, the Administrator and the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall determine that:

a. The medical information to be examined or copied is relevant to a statutory purpose and there is a need to gain access to this personally identifiable information.

b. The personally identifiable medical information to be examined or copied is limited to only that information needed to accomplish the purpose for access, and

c. The personnel authorized to review and analyze the personally identifiable medical information are limited to those who have a need for access and have appropriate professional qualifications.

3. Content of written access order. Each written access order shall state with reasonable particularity:

a. The statutory purposes for which access is sought.

b. The general description of the kind of employee medical information that will be examined and why there is a need to examine personally identifiable information.

c. Whether medical information will be examined on-site, and what type of information will be copied and removed off-site.

d. The name, address, and phone number of the Principal UOSH Investigator and the names of any other authorized persons who are expected to review and analyze the medical information.

e. The name, address, and phone number of the UOSH Medical Records Officer, and

f. The anticipated period of time during which UOSH expects to retain the employee medical information in a personally identifiable form.

4. Special situations. Written access orders need not be obtained to examine or copy personally identifiable employee medical information under the following circumstances:

a. Specific written consent. If the specific written consent of an employee is obtained pursuant to R614-1-12.D., and the agency or an agency employee is listed on the authorization as the designated representative to receive the medical information, then a written access order need not be obtained. Whenever personally identifiable employee medical information is obtained through specific written consent and taken off-site, a Principal UOSH Investigator shall be promptly named to assure protection of the information, and the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall be notified of this person's identity. The personally identifiable medical information obtained shall thereafter be subject to the use and security requirements of paragraphs R614-1-11.H.

b. Physician consultations. A written access order need not be obtained where a UOSH staff or contract physician consults with an employer's physician concerning an occupational safety or health issue. In a situation of this nature, the UOSH physician may conduct on-site evaluation of employee medical records in consultation with the employer's physician, and may make necessary personal notes of his or her findings. No employee medical records however, shall be taken off-site in the absence of a written access order or the specific written consent of an employee, and no notes of personally identifiable employee medical information made by the UOSH physician shall leave his or her control without the permission of the UOSH Medical Records Officer.

E. Presentation of written access order and notice to employees.

1. The Principal UOSH Investigator, or someone under his or her supervision, shall present at least two (2) copies each of the written access order and an accompanying cover letter to the employer prior to examining or obtaining medical information subject to a written access order. At least one copy of the written access order shall not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier. The accompanying cover letter shall summarize the requirements of this section and indicate that questions or objections concerning the written access order may be directed to the Principal UOSH Investigator or to the UOSH Medical Records Officer.

2. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall promptly present a copy of the written access order (which does not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier) and its accompanying cover letter to each collective bargaining agent representing employees whose medical records are subject to the written access order.

3. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall indicate that the employer must promptly post a copy of the written access order which does not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier, as well as post its accompanying cover letter.

4. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall discuss with any collective bargaining agent and with the employer the appropriateness of individual notice to employees affected by the written access order. Where it is agreed that individual notice is appropriate, the Principal UOSH Investigator shall promptly provide to the employer an adequate number of copies of the written access order (which does not identify specific employees by direct personal identifier) and its accompanying

cover letter to enable the employer either to individually notify each employee or to place a copy in each employee's medical file.

F. Objections concerning a written access order. All employees, collective bargaining agents, and employer written objections concerning access to records pursuant to a written access order shall be transmitted to the UOSH Medical Records Officer. Unless the agency decides otherwise, access to the record shall proceed without delay notwithstanding the lodging of an objection. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall respond in writing to each employee's and collective bargaining agent's written objection to UOSH access. Where appropriate, the UOSH Medical Records Officer may revoke a written access order and direct that any medical information obtained by it be returned to the original record holder or destroyed. The principal UOSH Investigator shall assure that such instructions by the UOSH Medical Records Officer are promptly implemented.

G. Removal of direct personal identifiers. Whenever employees medical information obtained pursuant to a written access order is taken off-site with direct personal identifiers included, the Principal UOSH Investigator shall, unless otherwise authorized by the UOSH Medical Records Officer, promptly separate all direct personal identifiers from the medical information, and code the medical information and the list of direct identifiers with a unique identifying number of each employee. The medical information with its numerical code shall thereafter be used and kept secured as though still in a directly identifiable form. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall also hand deliver or mail the list of direct personal identifiers with their corresponding numerical codes to the UOSH Medical Records Officer. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall thereafter limit the use and distribution of the list of coded identifiers to those with a need to know its contents.

H. Internal agency use of personally identifiable employee medical information.

1. The Principal UOSH Investigator shall in each instance of access be primarily responsible for assuring that personally identifiable employee medical information is used and kept secured in accordance with this section.

2. The Principal UOSH Investigator, the UOSH Medical Records Officer, the Administrator, and any other authorized person listed on a written access order may permit the examination or use of personally identifiable employee medical information by agency employees and contractors who have a need for access, and appropriate qualifications for the purpose for which they are using the information. No UOSH employee or contractor is authorized to examine or otherwise use personally identifiable employee medical information unless so permitted.

3. Where a need exists, access to personally identifiable employee medical information may be provided to attorneys in the office of the State Attorney General, and to agency contractors who are physicians or who have contractually agreed to abide by the requirements of this section and implementing agency directives and instructions.

4. UOSH employees and contractors are only authorized to use personally identifiable employee medical information for the purposes for which it was obtained, unless the specific written consent of the employee is obtained as to a secondary purpose, or the procedures of R614-1-11.D. through G. are repeated with respect to the secondary purpose.

5. Whenever practicable, the examination of personally identifiable employee medical information shall be performed on-site with a minimum of medical information taken off-site in a personally identifiable form.

I. Security procedures.

1. Agency files containing personally identifiable employee medical information shall be segregated from other

agency files. When not in active use, files containing this information shall be kept secured in a locked cabinet or vault.

2. The UOSH Medical Records Officer and the Principal UOSH Investigator shall each maintain a log of uses and transfers of personally identifiable employee medical information and lists of coded direct personal identifiers, except as to necessary uses by staff under their direct personal supervision.

3. The photocopying or other duplication of personally identifiable employee medical information shall be kept to the minimum necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the information was obtained.

4. The protective measures established by this rule apply to all worksheets, duplicate copies, or other agency documents containing personally identifiable employee medical information.

5. Intra-agency transfers of personally identifiable employee medical information shall be by hand delivery, United States mail, or equally protective means. Inter-office mailing channels shall not be used.

J. Retention and destruction of records.

1. Consistent with UOSH records disposition programs, personally identifiable employee medical information and lists of coded direct personal identifiers shall be destroyed or returned to the original record holder when no longer needed for the purposes for which they were obtained.

2. Personally identifiable employee medical information which is currently not being used actively but may be needed for future use shall be transferred to the UOSH Medical Records Officer. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall conduct an annual review of all centrally-held information to determine which information is no longer needed for the purposes for which it was obtained.

K. Results of an agency analysis using personally identifiable employee medical information.

1. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall, as appropriate, assure that the results of an agency analysis using personally identifiable employee medical information are communicated to the employees whose personal medical information was used as a part of the analysis.

2. Annual report. The UOSH Medical Records Officer shall on an annual basis review UOSH's experience under this section during the previous year, and prepare a report to the UOSH Administrator which shall be made available to the public. This report shall discuss:

a. The number of written access orders approved and a summary of the purposes for access;

b. The nature and disposition of employee; collective bargaining agent, and employer written objections concerning UOSH access to personally identifiable employee medical information; and

c. The nature and disposition of requests for inter-agency transfer or public disclosure of personally identifiable employee medical information.

L. Inter-agency transfer and public disclosure.

1. Personally identifiable employee medical information shall not be transferred to another agency or office outside of UOSH (other than to The Attorney General's Office) or disclosed to the public (other than to the affected employee or the original record holder) except when required by law or when approved by the Administrator.

2. Except as provided in paragraph R614-1-11.L.3. below, the Administrator shall not approve a request for an inter-agency transfer of personally identifiable employee medical information, which has not been consented to by the affected employees, unless the request is by a public health agency which:

a. Needs the requested information in a personally identifiable form for a substantial public health purpose;

b. Will not use the requested information to make individual determinations concerning affected employees which could be to their detriment;

c. Has regulations or established written procedures providing protection for personally identifiable medical information substantially equivalent to that of this section; and

d. Satisfies an exemption to the Privacy Act to the extent that the Privacy Act applies to the requested information (See 5 U.S.C. 552a(b); 29 CFR 70a.3).

3. Upon the approval of the Administrator, personally identifiable employee medical information may be transferred to:

a. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

b. The Department of Justice when necessary with respect to a specific action under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.

4. The Administrator shall not approve a request for public disclosure of employee medical information containing direct personal identifiers unless there are compelling circumstances affecting the health or safety of an individual.

5. The Administrator shall not approve a request for public disclosure of employee medical information which contains information which could reasonably be used indirectly to identify specific employees when the disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

6. Except as to inter-agency transfers to NIOSH or the State Attorney General's Office, the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall assure that advance notice is provided to any collective bargaining agent representing affected employees and to the employer on each occasion that UOSH intends to either transfer personally identifiable employee medical information to another agency or disclose it to a member of the public other than to an affected employee. When feasible, the UOSH Medical Records Officer shall take reasonable steps to assure that advance notice is provided to affected employees when the employee medical information to be released or disclosed contains direct personal identifiers.

M. Effective date.

This rule shall become effective on January 15, 1981.

R614-1-12. Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records.

A. Purpose.

To provide employees and their designated representatives a right of access to relevant exposure and medical records, and to provide representatives of the Administrator a right of access to these records in order to fulfill responsibilities under the Utah Occupational Safety and Health Act. Access by employees, their representatives, and the Administrator is necessary to yield both direct and indirect improvements in the detection, treatment, and prevention of occupational disease. Each employer is responsible for assuring compliance with this Rule, but the activities involved in complying with the access to medical records provisions can be carried out, on behalf of the employer, by the physician or other health care personnel in charge of employee medical records. Except as expressly provided, nothing in this Rule is intended to affect existing legal and ethical obligations concerning the maintenance and confidentiality of employee medical information, the duty to disclose information to a patient/employee or any other aspect of the medical-care relationship, or affect existing legal obligations concerning the protection of trade secret information.

B. Scope.

1. This rule applies to each general industry, maritime, and construction employer who makes, maintains, contracts for, or has access to employee exposure or medical records, or analyses

thereof, pertaining to employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents.

2. This rule applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analyses thereof, of employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents, whether or not the records are related to specific occupational safety and health standards.

3. This rule applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analyses thereof, made or maintained in any manner, including on an in-house or contractual (e.g., fee-for-service) basis. Each employer shall assure that the preservation and access requirements of this rule are complied with regardless of the manner in which records are made or maintained.

C. Preservation of records.

1. Unless a specific occupational safety and health standard provides a different period of time, each employer shall assure the preservation and retention of records as follows:

a. Employee medical records. Each employee medical record shall be preserved and maintained for at least the duration of employment plus thirty (30) years, except that health insurance claims records maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records need not be retained for any specified period.

b. Employee exposure records. Each employee exposure record shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty (30) years, except that:

(1) Background data to environmental (workplace) monitoring or measuring, such as laboratory reports and worksheets, need only be retained for one (1) year so long as the sampling results, the collection methodology (sampling plan), a description of the analytical and mathematical methods used, and a summary of other background data relevant to interpretation of the results obtained, are retained for at least thirty (30) years; and

(2) Material safety data sheets and paragraph R614-1-3.M.4. records concerning the identity of a substance or agent need not be retained for any specified period as long as some record of the identity (chemical name if known) of the substance or agent, where it was used, and when it was used is retained for at least thirty (30) years; and

c. Analyses using exposure or medical records. Each analysis using exposure or medical records shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty (30) years.

2. Nothing in this rule is intended to mandate the form, manner, or process by which an employer preserves a record so long as the information contained in the record is preserved and retrievable, except that X-ray films shall be preserved in their original state.

D. Access to records.

1. Whenever an employee or designated representative requests access to a record, the employer shall assure that access is provided in a reasonable time, place, and manner, but in no event later than fifteen (15) days after the request for access is made.

2. Whenever an employee or designated representative requests a copy of a record, the employer shall, within the period of time previously specified, assure that either:

a. A copy of the record is provided without cost to the employee or representative;

b. The necessary mechanical copying facilities (e.g., photocopying) are made available without cost to the employee or representative for copying the record; or

c. The record is loaned to the employee or representative for a reasonable time to enable a copy to be made.

3. Whenever a record has been previously provided without cost to an employee or designated representative, the employer may charge reasonable, non-discriminatory administrative costs (i.e., search and copy expenses but not

including overhead expenses) for a request by the employee or designated representative for additional copies of the record, except that:

a. An employer shall not charge for an initial request for a copy of new information that has been added to a record which was previously provided; and

b. An employer shall not charge for an initial request by a recognized or certified collective bargaining agent for a copy of an employee exposure record or an analysis using exposure or medical records.

4. Nothing in this rule is intended to preclude employees and collective bargaining agents from collectively bargaining to obtain access to information in addition to that available under this rule.

5. Employee and designated representative access.

a. Employee exposure records. Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee and designated representative to employee exposure records relevant to the employee. For the purpose of this rule exposure records relevant to the employee consist of:

(1) Records of the employee's past or present exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents,

(2) Exposure records of other employees with past or present job duties or working conditions related to or similar to those of the employee,

(3) Records containing exposure information concerning the employee's workplace or working conditions, and

(4) Exposure records pertaining to workplaces or working conditions to which the employee is being assigned or transferred.

b. Employee medical records.

(1) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee to employee medical records of which the employee is the subject, except as provided in R614-1-12.D.4.

(2) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each designated representative to the employee medical records of any employee who has given the designated representative specific written consent. R614-1-12A., Appendix A to R614-1-12., contains a sample form which may be used to establish specific written consent for access to employee medical records.

(3) Whenever access to employee medical records is requested, a physician representing the employer may recommend that the employee or designated representative:

(a) Consult with the physician for the purposes of reviewing and discussing the records requested;

(b) Accept a summary of material facts and opinions in lieu of the records requested; or

(c) Accept release of the requested records only to a physician or other designated representative.

(4) Whenever an employee requests access to his or her employee medical records, and a physician representing the employer believes that direct employee access to information contained in the records regarding a specific diagnosis of a terminal illness or a psychiatric condition could be detrimental to the employee's health, the employer may inform the employee that access will only be provided to a designated representative of the employee having specific written consent, and deny the employee's request for direct access to this information only. Where a designated representative with specific written consent requests access to information so withheld, the employer shall assure the access of the designated representative to this information, even when it is known that the designated representative will give the information to the employee.

(5) Nothing in this rule precludes physician, nurse, or other responsible health care personnel maintaining employee medical records from deleting from requested medical records the identity of a family member, personal friend, or fellow employee who has provided confidential information

concerning an employee's health status.

c. Analysis using exposure or medical records.

(1) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee and designated representative to each analysis using exposure or medical records concerning the employee's working conditions or workplace.

(2) Whenever access is requested to an analysis which reports the contents of employee medical records by either direct identifier (name, address, social security number, payroll number, etc.) or by information which could reasonably be used under the circumstances indirectly to identify specific employees (exact age, height, weight, race, sex, date of initial employment, job title, etc.) the employer shall assure that personal identifiers are removed before access is provided. If the employer can demonstrate that removal of personal identifiers from an analysis is not feasible, access to the personally identifiable portions of analysis need not be provided.

(3) UOSH access.

(a) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the immediate access of representatives of the Administrator to employee exposure and medical records and to analysis using exposure or medical records. Rules of agency practice and procedure governing UOSH access to employee medical records are contained in R614-1-8.

(b) Whenever UOSH seeks access to personally identifiable employee medical information by presenting to the employer a written access order pursuant to R614-1-8, the employer shall prominently post a copy of the written access order and its accompanying cover letter for at least fifteen (15) working days.

E. Trade Secrets.

1. Except as provided in paragraph R614-1-12.E.2., nothing in this rule precludes an employer from deleting from records requested by an employee or designated representative any trade secret data which discloses manufacturing processes, or discloses the percentage of a chemical substance in a mixture, as long as the employee or designated representative is notified that information has been deleted. Whenever deletion of trade secret information substantially impairs evaluation of the place where or the time when exposure to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent occurred, the employer shall provide alternative information which is sufficient to permit the employee to identify where and when exposure occurred.

2. Notwithstanding any trade secret claims, whenever access to records is requested, the employer shall provide access to chemical or physical agent identities including chemical names, levels of exposure, and employee health status data contained in the requested records.

3. Whenever trade secret information is provided to an employee or designated representative, the employer may require, as a condition of access, that the employee or designated representative agree in writing not to use the trade secret information for the purpose of commercial gain and not to permit misuse of the trade secret information by a competitor or potential competitor of the employer.

F. Employee information.

1. Upon an employee's first entering into employment, and at least annually thereafter, each employer shall inform employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents of the following:

a. The existence, location, and availability of any records covered by this rule;

b. The person responsible for maintaining and providing access to records; and

c. Each employee's right of access to these records.

2. Each employer shall make readily available to employees a copy of this rule and its appendices, and shall distribute to employees any informational materials concerning this rule which are made available to the employer by the

Administrator.

G. Transfer of Records

1. Whenever an employer is ceasing to do business, the employer shall transfer all records subject to this Rule to the successor employer. The successor employer shall receive and maintain these records.

2. Whenever an employer is ceasing to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain the records subject to this standard, the employer shall notify affected employees of their rights of access to records at least three (3) months prior to the cessation of the employer's business.

3. Whenever an employer either is ceasing to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain the records, or intends to dispose of any records required to be preserved for at least thirty (30) years, the employer shall:

a. Transfer the records to the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) if so required by a specific occupational safety and health standard; or

b. Notify the Director of NIOSH in writing of the impending disposal of records at least three (3) months prior to the disposal of the records.

4. Where an employer regularly disposes of records required to be preserved for at least thirty (30) years, the employer may, with at least (3) months notice, notify the Director of NIOSH on an annual basis of the records intended to be disposed of in the coming year.

a. Appendices. The information contained in the appendices to this rule is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this rule nor detract from any existing obligation.

H. Effective date. This rule shall become effective on December 5, 1980. All obligations of this rule commence on the effective date except that the employer shall provide the information required under R614-1-12.F.1. to all current employees within sixty (60) days after the effective date.

R614-1-12A. Appendix A to R614-1-12 SAMPLE.

Authorization letter for the Release of Employee Medical Record Information to Designated Representative.

I, (full name of worker/patient), hereby authorize (individual or organization holding the medical records), to release to (individual or organization authorized to receive the medical information), the following medical information from my personal medical records: (Describe generally the information desired to be released).

I give my permission for this medical information to be used for the following purpose:, but I do not give permission for any other use or re-disclosure of this information.

(Note---Several extra lines are provided below so that you can place additional restrictions on this authorization letter if you want to. You may, however, leave these lines blank. On the other hand, you may want to (1) specify a particular expiration date for this letter (if less than one year); (2) describe medical information to be created in the future that you intend to be covered by this authorization letter, or (3) describe portions of the medical information in your records which you do not intend to be released as a result of this letter.)

Full name of Employee or Legal Representative

Signature of Employee or Legal Representative

Date of Signature

R614-1-12B. Appendix B to R614-1-12 Availability of NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS).

R614-1-12 applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analysis thereof, of employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents (see R614-1-12.B.2.).

The term "toxic substance" or "harmful physical agent" is defined by paragraph R614-1-3.FF. to encompass chemical substances, biological agents, and physical stresses for which there is evidence of harmful health effects. The standard uses the latest printed edition of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) as one of the chief sources of information as to whether evidence of harmful health effects exists. If a substance is listed in the latest printed RTECS, the standard applies to exposure and medical records (and analysis of these records) relevant to employees exposed to the substances.

It is appropriate to note that the final standard does not require that employers purchase a copy of RTECS and many employers need not consult RTECS to ascertain whether their employee exposure or medical records are subject to the standard. Employers who do not currently have the latest printed edition of the NIOSH RTECS, however, may desire to obtain a copy. The RTECS is issued in an annual printed edition as mandated by Rule 20(a)(6) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 669 (a)(6)). The 1978 edition is the most recent printed edition as of May 1, 1980. Its Forward and Introduction describes the RTECS as follows:

"The annual publication of a list of known toxic substances is a NIOSH mandate under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. It is intended to provide basic information on the known toxic and biological effects of chemical substances for the use of employers, employees, physicians, industrial hygienists, toxicologists, researchers, and, in general, anyone concerned with the proper and safe handling of chemicals. In turn, this information may contribute to a better understanding of potential occupational hazards by everyone involved and ultimately may help to bring about a more healthful workplace environment.

"This registry contains 142,247 listings of chemical substances: 33,929 are names of different chemicals with their associated toxicity data and 90,318 are synonyms. This edition includes approximately 7,500 new chemical compounds that did not appear in the 1977 Registry.

"The Registry's purposes are many, and it serves a variety of users. It is a single source document for basic toxicity information and for other data, such as chemical identifiers and information necessary for the preparation of safety directives and hazard evaluations for chemical substances. The various types of toxic effects linked to literature citations provide researchers and occupational health scientists with an introduction to the toxicological literature, making their own review of the toxic hazards of a given substance easier. By presenting data on the lowest reported doses that produce effects by several routes of entry in various species, the Registry furnishes valuable information to those responsible for preparing safety data sheets for chemical substances in the workplace. Chemical and production engineers can use the Registry to identify the hazards which may be associated with chemical intermediates in the development of final products, and thus can more readily select substitutes or alternate processes which may be less hazardous.

"In this edition of the Registry, the editors intend to identify "all known toxic substances" which may exist in the environment and to provide pertinent data on the toxic effects from known doses entering an organism by any route described. Data may be used for the evaluation of chemical hazards in the environment, whether they be in the workplace, recreation area, or living quarters.

"It must be reemphasized that the entry of a substance in the Registry does not automatically mean that it must be avoided. A listing does mean, however, that the substance has the documented potential of being harmful if misused, and care must be exercised to prevent tragic consequences."

The RTECS 1978 printed edition may be purchased for \$13.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), Washington, D.C. 20402 (202-783-3238) (GPO Stock No. 017-033-00346-7). The 1979 printed edition is anticipated to be issued in the summer of 1980. Some employers may also desire to subscribe to the quarterly update to the RTECS which is published in a microfiche edition. An annual subscription to the quarterly microfiche may be purchase from the GPO for \$14.00 (Order the "Microfiche Edition, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances"). Both the printed edition and the microfiche edition of RTECS are available for review at many university and public libraries throughout the country. The latest RTECS editions may also be examined at OSHA Technical Data Center, Room N2439-Rear, United States Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210 (202-523-9700), or any OSHA Regional or Area Office (See major city telephone directories under United States Government-Labor Department).

KEY: safety
August 2, 2005
Notice of Continuation November 25, 2002

34A-6

R651. Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation.**R651-205. Zoned Waters.****R651-205-1. Obeying Zoned Waters.**

The operator of a vessel shall obey zoned water requirements or restrictions.

R651-205-2. Deer Creek Reservoir.

Vessels and all other water activities are prohibited within 1500 feet of the dam. No water skiing in Wallsberg Bay.

R651-205-3. Green River.

The use of motors is prohibited between the Flaming Gorge Dam and the confluence with Red Creek.

R651-205-4. Stansbury Park Lake.

The use of vessels over 20 feet in length and motors, except electric trolling motors, is prohibited.

R651-205-5. Lower Provo River.

The section from where it enters into Utah Lake upstream to the gas pipeline is designated as a wakeless speed area, and the use of motors is prohibited upstream from this point.

R651-205-6. Decker Lake.

The use of motors is prohibited.

R651-205-7. Palisade Lake.

The use of motors, except electric trolling motors, is prohibited.

R651-205-8. Ivins Reservoir.

The use of motors whose manufacture listed horsepower is 10 horsepower or more is prohibited.

R651-205-9. Jordan River.

The use of motors is prohibited, except motors whose manufacture listed horsepower is less than 10 horsepower. Such motors are permitted on the Utah County portion of the river.

R651-205-10. Ken's Lake.

The use of motors, except electric trolling motors, is prohibited.

R651-205-11. Pineview Reservoir.

The use of motors, except electric motors, is prohibited in the designated area in the North Arm, North Geersten Bay and the Middle Fork of the Ogden River. Vessels are prohibited in the Middle Inlet and Cemetery Point picnic areas.

R651-205-12. Jordanelle Reservoir.

The use of motorboats or sailboats is prohibited in the designated area of Hailstone Beach.

R651-205-13. Little Dell Reservoir.

The use of motors is prohibited.

R651-205-14. Bear Lake.

The use of a vessel is prohibited from July 1 through Labor Day in the area adjacent to Cisco Beach starting at the entrance station and extending approximately 1/4 mile south, when this area is marked with appropriate buoys.

R651-205-15. Lost Creek Reservoir.

A vessel may not be operated at a speed greater than wakeless speed at any time.

KEY: boating**August 16, 2005****Notice of Continuation November 13, 2001****73-18-4(1)(c)**

R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.**R655-4. Water Well Drillers.****R655-4-1. Purpose, Scope, and Exclusions.****1.1 Purpose.**

These rules are promulgated pursuant to Section 73-3-25. The purpose of these rules is to assist in the orderly development of underground water; insure that minimum construction standards are followed in the drilling, construction, deepening, repairing, renovating, cleaning, development, and abandonment of water wells and other regulated wells; prevent pollution of aquifers within the state; prevent wasting of water from flowing wells; obtain accurate records of well construction operations; and insure compliance with the state engineer's authority for appropriating water.

All administrative procedures involving applications, approvals, hearings, notices, revocations, orders and their judicial review, and all other administrative procedures required or allowed by these rules are governed by R655-6 "Administrative Procedures for Informal Proceedings Before the Division of Water Rights".

1.2 Scope.

The drilling, construction, deepening, repair, renovation, replacement, cleaning, development, or abandonment of the following types of wells is regulated by these administrative rules and the work must be completed by a licensed well driller. The rules contained herein pertain only to work on the well itself. These rules do not regulate the incidental work around the well such as pump and motor installation and repair; plumbing, electrical, and excavation work up to the well; and the building of well enclosures unless these activities directly impact or change the construction of the well itself. The process for an applicant to obtain approval to construct, or replace the wells listed below in 1.2.1, 1.2.2, or 1.2.3 is outlined in Section R655-4-7 of these rules. The process for an applicant to obtain approval to construct, deepen, repair, clean, or replace the wells listed below in 1.2.4, 1.2.5, or 1.2.6 is outlined in Appendix 1.

1.2.1 Cathodic protection wells.

1.2.2 Heating or cooling exchange wells which are 30 feet or greater in depth and which encounter formations containing groundwater. If a separate well or borehole is required for re-injection purposes, it must also comply with these administrative rules.

1.2.3 Monitor wells which are completed to a depth of 30 feet or greater.

1.2.4 Private water production wells which are completed to a depth of 30 feet or greater.

1.2.5 Public water system supply wells.

1.2.6 Recharge and recovery wells which are drilled under the provisions of Title 73, Chapter 3b "Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act" Utah Code Annotated.

1.3 Exclusions.

The construction, repair, replacement, or abandonment of the following types of wells or boreholes are excluded from regulation under these administrative rules:

1.3.1 Any cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, monitor wells and water production wells that are constructed to a final depth of less than 30 feet. However, diversion and beneficial use of groundwater from wells less than 30 feet deep shall require approval through the appropriation procedures and policies of the state engineer and Title 73, Chapter 3 of the Utah Code Annotated.

1.3.2 Geothermal wells. Although not regulated under the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, geothermal wells are subject to Section 73-22-1 "Utah Geothermal Resource Conservation Act" Utah Code Annotated and the rules promulgated by the state engineer including Section R655-1, Wells Used for the Discovery and Production of Geothermal Energy in the State of Utah.

1.3.3 Temporary exploratory wells drilled to obtain

information on the subsurface strata on which an embankment or foundation is to be placed or an area proposed to be used as a potential source of material for construction.

1.3.4 Wells or boreholes constructed to monitor man-made structures, house instrumentation to monitor structural performance, or dissipate hydraulic pressures on structures provided the wells or boreholes do not interfere with established aquifers or their primary purpose is not for monitoring water quality.

1.3.5 Wells or boreholes drilled or constructed into non-water bearing zones or which are less than 30 feet in depth for the purpose of utilizing heat from the surrounding earth.

1.3.6 Geotechnical borings drilled to obtain lithologic data which are not installed for the purpose of utilizing or monitoring groundwater.

R655-4-2. Definitions.

ABANDONED WELL - any well which is not in use and has been filled or plugged so that it is rendered unproductive and will prevent contamination of groundwater. A properly abandoned well will not produce water nor serve as a channel for movement of water from the well or between water bearing zones.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI) - a nationally recognized testing laboratory that certifies building products and adopts standards including those for steel and plastic (PVC) casing utilized in the well drilling industry. ANSI standards are often adopted for use by ASTM and AWWA. Current information on standards can be obtained from: ANSI, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM) - an independent organization concerned with the development of standards on characteristics and performance of materials, products and systems including those utilized in the well drilling industry. Information may be obtained from: ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19013.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA) - an international association which publishes standards intended to represent a consensus of the water supply industry that the product or procedure described in the standard will provide satisfactory service or results. Information may be obtained from: AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver CO 80235.

ANNULAR SPACE - the space between the inner well casing and the outer well casing or borehole.

AQUIFER - a porous underground formation yielding withdrawable water.

ARTESIAN AQUIFER - a water-bearing formation which contains underground water under sufficient pressure to rise above the zone of saturation.

ARTESIAN WELL - a well where the water level rises appreciably above the zone of saturation.

BENTONITE - a highly plastic, highly absorbent, colloidal swelling clay composed largely of mineral sodium montmorillonite. Bentonite is commercially available in powdered, granular, tablet, pellet, or chip form which is hydrated with potable water and used for a variety of purposes including the stabilization of borehole walls during drilling, the control of potential or existing high fluid pressures encountered during drilling below a water table, well abandonment, and to provide a seal in the annular space between the well casing and borehole wall.

BENTONITE GROUT - a mixture of bentonite and potable water specifically designed to seal and plug wells and boreholes mixed at manufacturer's specifications to a grout consistency which can be pumped through a pipe directly into the annular space of a well or used for abandonment. Its primary purpose is to seal the borehole or well in order to prevent the subsurface

migration or communication of fluids.

CASH BOND - A type of well driller bond in the form of a certificate of deposit (CD) submitted and assigned to the State Engineer by a licensed driller to satisfy the required bonding requirements.

CASING - a tubular retaining and sealing structure that is installed in the borehole to maintain the well opening.

CATHODIC PROTECTION WELL - a well constructed for the purpose of installing deep anodes to minimize or prevent electrolytic corrosive action of metallic structures installed below ground surface, such as pipelines, transmission lines, well casings, storage tanks, or pilings.

CONFINING UNIT - a geological layer either of unconsolidated material, usually clay or hardpan, or bedrock, usually shale, through which virtually no water moves.

CONSOLIDATED FORMATION - bedrock consisting of sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic rock (e.g. shale, sandstone, limestone, quartzite, conglomerate, basalt, granite, tuff, etc.).

DISINFECTION - or disinfecting is the use of chlorine or other disinfecting agent or process approved by the state engineer, in sufficient concentration and contact time adequate to inactivate coliform or other organisms.

DRAWDOWN - the difference in elevation between the static and pumping water levels.

DRILL RIG - any power-driven percussion, rotary, boring, coring, digging, jetting, or augering machine used in the construction of a well or borehole.

EMERGENCY SITUATION - any situation where immediate action is required to protect life or property. Emergency status would also extend to any situation where life is not immediately threatened but action is needed immediately and it is not possible to contact the state engineer for approval. For example, it would be considered an emergency if a domestic well needed immediate repair over a weekend when the state engineer's offices are closed.

GRAVEL PACKED WELL - a well in which filter material is placed in the annular space to increase the effective diameter of the well and to prevent fine-grained sediments from entering the well.

GROUNDWATER - subsurface water in a zone of saturation.

GROUT - a fluid mixture of Portland cement or bentonite with water of a consistency that can be forced through a pipe and placed as required. Various additives such as sand, bentonite, and hydrated lime may be included in the mixture to meet different requirements.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING - the process whereby water or other fluid is pumped under high pressure into a well to fracture and clean-out the reservoir rock surrounding the well bore thus increasing the flow to the well.

MONITOR WELL - a well, as defined under "well" in this section, that is constructed for the purpose of determining water levels, monitoring chemical, bacteriological, radiological, or other physical properties of ground water or vadose zone water.

NATIONAL SANITATION FOUNDATION (NSF) - a voluntary third party consensus standards and testing entity established under agreement with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop testing and adopt standards and certification programs for all direct and indirect drinking water additives and products.

Information may be obtained from: NSF, 3475 Plymouth Road, P O Box 1468, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

NEAT CEMENT GROUT - cement conforming to the ASTM Standard C150 (standard specification of Portland cement), with no more than six gallons of water per 94 pound sack (one cubic foot) of cement of sufficient weight density of not less than 15 lbs/gallon.

OPERATOR - a drill rig operator is an individual who

works under the direct supervision of a licensed Utah Water Well Driller and who can be left in responsible charge to construct water wells using equipment that is under the direct control of the licensee.

PITLESS ADAPTER OR UNIT - an assembly of parts designed for attachment to a well casing which allows buried pump discharge from the well and allows access to the interior of the well casing for installation or removal of the pump or pump appurtenances, while preventing contaminants from entering the well. Such devices protect the water and distribution lines from temperature extremes, permit extension of the casing above ground as required in Subsection R655-4-9.3.2 and allow access to the well, pump or system components within the well without exterior excavation or disruption of surrounding earth or surface seal.

POLLUTION - the alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any water that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animals, vegetation, or property, or to public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any or reasonable purpose.

POTABLE WATER - water supplied for human consumption, sanitary use, or for the preparation of food or pharmaceutical products which is free from biological, chemical, physical, and radiological impurities.

PRESSURE GROUTING - a process by which grout is confined within the drillhole or casing by the use of retaining plugs or packers and by which sufficient pressure is applied to drive the grout slurry into the annular space or zone to be grouted.

PRIVATE WATER PRODUCTION WELL - a privately owned well constructed to supply water for any purpose which has been approved by the state engineer (such as irrigation, stockwater, domestic, commercial, industrial, etc.).

PROBATION - A disciplinary action that may be taken by the state engineer that entails greater review and regulation of well drilling activities but which does not prohibit a well driller from engaging in the well drilling business or operating well drilling equipment.

PROVISIONAL WELL - authorization granted by the state engineer to drill under a pending, unapproved water right or exchange; or for the purpose of determining characteristics of an aquifer, or the existence of a useable groundwater source.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY WELL - a well, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for human consumption and other domestic uses which has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days out of the year.

PUMPING LEVEL - the elevation of the surface of the water in a well after a period of pumping at a given rate.

REVOCATION - A disciplinary action that may be taken by the state engineer that rescinds the well driller's Utah Water Well Driller's License

SAND - a material having a prevalent grain size ranging from 2 millimeters to 0.06 millimeters.

SAND CEMENT GROUT - a grout consisting of equal parts of cement conforming to ASTM standard C150 and sand/aggregate with no more than six (6) gallons of water per 94 pound sack (one cubic foot) of cement.

STANDARD DIMENSION RATIO (SDR) - the ratio of average outside pipe diameter to minimum pipe wall thickness.

STATE ENGINEER - the director of the Utah Division of Water Rights or any employee of the Division of Water Rights designated by the state engineer to act in administering these rules.

STATIC LEVEL - stabilized water level in a non-pumped well beyond the area of influence of any pumping well.

SURETY BOND - an indemnity agreement in a sum certain and payable to the state engineer, executed by the

licensee as principal and which is supported by the guarantee of a corporation authorized to transact business as a surety in the State of Utah.

SUSPENSION - A disciplinary action that may be taken by the state engineer that prohibits the well driller from engaging in the well drilling business or operating well drilling equipment as a registered operator for a definite period of time and /or until certain conditions are met.

TREMIE PIPE - a device that carries materials to a designated depth in a drill hole or annular space.

UNCONSOLIDATED FORMATION - loose, soft, incoherent rock material composed of sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic rock which includes sand, gravel, and mixtures of sand and gravel. These formations are widely distributed and can possess good water storage and transmissivity characteristics.

UNHYDRATED BENTONITE - dry bentonite consisting primarily of granules, tablets, pellets, or chips that may be placed in a well or borehole in the dry state and hydrated in place by either formation water or by the addition of potable water into the well or borehole containing the dry bentonite. Unhydrated bentonite can be used for sealing and abandonment of wells.

VADOSE ZONE - the zone containing water under less than atmospheric pressure, including soil water, intermediate vadose water and capillary water. The zone extends from land surface to the zone of saturation or water table.

WELL - a horizontal or vertical excavation or opening into the ground made by digging, boring, drilling, jetting, augering, or driving or any other artificial method for utilizing or monitoring underground waters.

WELL DRILLER - any person who is licensed by the state engineer to construct water wells for compensation or otherwise. The licensed driller has total responsibility for the construction work in progress at the well drilling site.

WELL DRILLER BOND - A financial guarantee to the state engineer, in the form of a surety bond or cash bond, by which a licensed driller binds himself to pay the penal sum of \$5,000 to the state engineer in the event of significant noncompliance with the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers.

WELL DRILLING - the act of drilling, constructing, repairing, renovating, or deepening, cleaning, developing, or abandoning a well.

R655-4-3. Licenses and Registrations.

3.1 General.

3.1.1 Section 73-3-25 of the Utah Code requires every person that constructs a well in the state to obtain a license from the state engineer. Licenses and registrations are not transferable.

3.1.2 Any person found to be drilling a well without a valid well driller's license or operator's registration will be ordered to cease drilling by the state engineer. The order may be made verbally but must also be followed by a written order. The order may be posted at an unattended well drilling site. A person found drilling without a license will be prosecuted under Section 73-3-26 of the Utah Code annotated, 1953.

3.2 Well Driller's License.

An applicant must meet the following requirements to become licensed as a Utah Water Well Driller:

3.2.1 Applicants must be 21 years of age or older.

3.2.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.

3.2.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state legislature.

3.2.4 Provide documentation of at least two (2) years of full time prior water well drilling experience OR documentation of 15 wells constructed by the applicant under the supervision

of a licensed well driller. A copy of the well log for each well constructed must be included. The documentation must also show the applicant's experience with each type of drilling rig to be listed on the license. Acceptable documentation will include registration with the Division of Water Rights, letters from licensed well drillers (Utah or other states), or a water well drilling license granted by another state, etc.

Successful completion of classroom study in geology, well drilling, map reading, and other related subjects may be substituted for up to, but not exceeding, 12 months of drilling experience, and for up to, but not exceeding, five (5) of the required drilled wells. The state engineer will determine the number of months of drilling experience and the number of drilled wells that will be credited for the classroom study.

3.2.5 File a well driller bond in the sum of \$5,000 with the Division of Water Rights payable to the state engineer. The well driller bond must be filed under the conditions and criteria described in Section 4-3.6.

3.2.6 Obtain a score of at least 70% on each of the written licensing examinations required and administered by the state engineer. The required examinations test the applicant's knowledge of:

a. The Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers and Utah water law as it pertains to underground water;

b. The minimum construction standards established by the state engineer for water well construction;

c. Geologic formations and proper names used in describing underground material types;

d. Reading maps and locating points from descriptions based on section, township, and range;

e. Groundwater geology and the occurrence and movement of groundwater;

f. The proper operating procedures and construction methods associated with the various types of water well drilling rigs. (A separate test is required for each type of water well drilling rig to be listed on the license).

3.2.7 Demonstrate proficiency in resolving problem situations that might be encountered during the construction of a water well by passing an oral examination administered by the state engineer.

3.3 Drill Rig Operator's Registration.

An applicant must meet the following requirements to become registered as a drill rig operator:

3.3.1 Applicants must be 18 years of age or older.

3.3.2 Complete and submit the application form provided by the state engineer.

3.3.3 Pay the application fee approved by the state legislature.

3.3.4 Provide documentation of at least six (6) months of prior water well drilling experience. The documentation must show the applicant's experience with each type of drilling rig to be listed on the registration. Acceptable documentation will include letters from licensed well drillers or registration as an operator in another state.

3.3.5 Obtain a score of at least 70% on a written examination of the minimum construction standards established by the state engineer for water well construction. The test will be provided to the licensed well driller by the state engineer. The licensed well driller will administer the test to the prospective operator and return it to the state engineer for scoring.

3.4 Conditional, Restricted, or Limited Licenses.

The state engineer may issue a restricted, conditional, or limited license to an applicant based on prior drilling experience.

3.5 Refusal to Issue a License or Registration.

The state engineer may, upon investigation and after a hearing, refuse to issue a license or a registration to an applicant if it appears the applicant has not had sufficient training or

experience to qualify as a competent well driller or operator.

3.6 Well Driller Bond.

3.6.1 General

3.6.1.1. In order to become licensed and to continue licensure, a well driller must file a well driller bond in the form of a surety bond or cash bond, approved by the state engineer, in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) with the Division of Water Rights, on a form provided by the Division, which is conditioned upon proper compliance with the law and these rules and which is effective for the licensing period in which the license is to be issued. The bond shall stipulate the obligee as the "Office of the State Engineer". The well driller bond is penal in nature and is designed to ensure compliance by the licensed well driller to protect the groundwater resource, the environment, and public health and safety. The bond may only be exacted by the state engineer for the purposes of investigating, repairing, or abandoning wells in accordance with applicable rules and standards. No other person or entity may initiate a claim against the well driller bond. Lack of a current and valid well driller bond shall be deemed sufficient grounds for denial of a driller's license. The well driller bond may consist of a surety bond or a cash bond as described below.

3.6.2 Surety Bonds.

3.6.2.1. The licensed well driller and a surety company or corporation authorized to do business in the State of Utah as surety shall bind themselves and their successors and assigns jointly and severally to the state engineer for the use and benefit of the public in full penal sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The surety bond shall specifically cover the licensee's compliance with the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers found in R655-4 of the Utah Administrative Code. Forfeiture of the surety bond shall be predicated upon a failure to drill, construct, repair, renovate, deepen, clean, develop, or abandon a regulated well in accordance with these rules (R655-4 UAC). The bond shall be made payable to the 'Utah State Engineer' upon forfeiture. The surety bond must be effective and exactable in the State of Utah.

3.6.2.2. The bond and any subsequent renewal certificate shall specifically identify the licensed individual covered by that bond. The licensee shall notify the state engineer of any change in the amount or status of the bond. The licensee shall notify the state engineer of any cancellation or change at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of such cancellation or change. Prior to the expiration of the 30-days notice of cancellation, the licensee shall deliver to the state engineer a replacement surety bond or transfer to a cash bond. If such a bond is not delivered, all activities covered by the license and bond shall cease at the expiration of the 30 day period. Termination shall not relieve the licensee or surety of any liability for incidences that occurred during the time the bond was in force.

3.6.2.3. Before the bond is forfeited by the licensed driller and exacted by the state engineer, the licensed driller shall have the option of resolving the noncompliance to standard either by personally doing the work or by paying to have another licensed driller do the work. If the driller chooses not to resolve the problem that resulted in noncompliance, the entire bond amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) shall be forfeited by the surety and expended by the state engineer to investigate, repair or abandon the well(s) in accordance with the standards in R655-4 UAC. Any excess there from shall be retained by the state engineer and expended for the purpose of investigating, repairing, or abandoning wells in accordance with applicable rules and standards. All claims initiated by the state engineer against the surety bond will be made in writing.

3.6.2.4. The bond of a surety company that has failed, refused or unduly delayed to pay, in full, on a forfeited bond is not approvable.

3.6.3 Cash Bonds.

3.6.3.1. The requirements for the well driller bond may alternatively be satisfied by a cash bond in the form of a certificate of deposit (CD) for the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) issued by a federally insured bank or credit union with an office(s) in the State of Utah. The cash bond must be in the form of a CD. Savings accounts, checking accounts, letters of credit, etc., are not acceptable cash bonds. The CD shall specifically identify the licensed individual covered by that fund. The CD shall be automatically renewable and fully assignable to the state engineer. CD shall state on its face that it is automatically renewable.

3.6.3.2. The cash bond shall specifically cover the licensee's compliance with well drilling rules found in R655-4 of the Utah Administrative Code. The CD shall be made payable or assigned to the state engineer and placed in the possession of the state engineer. If assigned, the state engineer shall require the bank or credit union issuing the CD to waive all rights of setoff or liens against those CD. The CD, if a negotiable instrument, shall be placed in the state engineer's possession. If the CD is not a negotiable instrument, the CD and a withdrawal receipt, endorsed by the licensee, shall be placed in the state engineer's possession.

3.6.3.3. The licensee shall submit CDs in such a manner which will allow the state engineer to liquidate the CD prior to maturity, upon forfeiture, for the full amount without penalty to the state engineer. Any interest accruing on a CD shall be for the benefit of the licensee.

3.6.3.4. The period of liability for a cash bond is five (years) after the expiration, suspension, or revocation of the license. The cash bond will be held by the state engineer until the five year period is over, then it will be relinquished to the licensed driller. In the event that a cash bond is replaced by a surety bond, the period of liability, during which time the cash bond will be held by the state engineer, shall be five (5) years from the date the new surety bond becomes effective.

3.6.4 Exacting a Well Driller Bond.

3.6.4.1. If the state engineer determines, following an investigation and a hearing in accordance with the process defined in Section 4-5, that the licensee has failed to comply with the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers and refused to remedy the noncompliance, the state engineer may suspend or revoke a well driller's license and fully exact the well driller bond and deposit the money as a non-lapsing dedicated credit.

3.6.4.2. The state engineer may expend the funds derived from the bond to investigate or correct any deficiencies which could adversely affect the public interest resulting from non-compliance with the Administrative Rules by any well driller.

3.6.4.3. The state engineer shall send written notification by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the licensee and the surety on the bond, if applicable, informing them of the determination to exact the well driller bond. The state engineer's decision regarding the noncompliance will be attached to the notification which will provide facts and justification for bond exactation. In the case of a surety bond exactation, the surety company will then forfeit the total bond amount to the state engineer. In the case of a cash bond, the state engineer will cash out the CD. The exacted well driller bond funds may then be used by the state engineer to cover the costs of well investigation, repair, and/or abandonment.

R655-4-4. Administrative Requirements and General Procedures.

4.1 Authorization to Drill.

The well driller shall make certain that a valid authorization or approval to drill exists before beginning drilling or work on a well. Authorization to drill shall consist of a valid 'start card' based on any of the approvals listed below. Items 4.1.1 through 4.1.11 allow the applicant to contract with a well

driller to drill, replace, renovate, or abandon exactly one well at each location listed on the start card or approval form. The drilling of multiple borings/wells at an approved location/point of diversion is not allowed without authorization from the state engineer's office. Most start cards list the date when the authorization to drill expires. If the expiration date has passed, the start card is no longer valid. If there is no expiration date on the start card, the driller must contact the state engineer's office to determine if the authorization to drill is still valid. When the work is completed, the permission to drill is terminated.

4.1.1 An approved application to appropriate.

4.1.2 A provisional well approval letter.

An approved provisional well letter grants authority to drill but allows only enough water to be diverted to determine the characteristics of an aquifer or the existence of a useable groundwater source.

4.1.3 An approved permanent change application.

4.1.4 An approved exchange application.

4.1.5 An approved temporary change application.

4.1.6 An approved application to renovate or deepen an existing well.

4.1.7 An approved application to replace an existing well.

4.1.8 An approved monitor well letter.

An approved monitor well letter grants authority to drill but allows only enough water to be diverted to monitor groundwater.

4.1.9 An approved heat exchange well letter.

4.1.10 An approved cathodic protection well letter.

4.1.11 Any letter or document from the state engineer directing or authorizing a well to be drilled or work to be done on a well.

4.2 Start Cards.

4.2.1 Prior to commencing any work (other than abandonment, see 4.2.4) on any well governed by these administrative rules, the driller must notify the state engineer of that intention by transmitting the information on the "Start Card" to the state engineer by telephone, by facsimile (FAX), by hand delivery, or by e-mail. A completed original Start Card must be sent to the state engineer by the driller after it has been telephoned or E-mailed.

4.2.2 A specific Start Card is printed for each well drilling approval and is furnished by the state engineer to the applicant or the well owner. The start card is preprinted with the water right number/provisional/monitor well number, owner name/address, and the approved location of the well. The state engineer marks the approved well drilling activity on the card. The driller must put the following information on the card:

- a. The date on which work on the well will commence;
- b. The projected completion date of the work;
- c. The well driller's license number;
- d. The well driller's signature.

4.2.3 When a single authorization is given to drill wells at more than one point of diversion, a start card shall be submitted for each location to be drilled.

4.2.4 A start card is not required to abandon a well. However, prior to commencing well abandonment work, the driller is required to notify the state engineer by telephone, by facsimile, or by e-mail of the proposed abandonment work. The notice must include the location of the well. The notice should also include the water right number associated with the well and the well owner if that information is available.

4.3 General Requirements During Construction.

4.3.1 The well driller shall have the required penal bond continually in effect during the term of the well driller's license.

4.3.2 The well driller's license number or the well driller's company name exactly as shown on the well drilling license must be prominently displayed on each well drilling rig operated under the well driller's license. If the well driller's company name is changed the well driller must immediately inform the

state engineer of the change in writing.

4.3.3 A licensed well driller or a registered operator must be at the well site whenever the following aspects of well construction are in process: advancing the borehole, setting casing and screen, placing a filter pack, constructing a surface seal, or similar activities involved in well renovation or repair, or abandoning a well. All registered operators working under a well driller's license must be employees of the well driller and must use equipment either owned by or leased by the licensed well driller.

4.3.4 A registered operator who is left in responsible charge of advancing the borehole, setting casing and screen, placing a filter pack, constructing a surface seal, or similar activities involved in well renovation or repair, or abandoning a well must have a working knowledge of the minimum construction standards and the proper operation of the drilling rig. The licensed well driller is responsible to ensure that a registered operator is adequately trained to meet these requirements. If, during a field inspection by the staff of the Division of Water Rights, it is determined that a registered operator in responsible charge does not meet these requirements, a state engineer's red tag (see Section 4.3.5) will be placed on the drilling rig and the drilling operation will be shut down. The order to cease work will remain effective until a qualified person is available to perform the work.

4.3.5 The state engineer or staff of the Division of Water Rights may order that work cease on the construction, repair, or abandonment of a well if a field inspection reveals that the construction does not meet the minimum construction standards to the extent that the public interest might be adversely affected. A cease work order may also be issued if the well driller is not licensed for the drilling method being used for the well construction. The state engineer's order will be in the form of a red tag which will be attached to the drilling rig. A letter from the state engineer will be sent to the licensed driller to explain the sections of the administrative rules which were violated. The letter will also explain the requirements that must be met before the order can be lifted.

4.3.6 When required by the state engineer, the well driller or registered operator shall take lithologic samples at the specified intervals and submit them in the bags provided by the state engineer.

4.3.7 A copy of the current Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers should be available at each well construction site for review by the construction personnel.

4.4 Removing Drill Rig From Well Site.

4.4.1 A well driller shall not remove his drill rig from a well site unless the well is completed or abandoned. Completion of a well shall include all surface seals, gravel packs, or curbs required.

4.4.2 For the purposes of these rules, the construction, repair or abandonment work on a well will be considered completed when the well driller removes his drilling rig from the well site.

4.4.3 The well driller may request a variance from the state engineer. The written request must indicate that the well has been temporarily abandoned as provided in Section R655-4-12 and must give the date when the well driller plans to continue work.

4.5 Official Well Driller's Report (Well Log).

4.5.1 Within 30 days of the completion of work on any well, the driller shall file an official well driller's report (well log) with the state engineer. The blank well log form will be mailed to the licensed well driller upon receipt of the information on the Start Card as described in Subsection 4.2.

4.5.2 The water right number/provisional/monitor well number, owner name/address, and the approved location of the well will be preprinted on the blank well log provided to the well driller. The driller is required to verify this information

and make any necessary changes on the well log prior to submittal. The state engineer will mark the approved activity (e.g., new, replace, repair, deepen) on the well log. The driller must provide the following information on the well log:

- a. The start and completion date of work on the well;
- b. The nature of use for the well (e.g., domestic, irrigation, stock watering, commercial, municipal, provisional, monitor, cathodic protection, heat pump, etc.);
- c. The borehole diameter, depth interval, drilling method and drilling fluids utilized to drill the well;
- d. The lithologic log of the well based on strata samples taken from the borehole as drilling progresses;
- e. Static water level information to include date of measurement, static level, measurement method, reference point, artesian flow and pressure, and water temperature;
- f. The size, type, description, joint type, and depth intervals of casing, screen, and perforations;
- g. A description of the filter pack, surface and interval seal material, and packers used in the well along with necessary related information such as the depth interval, quantity, and mix ratio;
- h. A description of the finished wellhead configuration;
- i. The date and method of well development;
- j. The date, method, yield, drawdown, and elapsed time of a well yield test;
- k. A description of pumping equipment (if available);
- l. Other comments pertinent to the well activity completed;
- m. The well driller's statement to include the driller name, license number, signature, and date.

4.5.3 Accuracy and completeness of the submitted well log are required. Of particular importance is the lithologic section which should accurately reflect the geologic strata penetrated during the drilling process. Sample identification must be logged in the field as the borehole advances and the information transferred to the well log form for submission to the state engineer.

4.5.4 An amended well log shall be submitted by the licensed driller if it becomes known that the original report contained inaccurate or incorrect information, or if the original report requires supplemental data or information. Any amended well log must be accompanied by a written statement, signed and dated by the licensed well driller, attesting to the circumstances and the reasons for submitting the amended well log.

4.6 Official Well Abandonment Reports (Abandonment Logs).

4.6.1 Whenever a well driller is contracted to replace an existing well under state engineer's approval, it shall be the responsibility of the well driller to inform the well owner that it is required by law to permanently abandon the old well in accordance with the provisions of Section R655-4-12.

4.6.2 Within 30 days of the completion of abandonment work on any well, the driller shall file an abandonment log with the state engineer. The blank abandonment log will be mailed to the licensed well driller upon notice to the state engineer of commencement of abandonment work as described in Subsection R655-4-4(4.2.4).

4.6.3 The water right number/provisional/monitor well number, owner name/address, and the well location (if available) will be preprinted on the blank abandonment log provided to the well driller. The driller is required to verify this information and make any necessary changes on the abandonment log prior to submitting the log. The driller must provide the following information on the abandonment log:

- a. Existing well construction information;
- b. Date of abandonment;
- c. Reason for abandonment;
- d. A description of the abandonment method;
- e. A description of the abandonment materials including

depth intervals, material type, quantity, and mix ratio;

- f. Replacement well information (if applicable);
- g. The well driller's statement to include the driller name, license number, signature, and date.

4.6.4 When a well is replaced and the well owner will not allow the driller to abandon the existing well, the driller must briefly explain the situation on the abandonment form and submit the form to the state engineer within 30 days of completion of the replacement well.

4.7 Incomplete or Incorrectly Completed Reports.

An incomplete well/abandonment log or a well/abandonment log that has not been completed correctly will be returned to the licensed well driller to be completed or corrected. The well log will not be considered filed with the state engineer until it is complete and correct.

4.8 Extensions of Time.

The well driller may request an extension of time for filing the well log if there are circumstances which prevent the driller from obtaining the necessary information before the expiration of the 30 days. The extension request must be submitted in writing before the end of the 30-day period.

R655-4-5. Infractions of the Administrative Requirements and the Minimum Construction Standards.

5.1 List of Infractions and Points.

Licensed well drillers who commit the infractions listed below in Table 1 shall have assessed against their well drilling record the number of points assigned to the infraction.

	Points
Start Cards/Authorization	
Failure to properly notify the state engineer before the proposed start date shown on the start card	20
Performing any well drilling activity without valid authorization (except in emergency situations)	100
Well Logs	
Intentionally making a material misstatement of fact in an official well driller's report or amended official well driller's report (well log)	100
Well log submitted late	10
Well Abandonment	
Well abandonment report submitted late	10
Licenses	
Intentionally making a material misstatement of fact in the application for a well driller's license	100
Well driller license or well driller name not clearly posted on well drilling rig	10
Failing to notify the state engineer in a timely manner of a change in the well driller's company name	10
Operators / Contract Drillers	
Employing an operator who is not registered with the state	75
Contracting out work to an unlicensed driller (using the unlicensed driller's rig) without prior written approval from the state	75
Infractions of Construction Standards / Conditions	Points
Approvals	
Constructing a replacement well further than 150 ft from the original well without the	

authorization of an approved change application	50
Failing to comply with any conditions included on the well approval such as minimum or maximum depths, specified locations of perforations, etc.	50
Using a method of drilling not listed on the well driller's license	30
Performing any well construction activity in violation of a red tag cease work order	100
Casing	
Using or attempting to use sub-standard well casing	50
Using improper casing joints	40
Failure to extend well casing at least 18" above ground	30
Surface Seals	
Using improper products or procedures to install a surface seal	100
Failure to seal off artesian flow on the outside of casing	100
Failure to install surface seal to adequate depth based on formation type	100
Well Abandonment	
Using improper procedures to abandon a well	50
Using improper products to abandon a well	50
Construction Fluids	
Using water of unacceptable quality in the well drilling operation	40
Using improper circulation materials	30
Using an unacceptable mud pit	20
Filter Packs	
Failure to install filter pack properly	40
Failure to disinfect filter pack	30
Well Completion	
Failure to make well accessible to water level or pressure head measurements	30
Failure to install casing annular seals, cap, and valving, and to control artesian flow	30
Removing the well drilling rig from the well site before completing the well or temporarily or permanently abandoning the well	50
General	
Failure to securely cover an unattended well during construction	30

5.2 When Points Are Assessed.

Points will be assessed against a driller's record upon verification by the state engineer that an infraction has occurred. Points will be assessed at the time the state engineer becomes aware of the infraction regardless of when the infraction occurred.

5.3 Appeal of Infractions.

Well drillers may appeal each infraction in writing within 30 days of written notification by the state engineer.

5.4 Warning Letter.

When the number of points assessed against the well driller's record equals seventy-five (75) points, a warning letter will be sent to the well driller. The letter will notify the driller that if he continues to violate the administrative requirements or minimum construction standards contained in the Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, a hearing will be held to determine if his license should be suspended or revoked or the bond exacted. The letter will also describe the options available to the driller to delete points from the record as described in Subsection R655-4-5.7. A copy of the driller's infraction record will be included with the letter. In the event numerous points are assessed against the well drillers record so that the total surpasses seventy-five (75) and one hundred (100)

points at the same time, no warning letter will be sent.

5.5 Notice of Agency Action.

5.5.1 When the number of points assessed against the well driller's record equals 100, a Notice of Agency Action (NAA) will be sent to the well driller. The NAA will set forth the alleged facts, provide an opportunity for a response from the well driller, and provide notice of the hearing scheduled to consider the issues. The hearing will be scheduled at least 10 days from the date the NAA is mailed. The NAA will indicate the date, time, and place of the hearing.

5.5.2 A NAA may also be sent and a hearing may also be convened as a result of a complaint filed by a well owner regardless of the total number of points shown on the well driller's record.

5.5.3 The purpose of the hearing will be to determine if disciplinary action is necessary regarding the water well driller's Utah Water Well License. The hearing will be conducted informally according to the rules adopted under Sections 63-46b-4 and 63-46b-5, Utah Code. The hearing will be recorded. At the hearing, testimony will be taken under oath regarding the alleged facts included in the NAA. Those providing testimony may include the water well driller, the well owner, Division of Water Rights staff, and others as deemed necessary. Evidence that is pertinent to the alleged facts may also be presented at the hearing. After considering the testimony and the evidence presented at the hearing, the State Engineer may determine either that there is no cause for action against the well driller's license or that disciplinary action is necessary. Disciplinary action may consist of probation, suspension, or revocation of the Utah Water Well License.

5.6 License Probation, Suspension or Revocation.

5.6.1 Probation will generally be the disciplinary action imposed in situations where the facts established through testimony and evidence describe first time infractions of the administrative rules that are limited in number and less serious in their impact on the well owner and on the health of the aquifer. The probation period will generally last until the number of infraction points on the well driller's record is reduced below 70 through any of the options described in Subsection 4-5.7.

5.6.2 Suspension will generally be the disciplinary action imposed in situations where the facts established through testimony and evidence describe repeated infractions of the administrative rules, or infractions that a pose serious threat to the health of the aquifer, or a well driller's apparent disregard for the administrative rules or the state's efforts to regulate water well drilling. Depending upon the number and severity of the rule infractions, the state engineer may elect to suspend a well driller license for a certain period of time and/or until certain conditions have been met by the well driller. In establishing the length of the suspension, the state engineer will generally follow the guideline that three infraction points is the equivalent of one day of suspension. A well driller whose license has been suspended will be prohibited from engaging in the well drilling business or operating well drilling equipment as a registered operator. License suspension may also result in the exaction of the Well Driller Bond as set forth in Subsection 4-3.6.4. A well driller whose license has been suspended is allowed to work as a helper under the direct, continuous, and on-site supervision of a licensed well driller or registered operator. If the suspension period extends beyond the expiration date of the water well license, the water well driller may not apply to renew the license until the suspension period has run and any conditions have been met. Once the suspension period has run and once any conditions have been met by the well driller, the suspension will be lifted and the driller will be notified that he/she may again engage in the well drilling business. The well driller will then be placed on probation until the number of infraction points on the well driller's record is reduced below 70 through any of the

options described in Subsection 4-5.7.

5.6.3 Revocation will generally be the disciplinary action imposed in situations where the facts established through testimony and evidence describe infractions of the administrative rules for which the well driller's Utah Water Well License has previously been suspended. A well driller whose license has been revoked will be prohibited from engaging in the well drilling business or operating well drilling equipment as a registered operator. License suspension may also result in the exaction of the Well Driller Bond as set forth in Subsection 4-3.6.4. A well driller whose license has been revoked is allowed to work as a helper under the direct, continuous, and on-site supervision of a licensed well driller or registered operator. A well driller whose water well license has been revoked may not make application for a new water well license for a period of two years from the date of revocation. After the revocation period has run, a well driller may make application for a new license as provided in Section R655-4-3. However, the well drilling experience required must be based on new experience obtained since the license was revoked.

5.7 Deleting Point from the Driller Record.

Points assessed against a well driller's record will remain on the record unless deleted through any of the following options:

5.7.1 Points will be deleted three years after the date when the infraction is noted by the state engineer and the points are assessed against the driller's record.

5.7.2 One half the points on the record will be deleted if the well driller is free of infractions for an entire year.

5.7.3 Thirty (30) points will be deleted for obtaining six (6) hours of approved continuing education credits in addition to the credits required to renew the water well driller's license. A driller may exercise this option only once each year.

5.7.4 Twenty (20) points will be deleted for taking and passing (with a minimum score of 70%) the test covering the administrative requirements and the minimum construction standards. A driller may exercise this option only every other year.

5.8 Lack of Knowledge Not an Excuse.

Lack of knowledge of the law or the administrative requirements and minimum construction standards related to well drilling shall not constitute an excuse for violation thereof.

5.9 Misdemeanors.

Section 73-3-26 of the Utah Code annotated, 1953, classifies certain actions as class B Misdemeanors. Each day that a violation continues is a separate offense.

R655-4-6. Renewal of Well Driller's License and Operator's Registration.

6.1 Well Driller's Licenses.

6.1.1 Water well driller licenses shall expire and be renewed according to the following provisions:

a. Between January 1, 2004 and June 30, 2006 water well driller licenses shall expire and be renewed according to the following schedule:

1. The licenses of water well drillers whose last name begins with A thru L shall not expire on December 31, 2004 but shall expire at 12 midnight on June 30, 2005. The continuation of the license will depend on documentation of a valid \$5,000 well driller bond for the period thru June 30, 2005. Well drillers whose licenses expire on June 30, 2005 and who meet the application requirements of R655-4-6(6.1.2) including the documentation of nine (9) continuing education credits, shall receive a license that expires on June 30, 2007.

2. The licenses of water well drillers whose last name begins with M thru Z shall expire at midnight on December 30, 2004. Well drillers whose last name begins with M thru Z and who meet the application requirements of R655-4-6(6.1.2) shall receive a license that expires on June 30, 2006. The \$5,000 well

driller bond must be valid for the period January 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006. Well drillers whose licenses expire on June 30, 2006 and who meet the application requirements of R655-4-6(6.1.2) including the documentation of nine (9) continuing education credits, shall receive a renewed license for the a 2 year period.

b. After June 30, 2005, the licenses of well drillers whose last name begins with A thru L shall expire at 12 midnight on June 30 of odd numbered years.

c. After June 30, 2006, the licenses of well drillers whose last name begins with M thru Z shall expire at 12 midnight on June 30 of even numbered years.

d. Drillers who meet the renewal requirements set forth in Subsection R655-4-6(6.1.2) on or before the expiration deadlines set forth in Subsection R655-4-6(6.1.1) shall be authorized to operate as a licensed well driller until the new license is issued.

e. Drillers must renew their licenses within 24 months of the license expiration date. Drillers failing to renew within 24 months of the license expiration date must re-apply for a well driller's license, meet all the application requirements of Subsection R655-4-3(3.2), and provide documentation of 12 hours of continuing education according to the requirements of R655-4-6 (6.2) obtained within the previous 24 months.

6.1.2 Applications to renew a well driller's license must include the following items:

a. Payment of the license renewal fee determined and approved by the legislature;

b. Written application to the state engineer;

c. Documentation of continuing well driller bond coverage in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) penal bond for the next licensing period calendar year. The form and conditions of well driller bond shall be as set forth in Section 4.3. Allowable documentation can include bond continuation certificates and CD statements;

d. Proper submission of all start cards, official well driller reports (well logs), and well abandonment reports for the current calendar year;

e. Documentation of compliance with the continuing education requirements described in Section 6.2.1. Acceptable documentation of attendance at approved courses must include the following information: the name of the course, the date it was conducted, the number of approved credits, the name and signature of the instructor and the driller's name; for example, certificates of completion, transcripts, attendance rosters, diplomas, etc. (Note: drillers are advised that the state engineer will not keep track of the continuing education courses each driller attends during the year. Drillers are responsible to acquire and then submit documentation with the renewal application.)

6.1.3 License renewal applications that do not meet the requirements of Subsection R655-5-6(6.1.2) by June 30 of the expiration year or which are received after June 30 of the expiration year, will be assessed an additional administrative late fee determined and approved by the legislature.

6.1.4 The state engineer may renew a license on a restricted, conditional, or limited basis according to the driller's performance and compliance with established rules and construction standards. The state engineer may refuse to renew a license to a well driller if it appears that there has been a violation of these rules or a failure to comply with Section 73-3-22 of the Utah Code.

6.2 Continuing Education.

6.2.1 During each license period, licensed well drillers are required to earn at least twelve (12) continuing education credits by attending training sessions sponsored or sanctioned by the state engineer. Drillers who do not renew their licenses, but who intend to renew within the following 24 month period allowed in Section 6.1.1, are also required to earn twelve (12)

continuing education credits.

6.2.2 The state engineer shall establish a committee consisting of the state engineer or a representative, no more than four licensed well drillers, a ground water scientist, and a manufacturer/supplier of well drilling products. The committee will develop criteria for the training courses, approve the courses which can offer continuing education credits, and assign the number of credits to each course. The committee will make recommendations to the state engineer concerning appeals from training course sponsors and well drillers related to earning continuing education credit.

6.2.3 The committee established in Section 6.2.2 shall assign the number of continuing education credits to each proposed training session based on the instructor's qualifications, a written outline of the subjects to be covered, and written objectives for the session. Well drillers wishing continuing education credit for other training sessions shall provide the committee with all information it needs to assign continuing education requirements.

6.2.4 Licensed drillers must complete a State Engineer-sponsored "Administrative Rules for Well Drillers" review course or other approved rules review once every four (4) years.

6.2.5 CE credits cannot be carried over from one licensing period to another.

6.3 Drill Rig Operator's Registration.

6.3.1 All operator's registrations shall expire at the same time as the license of the well driller by whom they are employed. Operators who meet the renewal requirements set forth in Subsection R655-4-6(6.3.2) on or before 12 midnight June 30 of the expiration year shall be authorized to act as a registered operator until the new registration is issued. Operators must renew their registrations within 24 months of the registration expiration date. Operators failing to renew within 24 months of the registration expiration date must re-apply for an operator's registration and meet all the application requirements of Subsection R655-4-3(3.3).

6.3.2 Applications to renew an operator's registration must include the following items:

- a. Payment of the registration renewal fee determined and approved by the legislature;
- b. Written application to the state engineer.

6.3.3 Registration renewal applications that do not meet the requirements of Subsection R655-4-6(6.3.2) by the June 30 expiration date or that are received after the June 30 expiration date will be assessed an additional administrative late fee determined and approved by the legislature.

R655-4-7. The Approval Process for Cathodic Protection Wells, Heating, or Cooling Exchange Wells and Monitor Wells.

7.1 General.

Only cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, and monitor wells drilled and constructed to a depth of 30 feet or greater below natural ground surface require approval from the state engineer.

7.2 Approval to Construct or Replace.

Approval to construct or replace cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, and monitor wells is issued by the state engineer's regional offices following review of written requests from the owner or applicant, federal or state agency or engineering representative. The requests for approval shall be made on forms provided by the state engineer entitled "Request for Non-Production Well Construction". The following information must be included on the form:

- a. General location or common description of the project.
- b. Specific course and distance locations from established government surveyed outside section corners or quarter corners.
- c. Total anticipated number of wells to be installed.
- d. Diameters, approximate depths and materials used in the

wells.

- e. Projected start and completion dates.
- f. Name and license number of the driller contracted to install the wells.

There is no fee required to request approval to drill a cathodic protection well, a heating or cooling exchange well, or a monitor well. Upon written approval by the state engineer, the project will be assigned an approved authorization number which will be referenced on all start cards and official well driller's reports.

R655-4-8. General Requirements.

8.1 Standards.

8.1.1 In some locations, the compliance with the following minimum standards will not result in a well being free from pollution or from being a source of subsurface leakage, waste, or contamination of the groundwater resource. Since it is impractical to attempt to prepare standards for every conceivable situation, the well driller shall judge when to construct wells under more stringent standards when such precautions are necessary to protect the groundwater supply and those using the well in question. Other state and local regulations pertaining to well drilling and construction, groundwater protection, and water quality regulations may exist that are either more stringent than these rules or that specifically apply to a given situation. It is the well driller's responsibility to understand and apply other regulations as applicable.

8.2 Well Site Locations.

8.2.1 Well site locations are described by course and distance from outside section corners or quarter corners (based on a Section/Township/Range Cadastral System) on all state engineer authorizations to drill (Start Cards). However, the licensee should also be familiar with local zoning ordinances, or county boards of health requirements which may limit or restrict the actual well location and construction in relationship to existing or proposed concentrated sources of pollution or contamination such as septic tanks, drain fields, sewer lines, stock corrals, feed lots, etc. The licensee should also be familiar with the Utah Underground Facilities Act (Title 54, Chapter 8a of the Utah Code Annotated 1953 as amended) which requires subsurface excavators (including well drilling) to notify operators of underground utilities prior to any subsurface excavation. Information on this requirement can be found by calling (800)662-4111.

8.2.2 The driller shall check the drilling location to see if it generally matches the state-approved location listed on the Driller's Start Card. If the actual drilling location is significantly different than the Start Card location, the driller shall indicate the difference on the Well Log.

8.3 Unusual Conditions.

8.3.1 If unusual conditions occur at a well site and compliance with these rules and standards will not result in a satisfactory well or protection to the groundwater supply, a licensed water well driller shall request that special standards be prescribed for a particular well. The request for special standards shall be in writing and shall set forth the location of the well, the name of the owner, the unusual conditions existing at the well site, the reasons that compliance with the rules and minimum standards will not result in a satisfactory well, and the proposed standards that the licensed water well driller believes will be more adequate for this particular well. If the state engineer finds that the proposed changes are in the best interest of the public, he will approve the proposed changes by assigning special standards for the particular well under consideration.

R655-4-9. Well Drilling and Construction Requirements.

9.0 General.

9.0.1 Figures 1 through 5 are used to illustrate typical well

construction standards, and can be viewed in the State of Utah Water Well Handbook available at the Division of Water Rights, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah. Figure 1 illustrates the typical construction of a drilled well with driven casing such as a well drilled using the cable tool method or air rotary with a drill-through casing driver. Figure 2 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed without the use of surface casing. Figure 3 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed with the use of surface casing. Figure 4 illustrates the typical construction of a well drilled with an oversized borehole and/or gravel packed completed in stratified formations in which poor formation material or poor quality water is encountered. Figure 5 illustrates the typical construction of a well completed with PVC or nonmetallic casing.

9.1 Approved Products, Materials, and Procedures.

9.1.1 Any product, material or procedure designed for use in the drilling, construction, cleaning, renovation, development or abandonment of water or monitor wells, which has received certification and approval for its intended use by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) under ANSI/NSF Standard 60 or 61, the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), the American Water Works Association (AWWA) or the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) may be utilized. Other products, materials or procedures may also be utilized for their intended purpose upon manufacturers certification that they meet or exceed the standards or certifications referred to in this section.

9.2 Well Casing - General

9.2.1 Drillers Responsibility. It shall be the sole responsibility of the well driller to determine the suitability of any type of well casing for the particular well being constructed, in accordance with these minimum requirements.

9.2.2 Casing Stick-up. The well casing shall extend a minimum of 18 inches above finished ground level and the natural ground surface should slope away from the casing. A sanitary, weatherproof seal or a completely welded cap shall be placed on the top of the well casing to prevent contamination of the well. If a vent is placed in the cap, it shall be properly screened to prevent access to the well by debris, insects, or other animals.

9.2.3 Steel Casing. All steel casing installed in Utah shall be in new or like-new condition, being free from pits or breaks, and shall meet the minimum specifications listed in Table 2 of these rules. In order to utilize steel well casing that does not fall within the categories specified in Table 2, the driller shall receive written approval from the state engineer. All steel casing installed in Utah shall meet or exceed the minimum ASTM, ANSI, or AWWA standards for steel pipe as described in Subsection 9.1. Applicable standards (most recent revisions) may include:

- ANSI/AWWA A100-AWWA Standard for Water Wells.
- ANSI/ASTM A53-Standard Specifications for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless.
- ANSI/ASTM A139-Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Pipe (NPS 4 and over).
- ANSI/ASTM A606-Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, and Strip, High-Strength, Low-Alloy, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled, with Improved Atmospheric Corrosion Resistance.
- ANSI/AWWA C200-Standard for Steel Water Pipe-6 in. and Larger.
- API Spec.5L-Specification for Liner Pipe.
- ASTM A778-Standard Specifications for Welded, Unannealed Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubular Products.
- ASTM A252-Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe Piles.

TABLE 2
MINIMUM WALL THICKNESS FOR STEEL WELL CASING

Depth	0		200		300		400		600		800		1000		1500		
	Nominal	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
Casing	200	300	400	600	800	1000	1500	2000									
Diameter	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)									
2	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154	.154									
3	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216	.216									
4	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237	.237
5	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
6	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
8	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250
10	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312
12	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312
14	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312
16	.250	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.375
18	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.438
20	.250	.312	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.438
22	.312	.312	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.438
24	.312	.312	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.375	.438
30	.312	.375	.375	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.438	.500

Note: Minimum wall thickness is in inches.

9.2.4 Plastic and Other Non-metallic Casing.

9.2.4.1 Materials. PVC, SR, ABS, or other types of non-metallic well casing and screen may be installed in Utah upon obtaining permission of the well owner. Plastic well casing and screen shall be manufactured and installed to conform with The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard F 480-95, which are incorporated by reference to these rules. Casing and screen meeting this standard is normally marked "WELL CASING" and with the ANSI/ASTM designation "F 480-95, SDR-17 (or 13.5)". All plastic casing and screen for use in potable water supplies shall be manufactured to be acceptable to the American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standard 61. Other types of plastic casings and screens may be installed upon manufacturers certification that such casing meets or exceeds the above described ASTM/SDR specification or ANSI/NSF approval.

9.2.4.2 Minimum Wall Thickness and Depth Requirements. PVC well casing and screen with an outside diameter equal to or less than four and one half (4.5) inches shall meet the minimum wall thickness required under ASTM Standard F480-95 SDR 21 or a Schedule 40 designation. PVC well casing and screen with an outside diameter greater than four and one half (4.5) inches shall meet the minimum wall thickness required under ASTM Standard F480-95 SDR 17 or a Schedule 80 designation. Additionally, caution should be used whenever other than factory slots or perforations are added to PVC well casing. The installation of hand cut slots or perforations significantly reduces the collapse strength tolerances of unaltered casings. The depth at which plastic casing and screen is placed in a well shall conform to the minimum requirements and restrictions as outlined in ASTM Standard F-480-95.

9.2.4.3 Fiberglass Casing. Fiberglass reinforced plastic well casings and screens may be installed in wells upon obtaining permission of the well owner. All fiberglass casing or screens installed in wells for use in potable water supplies shall be manufactured to be acceptable by ANSI/NSF Standard 61.

9.2.4.4 Driving Non-metallic Casing. Non-metallic casing shall not be driven or dropped and may only be installed in an oversized borehole.

9.2.4.5 Protective Casing. If plastic or other non-metallic casing is utilized, the driller shall install a protective steel casing which complies with the provisions of Subsection 9.2.3 or an equivalent protective covering approved by the state engineer over and around the well casing at ground surface to a depth of at least two and one half (2.5) feet. If a pitless adapter is installed on the well, the bottom of the protective cover shall be placed above the pitless adapter/well connection. If the pitless adapter is placed in the protective casing, the protective casing shall extend below the pitless entrance in the well casing and be sealed both on the outside of the protective casing and between

the protective casing and well casing. The protective cover shall be sealed in the borehole in accordance with the requirements of Subsection 9.4. The annular space between the protective cover and non-metallic casing shall also be sealed with acceptable materials in accordance with Subsection 9.4. A sanitary, weather-tight seal or a completely welded cap shall be placed on top of the protective cover, thus enclosing the well itself. If the sanitary seal is vented, screens shall be placed in the vent to prevent debris insects, and other animals from entering the well. This protective casing requirement does not apply to monitor wells. Figure 5 depicts this requirement.

9.3 Casing Joints.

9.3.1 General. All well casing joints shall be made water tight. In instances in which a reduction in casing diameter is made, there shall be enough overlap of the casings to prevent misalignment and to insure the making of an adequate seal in the annular space between casings to prevent the movement of unstable sediment or formation material into the well, in addition to preventing the degradation of the water supply by the migration of inferior quality water through the annular space between the two casings.

9.3.2 Steel Casing. All steel casing shall be screw-coupled or welded. If the joints are welded, the weld shall be at least as thick as the wall thickness of the casing and shall consist of at least two beads for the full circumference of the joint. Spot welding of joints is prohibited.

9.3.3 Plastic Casing. All plastic well casing shall be mechanically screw coupled, chemically welded, cam-locked or lug coupled to provide water tight joints as per ANSI/ASTM F480-95. Metal screws driven into casing joints shall not be long enough to penetrate the inside surface of the casing. Metal screws should be used only when surrounding air temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit (F) which retards the normal setting of the cement.

9.4 Surface Seals and Interval Seals.

9.4.1 General. Before the drill rig is removed from the drill site of a well, a surface seal shall be installed. Well casings shall be sealed to prevent the possible downward movement of contaminated surface waters in the annular space around the well casing. The seal shall also prevent the upward movement of artesian waters within the annular space around the well casing. The sealing is also to prevent the movement of groundwater either upward or downward from zones that have been cased out of the well due to poor water quality or other reasons. The following surface seal requirements apply equally to rotary drilled, cable tool drilled, bored, jetted, augered, and driven wells unless otherwise specified.

9.4.2 Seal Material.

9.4.2.1 General. The seal material shall consist of neat cement grout, sand cement grout, unhydrated bentonite, or bentonite grout as defined in Section R655-4-2. Use of sealing materials other than those listed above must be approved by the state engineer. Bentonite drilling fluid (mud), dry drilling bentonite, or drill cuttings are not an acceptable bentonite grout or sealing material. In no case shall drilling fluid (mud), drill cuttings, drill chips, or puddling clay be used, or allowed to fill, partially fill, or fall into the required sealing interval of a well during construction of the well. All hydrated sealing materials shall be placed by tremie pipe, pumping, or pressure from the bottom of the seal interval upwards in one continuous operation when placed below a depth of 30 feet or when placed below static groundwater level. Portland Cement grouts must be allowed to cure a minimum of 72 hours for Type I-II cement or 36 hours for Type III cement before well drilling, construction, or testing may be resumed. The volume of annular space in the seal interval shall be calculated by the driller to determine the estimated volume of seal material required to seal the annular space. The driller shall place at least the volume of material equal to the volume of annular space, thus ensuring that a

continuous seal is placed. The driller shall maintain the well casing centered in the borehole during seal placement using centralizers or other means to ensure that the seal is placed radially and vertically continuous.

9.4.2.2 Bentonite Grout. Bentonite used to prepare grout for sealing shall have the ability to gel; not separate into water and solid materials after it gels; have a hydraulic conductivity or permeability value of $10E-7$ centimeters per second or less; contain at least 20 percent solids by weight of bentonite, and have a fluid weight of 9.5 pounds per gallon or greater and be specifically designed for the purpose of sealing. Bentonite or polymer drilling fluid (mud) does not meet the definition of a grout with respect to density, gel strength, and solids content and shall not be used for sealing purposes. At no time shall bentonite grout contain materials that are toxic, polluting, develop odor or color changes, or serve as a micro-bacterial nutrient. All bentonite grout shall be prepared and installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. All additives must be certified by a recognized certification authority such as NSF.

9.4.2.3 Unhydrated Bentonite. Unhydrated bentonite (e.g., granular, tabular, pelletized, or chip bentonite) may be used in the construction of well seals above a depth of 50 feet. Unhydrated bentonite can be placed below a depth of 50 feet when placed inside the annulus of two casings or when placed using a tremie pipe. The bentonite material shall be specifically designed for well sealing and be within industry tolerances. All unhydrated bentonite used for sealing must be free of organic polymers and other contamination. Placement of bentonite shall conform to the manufacturer's specifications and instructions and result in a seal free of voids or bridges. Granular or powered bentonite shall not be placed under water by gravity feeding from the surface. When placing unhydrated bentonite, a sounding or tamping tool shall be run in the sealing interval during pouring to measure fill-up rate, verify a continuous seal placement, and to break up possible bridges or cake formation.

9.4.3 Seal and Unperforated Casing Placement.

9.4.3.1 General Seal Requirements. Figure 1 illustrates the construction of a surface seal for a typical well. The surface seal must be placed in an annular space that has a minimum diameter of four (4) inches larger than the nominal size of the permanent well casing (This amounts to a 2-inch annulus). The surface seal must extend from land surface to a minimum depth of 30 feet. The completed surface seal must fully surround the permanent well casing, must be evenly distributed, free of voids, and extend to undisturbed or recompacted soil. In unconsolidated formations such as gravels, sands, or other unstable conditions when the use of drilling fluid or other means of keeping the borehole open are not employed, either a temporary surface casing with a minimum depth of 30 feet and a minimum nominal diameter of four (4) inches greater than the outermost permanent casing shall be utilized to ensure proper seal placement or the well driller shall notify the state engineer's office that the seal will be placed in a potentially unstable open borehole without a temporary surface casing by telephone or FAX in conjunction with the start card submittal in order to provide an opportunity for the state engineer's office to inspect the placement of the seal. If a temporary surface casing is utilized, the surface casing shall be removed in conjunction with the placement of the seal. Alternatively, the surface casing may be sealed permanently in place to a depth of 30 feet with a minimum 2-inch annular seal between the surface casing and borehole wall. If the surface casing is to be removed, the surface casing shall be withdrawn as sealing material is placed between the permanent well casing and borehole wall. The sealing material shall be kept at a sufficient height above the bottom of the temporary surface casing as it is withdrawn to prevent caving of the borehole wall. If the temporary conductor casing is driven in place without a 2-inch annular seal between the surface casing and borehole wall, the surface casing may be

left in place in the borehole only if it is impossible to remove because of unforeseen conditions and not because of inadequate drilling equipment, or if the removal will seriously jeopardize the integrity of the well and the integrity of subsurface barriers to pollutants or contaminant movement. The temporary surface casing can only be left in place without a sufficient 2-inch annular seal as describe above with the approval of the state engineer on a case by case basis. If the surface casing is left in place, it shall be perforated to allow seal material to penetrate through the casing and into the formation and annular space between the surface casing and borehole wall. Unhydrated bentonite shall not be used to construct the surface seal when the surface casing is left in place. Grout seal materials must be used to construct the surface seal when the surface casing is left in place. The grout must be placed with sufficient pressure to force the grout through the surface casing perforations and into the annular space between the surface casing and borehole wall and into the formation. Surface seals and unperforated casing shall be installed in wells located in unconsolidated formation such as sand and gravel with minor clay or confining units; unconsolidated formation consisting of stratified layers of materials such as sand, gravel, and clay or other confining units; and consolidated formations according to the following procedures.

9.4.3.2 Unconsolidated Formation without Significant Confining Units. This includes wells that penetrate an aquifer overlain by unconsolidated formations such as sand and gravel without significant clay beds (at least six feet thick) or other confining formations. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet. Permanent unperforated casing shall extend at least to a depth of 30 feet and also extend below the lowest anticipated pumping level. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Subsection 9.2 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.

9.4.3.3 Unconsolidated Formation with Significant Confining Units. This includes wells that penetrate an aquifer overlain by clay or other confining formations that are at least six (6) feet thick. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five (5) feet into the confining unit above the water bearing formation. Unperforated casing shall extend from ground surface to at least 30 feet and to the bottom of the confining unit overlying the water bearing formation. If necessary to complete the well, a smaller diameter casing, liner, or well screen may be installed below the unperforated casing. The annular space between the two casings shall be sealed with grout, bentonite, or a mechanical packer. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Subsection 9.2 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.

9.4.3.4 Consolidated Formation. This includes drilled wells that penetrate an aquifer, either within or overlain by a consolidated formation. The surface seal must be placed in a 2-inch annular space to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five (5) feet into competent consolidated formation. Unperforated permanent casing shall be installed to extend to a depth of at least 30 feet and the lower part of the casing shall be driven and sealed at least five (5) feet into the consolidated formation. If necessary to complete the well, a smaller diameter casing, liner, or well screen may be installed below the unperforated casing. The annular space between the two casings shall be sealed with grout, bentonite, or a mechanical packer. Additional casing placed in the open borehole below the required depths noted above shall meet the casing requirements of Subsection 9.2 unless the casing is installed as a liner inside a larger diameter approved casing.

9.4.3.5 Sealing Artesian Wells. Unperforated well casing

shall extend into the confining stratum overlying the artesian zone, and shall be adequately sealed into the confining stratum to prevent both surface and subsurface leakage from the artesian zone. If leaks occur around the well casing or adjacent to the well, the well shall be completed with the seals, packers, or casing necessary to eliminate the leakage. The driller shall not move the drilling rig from the well site until leakage is completely stopped, unless authority for temporary removal of the drilling rig is granted by the state engineer, or when loss of life or property is imminent. If the well flows naturally at land surface due to artesian pressure, the well shall be equipped with a control valve so that the flow can be completely stopped. The control valve must be available for inspection by the state engineer at all times.

9.4.4 Interval Seals. Formations containing undesirable materials (e.g., fine sand and silt that can damage pumping equipment and result in turbid water), contaminated groundwater, or poor quality groundwater must be sealed off so that the unfavorable formation cannot contribute to the performance and quality of the well. These zones must also be sealed to eliminate the potential of cross contamination or commingling between two aquifers of differing quality. Figure 4 illustrates this situation.

9.4.5 Other Sealing Methods. In wells where the above-described methods of well sealing do not apply, special sealing procedures can be approved by the state engineer upon written request by the licensed well driller.

9.5 Special Requirements for Oversized and Gravel Packed Wells. This section applies to wells in which casing is installed in an open borehole without driving or drilling in the casing and an annular space is left between the borehole wall and well casing (e.g., mud rotary wells, flooded reverse circulation wells, air rotary wells in open bedrock).

9.5.1 Oversized Borehole. The diameter of the borehole shall be at least four (4) inches larger than the outside diameter of the well casing to be installed to allow for proper placement of the gravel pack and/or formation stabilizer and adequate clearance for grouting and surface seal installations. In order to accept a smaller diameter casing in any oversized borehole penetrating unconsolidated or stratified formations, the annular space must be sealed in accordance with Subsection 9.4. In order to minimize the risk of: 1) borehole caving or collapse; 2) casing failure or collapse; or 3) axial distortion of the casing, it is recommended that the entire annular space in an oversized borehole between the casing and borehole wall be filled with formation stabilizer such as approved seal material, gravel pack, filter material or other state engineer-approved materials. Well casing placed in an oversized borehole should be suspended at the ground surface until all formation stabilizer material is placed in order to reduce axial distortion of the casing if it is allowed to rest on the bottom of an open oversized borehole. In order to accept a smaller diameter casing, the annular space in an oversized borehole penetrating unconsolidated formations (with no confining layer) must be sealed in accordance with Subsection 9.4 to a depth of at least 30 feet or from static water level to ground surface, whichever is deeper. The annular space in an oversized borehole penetrating stratified or consolidated formations must be sealed in accordance with Subsection 9.4 to a depth of at least 30 feet or five (5) feet into an impervious strata (e.g., clay) or competent consolidated formation overlying the water producing zones back to ground surface, whichever is deeper. Especially in the case of an oversized borehole, the requirements of Subsection 9.4.4 regarding interval sealing must be followed.

9.5.2 Gravel Pack or Filter Material. The gravel pack or filter material shall consist of clean, well-rounded, chemically stable grains that are smooth and uniform. The filter material should not contain more than 2% by weight of thin, flat, or elongated pieces and should not contain organic impurities or

contaminants of any kind. In order to assure that no contamination is introduced into the well via the gravel pack, the gravel pack must be washed with a minimum 100 ppm solution of chlorinated water or dry hypochlorite mixed with the gravel pack at the surface before it is introduced into the well (see Table 3 of these rules for required amount of chlorine material).

9.5.3 Placement of Filter Material. All filter material shall be placed using a method that through common usage has been shown to minimize a) bridging of the material between the borehole and the casing, and b) excessive segregation of the material after it has been introduced into the annulus and before it settles into place. It is not acceptable to place filter material by pouring from the ground surface unless proper sounding devices are utilized to measure dynamic filter depth, evaluate pour rate, and minimize bridging and formation of voids.

9.5.4 No Surface Casing Used. If no permanent surface casing is installed, neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite seal shall be installed in accordance with Subsection 9.4. Figure 2 of these rules illustrates the construction of a typical well of this type.

9.5.5 Surface Casing Used. If permanent surface casing is installed, it shall be unperforated and installed and sealed in accordance with Subsection 9.4 as depicted in Figure 3 of these rules. After the gravel pack has been installed between the surface casing and the well casing, the annular space between the two casings shall be sealed by either welding a water-tight steel cap between the two casings at land surface or filling the annular space between the two casings with neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite from at least 50 feet to the surface and in accordance with Subsection 9.4. If a hole will be created in the surface casing in order to install a pitless adapter into the well casing, the annular space between the surface casing and well casing shall be sealed with neat cement grout, sand cement grout, bentonite grout, or unhydrated bentonite and a waterproof cap sealing the two casings at the surface by itself is unacceptable. Moreover in this case, the annular space between the surface casing and well casing must be at least 2 inches in order to facilitate seal placement.

9.5.6 Gravel Feed Pipe. If a gravel feed pipe, used to add gravel to the gravel pack after well completion, is installed, the diameter of the borehole in the sealing interval must be at least four (4) inches in diameter greater than the permanent casing plus the diameter of the gravel feed pipe. The gravel feed pipe must be completely surrounded by the seal. The gravel feed pipe must extend at least 18 inches above ground and must be sealed at the top with a watertight cap or plug (see Figure 2).

9.6 Protection of the Aquifer.

9.6.1 Drilling Fluids and LCMs. The well driller shall take due care to protect the producing aquifer from clogging or contamination. Organic substances shall not be introduced into the well or borehole during drilling or construction. Every effort shall be made to remove all substances and materials introduced into the aquifer or aquifers during well construction. "Substances and materials" shall mean all drilling fluids, filter cake, and any other inorganic substances added to the drilling fluid that may seal or clog the aquifer. The introduction of lost circulation materials (LCM's) during the drilling process shall be limited to those products which will not present a potential medium for bacterial growth or contamination. Only LCM's which are non-organic, such as "rock wool" consisting of spun calcium carbonate, which can be safely broken down and removed from the borehole, may be utilized. This is especially important in the construction of wells designed to be used as a public water system supply.

9.6.2 Containment of Drilling Fluid. Drilling or circulating fluid introduced into the drilling process shall be contained in a manner to prevent surface or subsurface

contamination and to prevent degradation of natural or man-made water courses or impoundments. Rules regarding the discharges to waters of the state are promulgated under R317-8-2 of the Utah Administrative Code and regulated by the Utah Division of Water Quality (Tel. 801-536-6146). Pollution of waters of the state is a violation of the Utah Water Quality Act, Utah Code Annotated Title 19, Chapter 5.

9.6.3 Mineralized, Contaminated or Polluted Water. Whenever a water bearing stratum that contains nonpotable mineralized, contaminated or polluted water is encountered, the stratum shall be adequately sealed off so that contamination or co-mingling of the overlying or underlying groundwater zones will not occur (see Figure 4).

9.6.4 Drilling Equipment. All tools, drilling equipment, and materials used to drill a well shall be free of contaminants prior to beginning well construction. Contaminants include lubricants, fuel, bacteria, etc. that will reduce the well efficiency, and any other item(s) that will be harmful to public health and/or the resource or reduce the life of the water well. It is recommended that excess lubricants placed on drilling equipment be wiped clean prior to insertion into the borehole.

9.6.5 Well Disinfection and Chlorination of Water. No contaminated or untreated water shall be placed in a well during construction. Water should be obtained from a chlorinated municipal system. Where this is not possible, the water must be treated to give 100 parts per million free chlorine residual. Upon completion of a well or work on a well, the driller shall disinfect the well using accepted disinfection procedures to give 100 parts per million free chlorine residual in the well water. Table 3 provides the amount of common laundry bleach or dry powder hypochlorite required per 100 gallons of water or 100 feet linear casing volume of water to mix a 100 parts per million solution. Additional recommendations and guidelines for water well system disinfection are available from the state engineer upon request.

TABLE 3
AMOUNT OF HYPOCHLORITE FOR EACH 100 FEET OF WATER
STANDING IN WELL (100 ppm solution)

Well Diameter (inches)	5.25% Solution (cups)	25% Powder (ounces)	70% Powder (ounces)
2	0.50	1.00	0.50
4	2.25	3.50	1.50
6	5.00	8.00	3.00
8	8.50	14.50	5.50
10	13.00	22.50	8.50
12	19.00	32.50	12.00
14	26.00	44.50	16.50
16	34.00	58.00	26.00
20	53.00	90.50	33.00
For every 100 gal. of water add:	3.50	5.50	2.00

NOTES: *Common Laundry Bleach
**High Test Hypochlorite

9.7 Special Requirements.

9.7.1 Explosives. Explosives used in well construction shall not be detonated within the section of casing designed or expected to serve as the surface seal of the completed well, whether or not the surface seal has been placed. If explosives are used in the construction of a well, their use shall be reported on the official well log. In no case shall explosives, other than explosive shot perforators specifically designed to perforate steel casing, be detonated inside the well casing or liner pipe.

9.7.2 Access Port. Every well shall be equipped with a usable access port so that the position of the water level, or pressure head, in the well can be measured at all times.

9.7.3 Completion or Abandonment. A licensed driller shall not remove his drill rig from a well site unless the well is completed or abandoned. Completion of a well shall include all

surface seals, gravel packs or curbs required. Dry boreholes, or otherwise unsuccessful attempts at completing a well, shall be properly abandoned in accordance with Section R655-4-12. Upon completion, all wells shall be equipped with a watertight, tamper-resistant casing cap or sanitary seal.

9.7.4 Surface Security. If it becomes necessary for the driller to temporarily discontinue the drilling operation before completion of the well or otherwise leave the well or borehole unattended, the well and/or borehole must be covered securely to prevent contaminants from entering the casing or borehole and rendered secure against entry by children, vandals, domestic animals, and wildlife.

9.7.5 Pitless Adapters. Pitless adapters or units are acceptable to use with steel well casing as long as they are installed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and specifications. The pitless adaptor, including the cap or cover, casing extension, and other attachments, must be so designed and constructed to be water tight and to prevent contamination of the potable water supply from external sources. Pitless adapters or units are not recommended to be mounted on PVC well casing. If a pitless adapter is to be used with PVC casing, it should be designed for use with PVC casing, and the driller should ensure that the weight of the pump and column do not exceed the strength of the PVC well casing.

9.7.6 Hydraulic Fracturing. The hydraulic fracturing pressure shall be transmitted through a drill string and shall not be transmitted to the well casing. Hydraulic fracturing intervals shall be at least 20 feet below the bottom of the permanent casing of a well. All hydraulic fracturing equipment shall be thoroughly disinfected with a 100 part per million chlorine solution prior to insertion into the well. The driller shall include the appropriate hydraulic fracturing information on the well log including methods, materials, maximum pressures, location of packers, and initial/final yields.

9.7.7 Static Water Level, Well Development, and Well Yield. To fulfill the requirements of Subsection R655-4-4.5.2, new wells designed to produce water shall be developed to remove drill cuttings, drilling mud, or other materials introduced into the well during construction and to restore the natural groundwater flow to the well to the extent possible. After a water production well is developed, a test should be performed to determine the rate at which groundwater can be reliably produced from the well. Following development and testing, the static water level in the well should also be measured. Static water level, well development information, and well yield information shall be noted on the official submittal of the Well Log by the well driller.

R655-4-10. Special Wells.

10.1 Construction Standards for Special Wells.

10.1.1 General. The construction standards outlined in Section R655-4-9 are meant to serve as minimum acceptable construction standards. Certain types of wells such as cathodic protection wells, heating or cooling exchange wells, recharge and recovery wells, and public supply wells require special construction standards that are addressed in this section or in rules promulgated by other regulating agencies. At a minimum, when constructing special wells as listed above, the well shall be constructed by a licensed well driller, and the minimum construction standards of Section R655-4-9 shall be followed in addition to the following special standards.

10.1.2 Public Water Supply Wells. Public water supply wells are subject to the minimum construction standards outlined in Section R655-4-9 in addition to the requirements established by the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water under Rules R309-204 and R309-113. Plans and specifications for a public supply well must be reviewed and approved by the Division of Drinking Water before the well is drilled. These plans and specifications shall

include the procedures, practices, and materials used to drill, construct, seal, develop, clean, disinfect, and test the public supply well. A Preliminary Evaluation Report describing the potential vulnerability and protection strategies of the new well to contamination must also be submitted and approved prior to drilling. A representative of the Division of Drinking Water must be present at the time the surface grout seal is placed in all public supply wells, so that the placement of the seal can be certified. In order to assure that a representative will be available, and to avoid down-time waiting for a representative, notice should be given several days in advance of the projected surface grout seal placement. When the time and date for the surface grout seal installation are confirmed a definite appointment should be made with the representative of the Division of Drinking Water to witness the grout seal placement by calling (801) 536-4200. The licensed driller shall have available a copy of the start card relating to the well and provide that information to the inspecting representative at the time of the surface grout seal installation and inspection.

10.1.3 Cathodic Protection Well Construction. Cathodic protection wells shall be constructed in accordance with the casing, joint, surface seal, and other applicable requirements outlined in Section R655-4-9. Any annular space existing between the base of the annular surface seal and the top of the anode and conductive fill interval shall be filled with appropriate fill or sealing material. Fill material shall consist of washed granular material such as sand, pea gravel, or sealing material. Fill material shall not be subject to decomposition or consolidation and shall be free of pollutants and contaminants. Fill material shall not be toxic or contain drill cuttings or drilling mud. Additional sealing material shall be placed below the minimum depth of the annular surface seal, as needed, to prevent the cross-connection and commingling of separate aquifers and water bearing zones. Vent pipes, anode access tubing, and any other tubular materials (i.e., the outermost casing) that pass through the interval to be filled and sealed are considered casing for the purposes of these standards and shall meet the requirements of Subsections R655-4-9.2 and 9.3. Cathodic protection well casing shall be at least 2 inches in internal diameter to facilitate eventual well abandonment. Figure 6 illustrates the construction of a typical cathodic protection well.

10.1.4 Heating or Cooling Exchange Wells. Wells or boreholes utilized for heat exchange or thermal heating, which are 30 feet or greater in depth and encounter formations containing groundwater, must be drilled by a licensed driller and the owner or applicant must have an approved application for that specific purpose as outlined in Section R655-4-7. Wells or boreholes installed for heat or thermal exchange process must comply with the minimum construction standards of Section R655-4-9. If a separate well or borehole is required for re-injection purposes, it must also comply with these standards and the groundwater must be injected into the same water bearing zones as from which it is initially withdrawn, and a non-consumptive use water right is required. The quality and quantity of groundwater shall not be diminished or degraded upon re-injection. The rules herein pertain only to the heating and cooling exchange well constructed to a depth greater than 30 feet and are not intended to regulate the incidental work that may occur up to the well such as plumbing, electrical, piping, trenching, and backfilling activities.

10.1.5 Recharge and Recovery Wells. Any well drilled under the provisions of Title 73, Chapter 3b (Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act) shall be constructed in a manner consistent with these rules and shall be drilled by a currently licensed driller. Special rules regarding the injection of water into the ground are also promulgated under the jurisdiction of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality (Rule R317-7 "Underground Injection Control

Program" of the Utah Administrative Code) and must be followed in conjunction with the Water Well Drilling rules.

R655-4-11. Deepening, Rehabilitation, and Renovation of Wells.

11.1 Sealing of Casing.

11.1.1 If in the repair of a drilled well, the old casing is withdrawn, the well shall be recased and resealed in accordance with the rules provided in Subsection R655-4-9(9.4).

11.2 Inner Casing.

11.2.1 If an inner casing is installed to prevent leakage of undesirable water into a well, the space between the two well casings shall be completely sealed using packers, casing swedging, pressure grouting, etc., to prevent the movement of water between the casings.

11.3 Outer Casing.

11.3.1 If the "over-drive" method is used to eliminate leakage around an existing well, the casing driven over the well shall meet the minimum specifications listed in Subsection R655-4-9(9.4).

11.4 Artesian Wells.

11.4.1 If upon deepening an existing well, an artesian zone is encountered, the well shall be cased and completed as provided in Subsection R655-4-9(9.4).

11.5 Drilling in a Dug Well.

11.5.1 A drilled well may be constructed through an existing dug well provided that:

11.5.1.1 Unperforated Casing Requirements. An unperforated section of well casing extends from a depth of at least ten (10) feet below the bottom of the dug well and at least 20 feet below land surface to above the maximum static water level in the dug well.

11.5.1.2 Seal Required. A two foot thick seal of neat cement grout, sand cement grout, or bentonite grout is placed in the bottom of the dug well so as to prevent the direct movement of water from the dug well into the drilled well.

11.5.1.3 Test of Seal. The drilled well shall be pumped or bailed to determine whether the seal described in Subsection R655-4-11(11.5.1.2) is adequate to prevent movement of water from the dug well into the drilled well. If the seal leaks, additional sealing and testing shall be performed until a water tight seal is obtained.

11.6 Well Rehabilitation and Cleaning.

11.6.1 Tools used to rehabilitate or clean a well shall be cleaned, disinfected, and free of contamination prior to placement in a well.

11.6.2 The driller shall use rehabilitation and cleaning tools properly so as not to permanently damage the well or aquifer. If the surface seal is damaged or destroyed in the process of rehabilitation or cleaning, the driller shall repair the surface seal to the standards set forth in Subsection R655-4-9(9.4).

11.6.3 Debris, sediment, and other materials displaced inside the well and surrounding aquifer as a result of rehabilitation or cleaning shall be completely removed by pumping, bailing, well development, or other approved methods.

11.6.4 Detergents, chlorine, acids, or other chemicals placed in wells for the purpose of increasing or restoring yield, shall be specifically designed for that purpose and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

11.6.5 Any renovation, rehabilitation, cleaning, or other work on a well that requires alteration of the well itself shall be conducted by a licensed well driller.

11.6.6 Following completion of deepening, renovation, rehabilitation, cleaning, or other work on a well, the well shall be properly disinfected in accordance with Subsection R655-4-9(9.6.5).

R655-4-12. Abandonment of Wells.

12.1 Temporary Abandonment.

12.1.1 When any well is temporarily removed from service, the top of the well shall be sealed with a tamper resistant, water-tight cap or seal. If a well is in the process of being drilled and is temporarily abandoned, the well shall be sealed with a tamper resistant, water-tight cap or seal and a surface seal installed in accordance with Subsection R655-4-9(9.4). The well may be temporarily abandoned during construction for a maximum of 90 days. After the 90 day period, the temporarily abandoned well shall be permanently abandoned in accordance with the following requirements, and an official well abandonment report (abandonment log) must be submitted in compliance with Section R655-4-4.

12.2 Permanent Abandonment.

12.2.1 The rules of this section apply to the abandonment of the type of wells listed in Subsection R655-4-1(1.2) including private water wells, public supply wells, monitor wells, cathodic protection wells, and heating or cooling exchange wells. A licensed driller shall notify the state engineer prior to commencing abandonment work and submit a complete and accurate abandonment log following abandonment work in accordance with Section R655-4-4 of these rules. Prior to commencing abandonment work, the driller shall obtain a copy of the well log of the well proposed to be abandoned from the well owner or the state engineer, if available, in order to determine the proper abandonment procedure. Any well that is to be permanently abandoned shall be completely filled in a manner to prevent vertical movement of water within the borehole as well as preventing the annular space surrounding the well casing from becoming a conduit for possible contamination of the groundwater supply. A well driller who wishes to abandon a well in a manner that does not comply with the provisions set forth in this section must request approval from the state engineer.

12.3 License Required.

12.3.1 Well abandonment shall be accomplished under the direct supervision of a currently licensed water well driller who shall be responsible for verification of the procedures and materials used.

12.4 Acceptable Materials.

12.4.1 Neat cement grout, sand cement grout, unhydrated bentonite, or bentonite grout shall be used to abandon wells and boreholes. Other sealing materials or additives, such as fly ash, may be used in the preparation of grout upon approval of the state engineer. Drilling mud or drill cuttings shall not be used as any part of a sealing materials for well abandonment. The liquid phase of the abandonment fluid shall be water from a potable municipal system or disinfected in accordance with Subsection R655-4-9(9.6.5).

12.5 Placement of Materials.

12.5.1 Neat cement and sand cement grout shall be introduced at the bottom of the well or required sealing interval and placed progressively upward to the top of the well. The sealing material shall be placed by the use of a grout pipe, tremie line, dump bailer or equivalent in order to avoid freefall, bridging, or dilution of the sealing materials or separation of aggregates from sealants. Sealing material shall not be installed by freefall (gravity) unless the interval to be sealed is dry and no deeper than 30 feet below ground surface. If the well to be abandoned is a flowing artesian well, the well may be pressure grouted from the surface. The well should be capped immediately after placement of seal materials to allow the seal material to set up and not flow out of the well.

12.5.2 Bentonite-based abandonment products shall be mixed and placed according to manufacturer's recommended procedures and result in a seal free of voids or bridges. Granular or powered bentonite shall not be placed under water. When placing unhydrated bentonite, a sounding or tamping tool

shall be run in the sealing interval during pouring to measure fill-up rate, verify a continuous seal placement, and to break up possible bridges or cake formation.

12.5.3 The uppermost ten (10) feet of the abandoned well casing or borehole shall consist of neat cement grout or sand cement grout.

12.5.4 Abandonment materials placed opposite any non-water bearing intervals or zones shall be at least as impervious as the formation or strata prior to penetration during the drilling process.

12.5.5 Prior to well or borehole abandonment, all pump equipment, piping, and other debris shall be removed to the extent possible. The well shall also be sounded immediately before it is plugged to make sure that no obstructions exist that will interfere with the filling and sealing. If the well contains lubricating oil that has leaked from a turbine shaft pump, it shall be removed from the well prior to abandonment and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.

12.5.6 Verification shall be made that the volume of sealing and fill material placed in a well during abandonment operations equals or exceeds the volume of the well or borehole to be filled and sealed.

12.6 Termination of Casing.

12.6.1 The casings of wells to be abandoned shall be severed a minimum of two feet below either the natural ground surface adjacent to the well or at the collar of the hole, whichever is the lower elevation. A minimum of two (2) feet of compacted native material shall be placed above the abandoned well upon completion.

12.7 Abandonment of Artesian Wells.

12.7.1 A neat cement grout, sand-cement grout, or concrete plug shall be placed in the confining stratum overlying the artesian zone so as to prevent subsurface leakage from the artesian zone. The remainder of the well shall be filled with sand-cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. The uppermost ten (10) feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-12(12.5.3).

12.8 Abandonment of Drilled and Jetted Wells.

12.8.1 A neat cement grout or sand cement grout plug shall be placed opposite all perforations, screens or openings in the well casing. The remainder of the well shall be filled with cement grout, neat cement, bentonite abandonment products, concrete, or bentonite slurry. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-12(12.5.3).

12.9 Abandonment of Gravel Packed Wells.

12.9.1 All gravel packed wells shall be pressure grouted throughout the perforated or screened section of the well. The remainder of the well shall be filled with sand cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-12(12.5.3).

12.10 Removal of Casing.

12.10.1 It is recommended that the well casing be removed during well abandonment, and when doing so, the abandonment materials shall be placed from the bottom of the well or borehole progressively upward as the casing is removed. The well shall be sealed with sand cement grout, neat cement grout, bentonite abandonment products, or bentonite grout. In the case of gravel packed wells, the entire gravel section shall be pressure grouted. The uppermost ten feet of the well shall be abandoned as required in Subsection R655-4-12(12.5.3).

12.11 Replacement Wells.

12.11.1 Wells which are to be removed from operation and replaced by the drilling of a new well under an approved replacement application, shall be abandoned in a manner consistent with the provisions of Section R655-4-12 before the rig is removed from the site of the newly constructed

replacement well, unless written authorization to remove the rig without abandonment is provided by the state engineer. Also refer to the requirements provided in Subsection R655-4-4(4.4).

12.12 Abandonment of Cathodic Protection Wells.

12.12.1 The general requirements for permanent well abandonment in accordance with Section R655-4-12 shall be followed for the abandonment of cathodic protection wells.

12.12.2 A cathodic protection well shall be investigated before it is destroyed to determine its condition, details of its construction and whether conditions exist that will interfere with filling and sealing.

12.12.3 Casing, cables, anodes, granular backfill, conductive backfill, and sealing material shall be removed as needed, by re-drilling, if necessary, to the point needed to allow proper placement of abandonment material. Casing that cannot be removed shall be adequately perforated or punctured at specific intervals to allow pressure injection of sealing materials into granular backfill and all other voids that require sealing.

R655-4-13. Monitor Well Construction Standards.

13.1 Scope.

13.1.1 Certain construction standards that apply to water wells also apply to monitor wells. Therefore, these monitoring well standards refer frequently to the water well standard sections of the rules. Standards that apply only to monitor wells, or that require emphasis, are discussed in this section. Figure 7 illustrates a schematic of an acceptable monitor well with an above-ground surface completion. Figure 8 illustrates a schematic of an acceptable monitor well with a flush-mount surface completion. Figures 7 and 8 can be viewed in the publication, State of Utah Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, dated January 1, 2001, available at the Division of Water Rights, 1594 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

13.1.2 These standards are not intended as a complete manual for monitoring well construction, alteration, maintenance, and abandonment. These standards serve only as minimum statewide guidelines towards ensuring that monitor wells do not constitute a significant pathway for the movement of poor quality water, pollutants, or contaminants. These standards provide no assurance that a monitor well will perform a desired function. Ultimate responsibility for the design and performance of a monitoring well rests with the well owner and/or the owner's contractor, and/or technical representative(s). Most monitor well projects are the result of compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Regulations such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund"), or specific State Solid and Hazardous Waste requirements. The contracts governing their installation are tightly written containing specific requirements as to site location, materials used, sampling procedures and overall objectives. Therefore specific construction requirements for monitor well installation shall be governed by applicable contracts and regulations providing they meet or exceed state requirements and specifications. Guidelines and recommended practices dealing with the installation of monitor wells may be obtained from the state engineer upon request. Additional recommended information may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Groundwater Monitoring Enforcement and Compliance Document available from EPA's regional office in Denver, Colorado and from the Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells, available from the National Groundwater Association in Dublin, Ohio.

13.2 Installation and Construction.

13.2.1 Materials and Equipment Contaminant-Free. All material used in the installation of monitor wells shall be

contaminant-free when placed in the ground. Drilling equipment shall be clean and contaminant free in accordance with Subsection R655-4-9(9.6.4). During construction contaminated water should not be allowed to enter contaminant-free geologic formations or water bearing zones.

13.2.2 Borehole Integrity. Some minor cross-contamination may occur during the drilling process, but the integrity of the borehole and individual formations must then be safeguarded from permanent cross connection.

13.2.3 Casing and Screen. The well casing should be perforated or screened and filter packed with sand or gravel where necessary to provide adequate sample collection at depths where appropriate aquifer flow zones exist. The casing and screen selected shall not affect or interfere with the chemical, physical, radiological, or biological constituents of interest. Screens in the same well shall not be placed across separate water bearing zones in order to minimize interconnection, aquifer commingling, and cross contamination. Screens in a nested well can be placed in separate water bearing zones as long as the intervals between the water bearing zones are appropriately sealed and aquifer cross connection and commingling does not occur. Monitor well casing and screen shall conform to ASTM standards, or consist of at least 304 or 316 stainless steel, PTFE (Teflon), or Schedule 40 PVC casing.

13.2.4 Gravel/Filter Pack. If installed, the gravel or filter pack should generally extend two (2) feet to ten (10) feet above screened or perforated areas to prevent the migration of the sealing material from entering the zones being sampled. Gravel or filter pack material shall meet the requirements of Subsection R655-4-9(9.5.2). Gravel/filter pack for monitoring wells does not require disinfection. Drill cutting should not be placed into the open borehole annulus. The well driller shall ensure that a bridge or voids do not occur in the annular space during the placement of the gravel pack by means of a sounding device or other mechanism.

13.2.5 Annular Seal. All monitor wells constructed shall have a continuous surface seal, which seals the annular space between the borehole and the permanent casing, in accordance with the provisions in Section R655-4-9. The surface seal depth requirements of Section R655-4-9 do not apply to monitor wells. The surface seal may be more or less than 50 feet depending on the screen/perforation and/or gravel pack interval. Seals shall also be constructed to prevent interconnection and commingling of separate aquifers penetrated by the well, prevent migration of surface water and contaminations into the well and aquifers, and shall provide casing stability. The seal shall have a minimum diameter of four inches larger than the nominal size of the permanent casing, and shall extend from land surface to the top of the filter pack. After the permanent casing and filter pack (optional) has been set in final position, a layer of bentonite or fine sand (e.g., mortar sand) shall be placed on top of the filter pack to maintain separation between the seal material and the screened interval in order to insure that the seal placement will not interfere with the filter pack. The remaining annular space shall be filled to land surface in a continuous operation with unhydrated bentonite, neat cement grout, sand-cement grout, or bentonite grout. Only potable water should be used to hydrate any grout or slurry mixture. The completed annular space shall fully surround the permanent casing, be evenly distributed, free of voids, and extend from the permanent casing to undisturbed or recompacted soil. All sealing materials and placement methods shall conform to the standards in Section R655-4-2 and Subsection R655-4-9(9.4). The well driller shall ensure that a bridge or voids do not occur in the annular space during the placement of the seal.

13.2.6 Cuttings, Decon Water, Development Water, and Other IDW. Drill cuttings, decontamination (Decon) water, monitor well development water, and other investigation derived waste (IDW) shall be managed and disposed of in accordance

with applicable state and federal environmental regulations. It is the responsibility of the driller to know and understand such requirements.

13.3 Minimum Surface Protection Requirements.

13.3.1 If a well is cased with metal and completed above ground surface, a locking water resistant cap shall be installed on the top of the well.

13.3.2 If the well is not cased with metal and completed above ground surface, a protective metal casing shall be installed over and around the well. The protective casing shall be cemented at least two feet into the ground around the nonmetallic casing. A water tight cap shall be installed in the top of the well casing. A locking cap shall be installed on the top of the protective casing.

13.3.3 Monitor wells completed above ground and potentially accessible to vehicular damage shall be protected in the following manner. At least three metal posts, at least three inches in diameter, shall be cemented in place around the casing. Each post shall extend at least three feet above and two feet below ground surface. A concrete pad may be installed to add protection to the surface completion. If installed, the concrete pad shall be at least four (4) inches thick and shall slope to drain away from the well casing. The base shall extend at least two (2) feet laterally in all directions from the outside of the well boring. When a concrete pad is used, the well seal may be part of the concrete pad.

13.3.4 If the well is completed below land surface, a water tight cap with a lock shall be attached to the top of the well casing. A metal monument or equivalent shall be installed over and around the well. The monument shall serve as a protective cover and be installed level with the land surface and be equipped with a waterproof seal to prevent inflow of any water or contaminants. Drains will be provided, when feasible, to keep water out of the well and below the well cap. The monument and cover must be designed to withstand the maximum expected load.

13.4 Abandonment.

13.4.1 Abandonment of monitor wells shall be completed in compliance with the provisions of Section R655-4-12. The provisions of Section R655-4-12 are not required for the permanent abandonment of monitor wells completed less than 30 feet below natural ground surface.

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73-3

R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.**R655-14. Administrative Procedures for Enforcement Proceedings Before the Division of Water Rights.****R655-14-1. Authority.**

(1) These rules establish procedures for water enforcement adjudicative proceedings as required by Section 73-2-25 of the Utah Water and Irrigation Code, which authorizes the State Engineer, as the Director of the Utah Division of Water Rights, to make rules to implement the water enforcement powers and duties of the State Engineer and Division of Water Rights.

(2) The Division's powers and duties include acting on behalf of the State of Utah to administer, under the supervision of the State Engineer, the distribution and use of all surface and ground waters within the state in accordance with statutory authority, including but not limited to Sections 73-2-1, 73-2-1.2, and 73-2-25.

R655-14-2. Application and Preamble.

(1) These rules are applicable statewide to the use of the waters of the state. Additional rules may be promulgated to address water enforcement for specific hydrologic areas.

(2) The State Engineer, or his designated Presiding Officer, may issue an Initial Order for any violation of the Water and Irrigation Code as set forth in Sections 73-1-1 through 73-5a.

(3) Following the issuance of an Initial Order, the respondent may contest the Initial Order in a proceeding before the State Engineer or his appointed Presiding Officer. Water enforcement adjudicative proceedings are not governed by the Utah Administrative Procedures Act as provided under Section 63-46b-1 and are not governed by R655-6-1 through R655-6-20.

(4) These rules shall be liberally construed to permit the Division to effectuate the purposes of Utah law.

R655-14-3. Purpose.

(1) These rules are intended to:

(a) Assure the protection of Utah's water and the public welfare by promoting compliance and deterring noncompliance with the statutes, rules, regulations, permits, licenses and orders administered and issued under the Division's authority by removing any economic benefit realized as a direct or indirect result of a violation; and

(b) Assure that the State Engineer assess administrative penalties lawfully, fairly, and consistently, which reflect:

(i) The nature and gravity of the violation and the potential for harm to Utah's water and the public welfare by the violation;

(ii) The length of time which the violation was repeated or continued; and

(iii) The additional costs which are actually expended by the Division during the course of the investigation and subsequent enforcement.

(c) Clarify the Division's authority to enforce the laws it administers under the State Engineer's supervision, and the rules, regulations, permits, and orders adopted pursuant to appropriate authority.

R655-14-4. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Sections 73-3-24.

(2) In addition,

(a) "Administrative Cost" means a monetary sum assessed by the Presiding Officer for any expense incurred by the Division in investigating and stopping a violation of, or a failure to comply with, a law administered by the Division, or any rule, permit, license, or order adopted pursuant to the Division's authority.

(b) "Administrative Penalty" or "Administrative Fine" means a monetary sum assessed by the Presiding Officer in response to a violation of, or a failure to comply with, a law

administered by the Division, or any rule, regulation, license, permit or order adopted pursuant to the Division's authority. "Administrative Penalty" and "Administrative Fine" may be used interchangeably.

(c) "Cease and Desist Order" means a written order requiring a respondent to cease and desist his violations and/or directing that positive steps be taken to mitigate any harm or damage arising from the violation, including the imposition of administrative penalties and administrative costs. Cease and Desist Order's are further described in R655-14-11.

(d) "Consent Order" means an order reflecting the voluntary agreement between the parties concerning the resolution of the water enforcement adjudicative proceeding.

(e) "Default Order" means an order that is issued by a Presiding Officer after a respondent fails to respond to an IO within the designated time frame.

(f) "Distribution Order" means a written order from the State Engineer that includes any or all of the following:

(i) An interpretation of the water rights on a river system or other water source and procedures for the regulation and distribution of water according to those water rights;

(ii) A requirement of specific action or actions on the part of a water right owner or a group of water right owners to ensure that water is diverted, stored, or used according to the water rights involved and that the diversion, storage, or use does not infringe on the rights of other water right owners;

(iii) A description of the hydrologic limitations of a river system or other water source and a plan based on the water rights of record designed to manage and maximize beneficial use of water while protecting the sustainability of the water source;

(iv) A requirement that reports be submitted to the Division as provided in Section 73-5-8.

(g) "Division" means the Division of Water Rights. The terms State Engineer, Presiding Officer, or Division may be used interchangeably unless clearly indicated otherwise by the context of the sentence in which it appears.

(h) "Filed" means submission of papers to the Division pursuant to R655-14-8(3).

(i) "Files" means information maintained in the Division files, which may include both paper and electronic information.

(j) "Final Judgment and Order" means final decision issued by the State Engineer on the whole or part of a water enforcement adjudicative proceeding. This definition includes "Default Orders."

(k) "Knowingly" as required by Section 73-2-26, means the definition contained in 76-2-103, which is: a person engages conduct knowingly, or with knowledge with respect to his conduct or to circumstances surrounding his conduct when he is aware of the nature of his conduct or the existing circumstances. A person acts knowingly, or with knowledge, with respect to a result of his conduct when he is aware that his conduct is reasonably certain to cause the result.

(l) "Issued" an IO and Final Judgment and Order are issued when deposited in the mail.

(m) "Initial Order" means a Notice of Violation and/or Cease and Desist Order.

(n) "License" means the express grant of permission or authority by the Division to carry on an activity or to perform an act, which, without such permission or authority, would otherwise be a violation of State law, rule or regulation.

(o) "Location" means the current, residential address of a party as recorded in the Division's files. If a current residential address is not available, "location" means an employment or business address if known, or nonresidential mailing address such as a Post Office Box or Rural Route, at which a party whose location information is being sought receives mail.

(p) "Mitigation" means to provide compensation acceptable to the Division for injury caused by the violation.

(q) "Mitigation Plan" means a document submitted to the Division by the respondent that identifies or proposes actions to provide mitigation.

(r) "Noncompliance" or "Nonconformance" or "Failure to Comply" or "Violation" each mean any act or failure to act which constitutes or results in:

(i) Engaging in any activity prohibited by, or not in compliance with, any law administered by the Division or any rule, license, permit or order adopted or granted pursuant to the Division's authority;

(ii) Engaging in any activity without a necessary permit or approval that is required by law or regulation;

(iii) The failure to perform, or the failure to perform in a timely fashion, anything required by a law administered by the Division or by a rule, license, permit or order adopted pursuant to the Division's authority.

(s) "Notice of Violation" means a written notice that informs a respondent of Water and Irrigation Code violations. Notice of Violation is further described in R655-14-11.

(t) "Participate" means, in an enforcement proceeding that was commenced by an IO, to:

(i) Present relevant information to the Presiding Officer within the time period described by statute or rule for requesting a hearing; and/or

(ii) Attend the hearing if a hearing is scheduled.

(u) "Party" means the Division, and/or the respondent.

(v) "Permit" means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Division to implement the requirements of any federally delegated program or Utah law administered or enforced by the Division.

(w) "Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a quasi-governmental corporation), partnership, association, syndicate, municipality, municipal or state agency, fire district, club, non-profit agency or any subdivision, commission, department bureau, agency, department or political subdivision of State or Federal Government (including quasi-governmental corporation) or of any interstate body and any agent or employee thereof.

(x) "Presiding Officer" means the State Engineer, persons appointed by the State Engineer, or persons designated by the Division's rules, or statute, to conduct a water enforcement adjudicative proceeding. State Engineer, Presiding Officer, or Division may be used interchangeably unless clearly indicated otherwise by the context of the sentence in which it appears.

(y) "Record" means the official collection of all written and electronic materials in water enforcement adjudicative proceedings, including but not limited to the administrative action, pleadings, motions, exhibits, orders and testimony that took place during the proceeding.

(z) "Respondent" means any person against whom the Division commences an enforcement action by issuing an IO.

(aa) "Requirement" means any law administered by the Division, or any rule, regulation, permit, license or order adopted or granted pursuant to the Division's authority.

(ab) "State Engineer" is the Director of the Division of Water Rights appointed as provided by Sections 73-2-1 and 73-2-1.2. The terms State Engineer, Presiding Officer, or Division may be used interchangeably unless clearly indicated otherwise by the context of the sentence in which it appears.

(ac) "Unknowingly" means the converse of the definition contained in 76-2-103, which is: a person engages conduct unknowingly, or without knowledge with respect to his conduct or to circumstances surrounding his conduct when he is unaware of the nature of his conduct or the existing circumstances. A person acts unknowingly, or without knowledge, with respect to a result of his conduct when he is unaware that his conduct is reasonably certain to cause the result.

(ad) "Water Commissioner" means a person appointed to distribute water within a water distribution system pursuant to

Section 73-5-1.

R655-14-5. Other Authorities.

(1) Nothing in these rules shall limit the Division's authority to take alternative or additional actions relating to the administration, appropriation, adjudication and distribution of the waters of Utah as provided by Utah law.

R655-14-6. Designation of Presiding Officers.

(1) The following persons may be designated Presiding Officers in adjudicative proceedings:

(a) Assistant State Engineers;

(b) Deputy State Engineers; or

(c) Other qualified persons designated by the State Engineer.

R655-14-7. Service of Notice and Orders.

(1) Notices, orders, written decisions, or any other documents for which service is required or permitted to be made by Section 73-2-25 shall be served upon the respondent at the respondent's location using certified mail or methods described in Rule 5 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

R655-14-8. Computation of Time.

(1) Computation of any time period referred to in these rules shall begin with the first day following the act that initiates the running of the time period. The last day of the time period computed is included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday or any other day on which the Division is closed, in which event the period shall run until the end of the business hours of the following business day. When the time period is less than seven (7) days, intervening days when the Division is closed shall be excluded in the computation.

(2) The State Engineer, for good cause shown, may extend any time limit contained in these rules, unless precluded by statute. All requests for extensions of time shall be made by motion before the expiration of the original or previously extended time period.

(3) Papers required or permitted to be filed under these rules shall be filed with the Division within the time limits for such filing as are set by the Division, the Presiding Officer, or other provision of law. Papers filed in the following manner shall be deemed filed as set forth:

(a) Papers hand delivered during regular business hours shall be deemed filed on the date of hand-delivery. Papers delivered by hand at times other than during regular business hours shall be deemed filed on the next regular business day when stamped by the Division.

(b) Papers deposited in the U.S. mail shall be deemed filed on the date stamped received by the Division. In the event that no stamp by the Division appears, papers shall be deemed filed on the postmarked date. All papers shall show the date received by the Division.

(c) Papers transmitted by facsimile, telecopier or other electronic transmission shall not be accepted for filing unless permitted in writing by the Presiding Officer.

R655-14-9. Filings Generally.

(1) Papers filed with the Division shall state the Division and file number, if any, the title of the proceeding, and the name of the respondent on whose behalf the filing is made.

(2) Papers filed with the Division shall be signed and dated by the respondent on whose behalf the filing is made or by the respondent's authorized representative. The signature constitutes certification that the respondent:

(a) Read the document;

(b) Knows the content thereof;

(c) To the best of his knowledge, represents such statements are true;

(d) Does not interpose the papers for delay; and
 (e) If his signature does not appear on the paper, authorized a representative with full power and authority to sign the paper.

(3) All papers, except those submittals and documents that are kept in a larger format during the ordinary course of a party's business, shall be submitted on an 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper. All papers shall be legibly hand printed or typewritten.

(4) The Division may provide forms to be used by the parties.

(5) The original of all papers shall be filed with the Division with such number of additional copies as the Division may reasonably require.

(6) Simultaneously with the filing of any and all papers with the Division, the party filing such papers shall send a copy to all other parties, or their authorized representative to the proceedings, by hand delivery, or U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, properly addressed.

R655-14-10. Motions.

(1) A party may submit a request to the Presiding Officer for any order or action not inconsistent with Utah law or these rules. Such a request shall be called a motion. The types of motions made shall be those that are under these Rules and the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) Motions may be made in writing at any time before or after the commencement of a hearing, or they may be made orally during a hearing. Each motion shall set forth the grounds for the desired order or action and state whether oral argument is requested. A written supporting memorandum, specifying the legal basis and support of the party's position shall accompany all motions.

R655-14-11. Options for Adjudicative Enforcement.

(1) The Presiding Officer may pursue any combination of the following administrative and judicial enforcement actions depending upon the circumstances and gravity of each case.

(a) Notice of Violation: a formal notice of a suspected violation issued in accordance with Section 73-2-25 which:

(i) Cites the law, rule, regulation, permit and/or order allegedly violated;

(ii) States the facts that form the basis for the Division's belief that a violation has occurred;

(iii) States the administrative penalty and cost, and/or other relief deemed appropriate by the Presiding Officer;

(iv) Specifies a reasonable deadline or deadlines by which the respondent:

(A) Shall come into compliance with the requirements described in the Notice of Violation, and/or

(B) Shall submit a written mitigation plan or proposal setting forth how and when that respondent proposes to achieve compliance.

(v) Informs the respondent:

(A) Of the right to file a timely written request for a hearing on either the alleged violation, administrative penalty and cost or remedy imposed, or both;

(B) That the respondent must file said written request for a hearing with Division within seven (7) days after service of the Notice of Violation;

(C) That said written request shall strictly comply with R655-14-15;

(D) That said notice shall become a Final Judgment and Order of the Division upon the respondent's election to waive or failure to respond or participate in a timely manner, and

(E) That the Presiding Officer may treat each day's violation as a separate violation under Section 73-2-26(1)(d); that is, the administrative penalty continues to accrue each day from the time the Notice of Violation is issued until compliance is achieved.

(vi) Identifies the individual to whom correspondence and inquiries regarding the Notice of Violation should be directed;

(vii) States to whom and the date by which the administrative penalty and cost shall be paid if the respondent elects to waive or fails to request an adjudicative hearing in a timely manner and elects to pay the penalty and cost; and

(viii) States the Division's authority to pursue further administrative or judicial enforcement action.

(b) Cease and Desist Order: an immediate compliance order issued pursuant to Section 73-2-25 either upon discovery of a suspected violation of the Water and Irrigation Code or in combination with a Notice of Violation, which:

(i) Cites the law, rule, license, permit and/or order allegedly violated;

(ii) Describes the act or course of conduct which is prohibited by the Cease and Desist Order;

(iii) Orders the respondent to immediately cease the prohibited act or prohibited course of conduct;

(iv) States the mitigation action deemed necessary by the State Engineer.

(v) Takes effect immediately upon issuance or within such time as specified by the State Engineer in the CEASE AND DESIST ORDER; and

(vi) States the remedies, costs and penalties that the State Engineer may lawfully impose for any violation of the Cease and Desist Order.

(c) Court Action

(i) Civil: direct recourse to a court of competent jurisdiction either in addition to or in lieu of administrative action where:

(a) It is necessary to enforce a Final Judgment and Order and seek civil and/or administrative penalties

(b) An imminent threat to the public health, safety, welfare or environment exists which warrants injunctive or other emergency relief; or

(c) A pattern of continuous, significant violations exists such that administrative enforcement action alone is unlikely to achieve compliance; or

(d) The court is the most convenient or appropriate forum for resolution of the dispute.

(ii) Criminal: referral to the County Prosecutor or the Attorney General's Office for prosecution or criminal investigation where:

(a) The alleged act or failure to act may be defined as a criminal offense by State law;

(b) Enforcement is beyond the jurisdiction or investigative capability of the Division; or

(c) Criminal sanctions may be appropriate.

(d) Miscellaneous - other enforcement options may be pursued to achieve compliance. Additional options include, but are not limited to

(i) Joint actions with or referrals to other federal, state or local agencies;

(ii) Direct legal or equitable actions in state or federal court; and/or

(iii) Denial, suspension or revocation of state grants or required permits or certifications.

(2) Unless otherwise stated, all enforcement actions are effective upon issuance.

(3) Combinations of enforcement actions are not mutually exclusive and may be concurrent and/or cumulative.

(4) All IOs shall become final if not contested within 14 days after the date issued.

(5) The date of issuance of an IO is the date the IO is mailed.

(6) Failure to timely contest an IO waives any right of reconsideration or judicial appeal.

R655-14-12. Assessment of Administrative Penalties and

Administrative Costs.

(1) Pursuant to Sections 73-2-1, 73-2-25, and 26, and these rules, the Presiding Officer, may assess administrative penalties and administrative costs for any violation of the Water and Irrigation Code as set forth in Sections 73-1-1 through 73-5a et seq. Such penalties and costs may be assessed either before or after a hearing.

(2) No penalty shall exceed the maximum penalty allowed by State law for the violation(s). The maximum administrative penalty that the Presiding Officer has authority to impose is determined by reference to the civil penalty provision of Section 73-2-26(1) as may be amended.

(3) Each day which the violation is repeated, continued or remains in place, constitutes a separate violation. The Presiding Officer may assess an administrative penalty, not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each knowing violation or one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each unknowing violation.

(4) The penalty imposed shall begin on the first day the violation occurred, and continues to accrue through and including the day the Notice of Violation, Cease and Desist Order, or Final Judgment and Order is issued until compliance is achieved.

(5) The amount of the penalty shall be calculated based on:

(a) The value or quantity of water unlawfully taken, including the cost or difficulty of replacing the water;

(b) The gravity of the violation, including the economic injury or impact to others;

(c) Whether the respondent subject to fine or replacement attempted to comply with the State Engineer's orders; and

(d) The respondent's economic benefit from the violation.

(6) Administrative costs, interest, late payment charges, costs of compliance inspections, and collection costs may be assessed in addition to the administrative penalty. These include:

(a) Administrative costs: Time spent by water enforcement staff, supervisors and the Attorney General's Office, at the full cost of the each employee's hourly rate, including salary, benefits, overhead and other directly related costs.

(b) Late payment charges: due at the monthly percentage rate assessed by the Utah Division of Finance, Office of Debt Collections.

(c) Compliance inspections: based on staff time at the full cost of the hourly rate, including salary, benefits, overhead and other directly related costs.

(d) Collection costs: actual collection costs.

(7) The Division may report the total amount of administrative fines and/or administrative costs assessed to consumer reporting agencies and pursue collection as provided by Utah law.

(8) Any monies collected under Section 73-2-26 and these rules shall be deposited into the General Fund.

R655-14-13. Replacement and Mitigation.

(1) In addition to administrative fines and costs, the Presiding Officer, in accordance with Section 73-2-1, 73-2-25 and 73-2-26 and these rules, may order the respondent to mitigate damages caused by the violation and/or replace up to 200 percent of the water unlawfully taken.

(2) The Presiding Officer may require actual replacement of water after:

(a) a respondent fails to request judicial review of a final order issued under Section 73-2-25; or

(b) the completion of judicial review, including any appeals.

(3) Pursuant to Section 73-2-26, the Presiding Officer shall consider, before ordering replacement of water, the following factors:

(a) The value or quantity of water unlawfully taken, including the cost or difficulty of replacing the water;

(b) The gravity of the violation, including the economic injury or impact to others;

(c) Whether the respondent attempted to comply with the State Engineer's orders; and

(d) The respondent's economic benefit from the violation.

(4) The Presiding Officer may order the respondent to submit a mitigation plan to replace groundwater or surface water, which shall be submitted in writing and contain the following information:

(a) The name and mailing address of the respondent or persons submitting the plan;

(b) The case number the Division assigned to the IO which is the basis of the mitigation plan;

(c) Identification of the water rights or property for which the mitigation plan is proposed;

(d) A description of the mitigation plan; and

(e) Any information that assists the State Engineer in evaluating whether the proposed mitigation plan is acceptable.

(5) If the mitigation plan is submitted for the purpose of replacing water, the factors the State Engineer may consider to determine if the plan is acceptable include, but are not limited to:

(a) Whether the mitigation plan provides for the respondent to forgo use of a vested water right owned or leased by him until water is replaced to the Presiding Officer's satisfaction;

(b) The reliability of the source of replacement water over the term in which it is proposed to be used under the mitigation plan; and

(c) Whether the mitigation plan provides for monitoring and adjustment as necessary to protect vested water rights.

(6) As provided in Section 73-2-26, water replaced shall be taken from water that the respondent subject to the order requiring replacement would be entitled to use during the replacement period.

(7) In accordance with Section 73-2-26(5)(a), or any other statutory authority, the Division shall record any order requiring water replacement in the office of the county recorder where the place of use or water right is located. Any subsequent transferee of such property shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of said order.

(8) If the mitigation plan is submitted for the purpose of restoring a natural stream channel altered in violation of Section 73-3-29, the factors the State Engineer may consider to determine if the plan is sufficient include, but are not limited to:

(a) Whether the mitigation plan provides for reasonable means of replacing natural vegetation injured by the unlawful stream channel alteration;

(b) Whether the mitigation plan provides for a reasonable means to restore the bed and bank of the natural stream channel to its condition prior to the alteration;

(c) Whether the mitigation plan will not impair vested water rights;

(d) Whether the mitigation plan unreasonably or unnecessarily affects any recreation use or the natural stream environment;

(e) Whether the mitigation plan unreasonably or unnecessarily endangers aquatic wildlife;

(f) Whether the mitigation plan unreasonably or unnecessarily diminishes the natural channel's ability to conduct high flows; and

(g) Whether the mitigation plan uses generally accepted and appropriate engineering methods.

R655-14-14. Procedures for Commencing an Adjudicative Enforcement Action.

(1) The procedures for water enforcement adjudicative proceedings are as follows:

(a) In proceedings initiated by a IO, the Presiding Officer

shall issue a default order unless the respondent does one of the following within fourteen (14) days in response to service of the notice:

(i) Ceases the violation and pays the administrative penalty and cost in full; or,

(ii) Files with the Division a proper written response within the fourteen (14) day time period but waives a hearing and submits its case upon the record. Submission of a case without a hearing does not relieve the respondent from the necessity of providing the facts supporting his burdens, allegations or defenses; or

(iii) Files with the Division a proper written response and requests a hearing as provided in R655-14-15.

(b) Within a reasonable time after the close of a water enforcement adjudicative proceeding, the Presiding Officer shall issue a written and signed Final Judgment and Order, including but not limited to:

(i) Statement of law and jurisdiction;

(ii) Statement of facts;

(iii) Explanation of the Violation(s);

(iv) Order;

(v) A notice of the option to request reconsideration and the right to petition for judicial review;

(vi) The time limits for requesting reconsideration or filing a petition for judicial review; and

(vii) Other information the State Engineer deems appropriate.

(c) The Presiding Officer's Final Judgment and Order shall be based on the facts appearing in the Division's files and/or on the facts presented in evidence at any hearings or other adjudicative proceedings.

(d) A copy of the Presiding Officer's Final Judgment and Order shall be promptly mailed to each of the parties.

R655-14-15. Request for Hearing.

(1) Regardless of any other provision of the general laws to the contrary, all requests for a hearing shall be in writing and shall be filed with the Division within seven (7) calendar days of the IO's issuance.

(2) The request for a hearing shall state clearly and concisely the specific issues that are in dispute, the supporting facts, the relief sought, the permit or order involved, and any additional information required by applicable statutes and rules.

(3) The Presiding Officer may, upon his own initiative or upon the motion of any party, order any party to file a response or other pleading, and further permit either party to amend its pleadings in a manner just to all parties.

(4) The Presiding Officer may, if he determines a hearing is warranted, give at least three (3) days notice of the date, time and place for the hearing. The Presiding Officer may grant requests for continuances for good cause shown.

(5) The respondent may, by motion, request that a hearing be held at some place other than that designated by the Presiding Officer, due to disability or infirmity of any party or witness, or where justice and equity would be best served.

R655-14-16. General Requirements for Hearings.

(1) A hearing before a Presiding Officer is permitted in a water enforcement adjudicative proceeding if:

(a) The proceeding was commenced by an IO;

(b) The respondent files a request for hearing that meets the requirements of R655-14-15; and

(c) The respondent raises a genuine issue of material fact.

(2) No genuine issue of material fact exists if:

(a) The evidence gathered by the Division and the evidence the respondent offered to the Presiding Officer are sufficient to establish the violation of the respondent under applicable law; and

(b) No other evidence presented by the respondent

conflicts with the evidence the Presiding Officer relied on when issuing an order.

(3) The Presiding Officer may make a decision without holding a hearing if:

(a) Presentation of testimony or oral argument would not advance the Presiding Officer's understanding of the issues involved;

(b) Delay would cause serious injury to the public health and welfare;

(c) Disposition without a hearing would best serve the public interest.

(4) If no hearing is held, the Presiding Officer may rely upon evidence in the record, including but not limited to:

(a) Water commissioner reports or information from governmental sources;

(b) Affidavit(s) documenting the respondent's violation;

(c) Failure of the respondent to produce upon request of the Presiding Officer records documenting the respondent's water use, diversions, or stream alteration; or

(d) Other applicable documentation.

(5) A party at any time may withdraw his request for a hearing, but the withdrawal shall be filed with the Division, in writing, signed by the respondent or his authorized representative, and deemed final.

R655-14-17. Preliminary Conference.

(1) The Presiding Officer may require the parties to appear for a preliminary conference prior to the scheduled commencement of the hearing or before issuing a Final Judgment and Order to consider:

(a) The simplification or clarification of the issues;

(b) The possibility of obtaining stipulations, admissions, agreements on documents, understandings on matters already of record, or similar agreements which shall avoid unnecessary proof;

(c) The limitation of the number of witnesses or avoidance of similar cumulative evidence, if the case is to be heard;

(d) The possibility of agreement disposing of all or any of the issues in dispute; and

(e) Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the adjudicative enforcement proceeding.

(2) At the initial preliminary conference prior to the hearing, all parties shall prepare and exchange the following information:

(a) Names and addresses of prospective witnesses including proposed areas of expertise for expert witnesses;

(b) A brief summary of proposed testimony;

(c) A time estimate of each witness' direct testimony;

(d) Curricula vitae (resumes) of all prospective expert witnesses.

(3) The scheduling of a preliminary conference shall be solely within the discretion of the Presiding Officer.

(4) The Presiding Officer shall give the respondent at least three (3) days notice of the preliminary conference.

(5) The notice shall include the date, time and place of the preliminary conference.

R655-14-18. Telephonic or Electronic Hearings and Preliminary Conferences.

(1) The Presiding Officer may conduct hearings or preliminary conferences by telephone or other reliable electronic technology.

R655-14-19. Procedures and Standards for Orders Resulting from Service of a Initial Order.

(1) If the respondent agrees with the IO, he may enter into a Consent Order by stipulating to the facts, administrative penalties, and administrative costs. A stipulation, judgment, and Consent Order based on that stipulation, shall be prepared by

the Division for the respondent's signature. Consent Orders are not subject to reconsideration or judicial review.

(2) If the respondent participates by attending a preliminary conference or otherwise presents relevant information to the Presiding Officer, but does not reach an agreement with the Division or is unavailable to sign a stipulation within 30 days after responding to the IO, and does not request a hearing, the Presiding Officer shall issue a Final Judgment and Order based on that participation.

(3) If the respondent requests a hearing, participates by attending a preliminary conference, and participates by attending the hearing, the Presiding Officer who conducts the hearing shall issue a Final Judgment and Order based upon the record.

(4) The Presiding Officer may issue a Default Order if the respondent fails to participate as follows:

(a) The respondent does not timely request a hearing or fails to respond to the IO;

(b) After proper notice the respondent fails to attend a preliminary conference scheduled by the Presiding Officer to consider matters which may aid in the disposition of the action; or

(c) After proper notice the respondent fails to attend a hearing scheduled by the Presiding Officer pursuant to a written request for a hearing.

(5) If a respondent's request for a hearing is denied under R655-14-16, the Presiding Officer shall issue a Final Judgment and Order based upon the information in the case record.

R655-14-20. Conduct of Hearings.

(1) Hearings shall be conducted informally as circumstances require.

(2) All parties, authorized representatives, witnesses and other persons present at the hearing shall conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the standards and decorum commonly observed in Utah courts. Where such decorum is not observed, the Presiding Officer may take appropriate action including adjournment, if necessary.

(3) The Presiding Officer shall conduct the hearing, make all decisions regarding admission or exclusion of evidence or any other procedural matters, and have an oath or affirmation administered to all witnesses.

(4) The Presiding Officer, based upon the IO, objections thereto, if any, and the evidence adduced at the hearing, shall determine the responsibility and administrative penalty and cost, if any, of the respondent under Sections 73-2-25 and 26. Following determination of responsibility and penalty and cost, the Presiding Officer shall determine the acceptable periodic payment or alternative means of satisfaction of any violation amount, which shall be included in the Final Judgment and Order.

R655-14-21. Rules of Evidence in Hearings.

(1) Discovery is prohibited, but the Division may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence.

(2) A party may call witnesses and present oral, documentary, and other evidence.

(3) A party may comment on the issues and conduct cross-examination of any witness as may be required for a full and true disclosure of all facts relevant to any issue designated for hearing, and as may affect the disposition of any interest which permits the person participating to be a party.

(4) A witness' testimony shall be under oath or affirmation.

(5) Any evidence may be presented by affidavit rather than by oral testimony, subject to the right of any party to call and examine or cross-examine the affiant.

(6) Relevant evidence shall be admitted.

(7) The Presiding Officer's decision may not be based solely on hearsay.

(8) Official notice may be taken of all facts of which judicial notice may be taken in Utah courts.

(9) All parties shall have access to public information contained in the Division's files and to all materials and information gathered in the investigation, to the extent permitted by law.

(10) No evidence shall be admitted after completion of a hearing or after a case submitted on the record, unless otherwise ordered by the Presiding Officer.

(11) Intervention is prohibited.

(12) A respondent appearing before the Presiding Officer for the purpose of a hearing may be represented by a licensed attorney. A representative from the Division shall present before a Presiding Officer the Division's supporting evidence for its claim. At the State Engineer's discretion, a representative from the office of the Attorney General may present the Division's supporting evidence.

R655-14-22. Transcript of Hearing.

(1) Testimony and argument at the hearing shall be either recorded electronically or stenographically. The Division shall make electronic recordings available to any party, upon written request. The Division is not responsible to supply any party with a transcript of the hearing.

(2) Corrections in the official transcript may be made only to conform it to the evidence presented at the hearing. Transcript corrections, agreed to by opposing parties, may be incorporated into the record, if and when approved by the Presiding Officer, at any time during the hearing, or after the close of evidence. The Presiding Officer may call for the submission of proposed corrections and may determine the disposition thereof at appropriate times during the course of the proceeding.

R655-14-23. Consent Order.

(1) At any time prior to rendering a Final Judgment and Order, the parties may attempt to settle a dispute by stipulating to a Consent Order.

(2) Every Consent Order shall contain, in addition to an appropriate order:

(a) An admission of facts;

(b) A waiver of further procedural steps before the Presiding Officer and the right to judicial review; and

(c) A statement that the stipulation is enforceable as an order of the State Engineer and Division in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

(3) The Consent Order may contain a statement that signing the Consent Order is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by any party that the law or rules have been violated as alleged in the IO.

R655-14-24. Reconsideration.

(1) Within 14 days after the Presiding Officer issues a Final Judgment and Order, any party may file a written request for reconsideration with the Division, stating the specific grounds upon which relief is requested.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of the request is not a prerequisite for seeking judicial review of the order.

(3) The request for reconsideration shall be filed with the Division and one copy shall be mailed to each party by the person making the request.

(4) The Presiding Officer shall issue a written order granting the request or denying the request.

(5) If the Presiding Officer does not issue an order within 14 days after the filing of the request, the request for reconsideration shall be considered denied.

R655-14-25. Setting Aside Final Judgment and Orders.

(1) On the motion of any party, the Presiding Officer may set aside a Final Judgment and Order including:

- (a) The respondent was not properly served with an IO;
- (b) The order has been replaced by a judicial order that covers the same violation and time period;
- (c) A rule or policy was not followed when the Final Judgment and Order was issued;
- (d) Mistake, inadvertence, excusable neglect;
- (e) Newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered before the Presiding officer issued the Final Judgment and Order; or
- (f) Fraud, misrepresentation or other misconduct of an adverse party;

(2) The motion shall be made not more than 3 months after the Final Judgment and Order was issued.

(3) The Division shall notify the respondent of the Presiding Officer's intent to set the order aside by serving the respondent with a notice.

(4) If after serving the respondent with a notice, the Presiding Officer determines the order shall be set aside, the Division shall notify the respondent.

(2) A respondent shall file a petition for judicial review of the Final Judgment and Order within 20 days from the day on which the order was served on that respondent.

(3) The Division may grant a stay of its order or other temporary remedy during the pendency of the judicial review on its own motion, or upon the motion of a party.

**KEY: water rights, enforcement, fines
August 15, 2005**

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R655-14-26. Amending Administrative Orders.

(1) The Presiding Officer may amend an IO or Final Judgment and Order for reasons including but not limited to the following:

- (a) A clerical mistake was made in the preparation of the order; or
- (b) The time periods covered in the order overlap the time periods in another order for the same participants.

(2) The Division shall notify the respondent of the Presiding Officer's intent to amend the order by serving the respondent with a notice.

(3) If the respondent is served with notice, the Presiding Officer determines that the order shall be amended, the Division shall provide a copy of the amended order to the respondent.

R655-14-27. Disqualification of Presiding Officers.

(1) A Presiding Officer shall disqualify himself from performing the functions of the Presiding Officer regarding any matter in which he, his spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship to either of them or the spouse of such person:

- (a) Is a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director, or trustee of a party;
- (b) Has acted as an attorney in the proceeding or served as an attorney for, or otherwise represented, a party concerning the matter in controversy;
- (c) Knows that he has a financial interest, either individually or as a fiduciary, in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding;
- (d) Knows that he has any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding; or
- (e) Is likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

(2) A Presiding Officer is also subject to disqualification under principles of due process and administrative law.

(3) These requirements are in addition to any requirements under the Utah Public Officers' and Employees' Ethics Act, Utah Code Ann. Section 67-16-1 et seq.

(4) A motion for disqualification shall be made first to the Presiding Officer. If the Presiding Officer is appointed, any determination of the Presiding Officer upon a motion for disqualification may be appealed to the State Engineer.

R655-14-28. Judicial Review.

(1) Pursuant to 73-2-25, a Final Judgment and Order may be reviewed by trial de novo by the district court:

- (a) In Salt Lake County;
- (b) Or the county where the violation occurred.

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.**R657-11. Taking Furbearers.****R657-11-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking furbearers.

(2) Specific dates, areas, number of permits, limits, and other administrative details which may change annually are published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

R657-11-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Bait" means any lure containing animal parts larger than one cubic inch, with the exception of white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached.

(b) "Exposed bait" means bait which is visible from any angle.

(c) "Fur dealer" means any individual engaged in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading skins or pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(d) "Fur dealer's agent" means any person who is employed by a resident or nonresident fur dealer as a buyer.

(e) "Green pelt" means the untanned hide or skin of any furbearer.

(f) "Pursue" means to chase, tree, corner, or hold a furbearer at bay.

(g) "Scent" means any lure composed of material of less than one cubic inch.

R657-11-3. License, Permit and Tag Requirements.

(1) A person who has a valid current year furbearer license may take furbearers during the established furbearer seasons published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(2) A person who has a valid current year furbearer license and valid temporary bobcat possession tags may take bobcat during the established bobcat season published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(3) A person who has a valid current year furbearer license and valid marten trapping permit may take marten during the established marten season published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(4) Any license, permit, or tag that is mutilated or otherwise made illegible is invalid and may not be used for taking or possessing furbearers.

R657-11-4. Temporary Possession Tags for Bobcat.

(1) Any person who has obtained a valid furbearer license may apply for up to six temporary bobcat possession tags.

(2) Applications will be available on the date published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers from any division office or will be mailed upon request.

(3) Applications must be received by the division no later than 5 p.m., on the date published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers. Applications completed incorrectly or received after the date published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers may be rejected.

(4)(a) Applicants must provide a valid furbearer license number on the application.

(b) The application must include \$5 for each tag requested. Applications may be delivered to any division office or sent to: Bobcat Application, P.O. Box 168888, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-8888.

(5)(a) Temporary bobcat possession tags are valid for the entire bobcat season.

R657-11-5. Tagging Bobcats.

(1) The pelt or unskinned carcass of any bobcat must be tagged in accordance with Section 23-20-30.

(2) The tag must remain with the pelt or unskinned carcass until a permanent tag has been affixed.

(3) Possession of an untagged green pelt or unskinned carcass is prima facie evidence of unlawful taking and possession.

(4) The lower jaw of each bobcat taken must be removed and tagged with the numbered jaw tag corresponding to the number of the temporary possession tag affixed to the hide.

R657-11-6. Marten Permits.

(1) A person may not trap marten or have marten in possession without having a valid current year furbearer license and a marten trapping permit in possession.

(2) Marten trapping permits are available free of charge from any division office.

(3)(a) Applications for marten permits must contain the applicant's full name, mailing address, phone number, and valid current year furbearer license number.

(b) Permit applications are accepted by mail or in person at any regional division office.

R657-11-7. Permanent Possession Tags for Bobcat and Marten.

(1) A person may not:

(a) possess a green pelt or unskinned carcass from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed after the Saturday following the close of the bobcat trapping season and marten seasons;

(b) possess a green pelt or the unskinned carcass of a bobcat with an affixed temporary bobcat possession tag issued to another person, except as provided in Subsections (5) and (6); or

(b) buy, sell, trade, or barter a green pelt from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed.

(2) Bobcat and marten pelts must be delivered to a division representative to have a permanent tag affixed and to surrender the lower jaw.

(3) Bobcat and marten pelts may be delivered to the following division offices, by appointment only, during the dates published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers:

(a) Cedar City - Regional Office;

(b) Logan Hatchery;

(c) Ogden - Regional Office;

(d) Price - Regional Office;

(e) Salt Lake City - Salt Lake Office;

(f) Springville - Regional Office; and

(g) Vernal - Regional Office.

(4) There is no fee for permanent tags.

(5) Bobcat and marten which have been legally taken may be transported from an individual's place of residence by an individual other than the fur harvester to have the permanent tag affixed; bobcats must be tagged with a temporary possession tag and accompanied by a valid furbearer license belonging to the fur harvester.

(6) Any individual transporting a bobcat or marten for another person must have written authorization stating the following:

(a) date of kill;

(b) location of kill;

(c) species and sex of animal being transported;

(d) origin and destination of such transportation;

(e) the signature and furbearer license number of the fur harvester;

(f) the name of the individual transporting the bobcat or marten; and

(g) the fur harvester's marten permit number if marten is being transported.

(7) Green pelts of bobcats and marten legally taken from outside the state may not be possessed, bought, sold, traded, or bartered in Utah unless a permanent tag has been affixed or the pelts are accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the wildlife agency of the state where the animal was taken.

(8)(a) Fur harvesters taking marten are requested to present the entire skinned carcass intact, including the lower jaw, to the division in good condition when the pelt is presented for tagging.

(b) "Good condition" means the carcass is fresh or frozen and securely wrapped to prevent decomposition so that the tissue remains suitable for lab analysis.

R657-11-8. Purchase of License by Mail.

A person may purchase a license by mail by sending the following information to a division office: full name, complete mailing address, phone number, date of birth, weight, height, sex, color of hair and eyes, Social Security number, driver license number (if available), proof of furharvester education certification, and fees.

R657-11-9. Identification Numbers.

(1) Each trapping device used to take furbearers must be permanently marked or tagged with the registered number of the person using them.

(2) Only the registration number of the person using the trapping device may be on the trapping device.

(3) No more than two trap registration numbers may be on a trapping device.

(4) Identification numbers must be legible and at least 1/4 inch in height.

(5) Registration numbers are permanent and may be obtained by mail or in person from any division office.

(6) Applicants must include their full name, including middle initial, and complete home address.

(7) A registration fee of \$5 must accompany the request. This fee is payable only once.

(8) Each individual is issued only one registration number.

(9) Any person who has obtained a registration number must notify the division within 30 days of any change in address or the theft of traps.

R657-11-10. Traps.

(1) All long spring, jump, or coil spring traps, except rubber-padded jaw traps, that are not completely submerged under water when set must have spacers on the jaws which leave an opening of at least 3/16 of an inch when the jaws are closed.

(2) Trapping within 100 yards of either side of the Green River, or any of its tributaries up to one-half mile from their confluence with the Green River, between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah-Colorado state line; and trapping within 100 yards of either side of the Colorado River, or any of its tributaries upstream to one-half mile from their confluence with the Colorado River, between Highway US-191 and the Utah-Colorado state line, is restricted to the following traps and trapping devices:

(a) nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5-1/8 inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited;

(b) body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear); and

(c) nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.

(3) A person may not disturb or remove any trapping device, except:

(a) a person who possesses a valid current year furbearer

license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device; or

(b) peace officers in the performance of their duties.

(4) A person may not kill or remove wildlife caught in any trapping device, except a person who possesses a valid current year furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device.

(5)(a) A person may not set any trap or trapping device on posted private property without the landowner's permission.

(b) Any trap or trapping device set on posted property without the owner's permission may be sprung by the landowner.

(c) Wildlife officers should be informed as soon as possible of any illegally set traps or trapping devices.

(6) Peace officers in the performance of their duties may seize all traps, trapping devices, and wildlife used or held in violation of this rule.

(7) A person may not possess any trapping device that is not permanently marked or tagged with that person's registered trap number while engaged in taking wildlife.

(8) All traps and trapping devices must be visited and checked at least once every 48 hours, except killing traps striking dorso-ventrally and drowning sets which must be visited every 96 hours.

(9) A person may not transport or possess live protected wildlife. Any animal found in a trap or trapping device must be killed or released immediately by the trapper.

R657-11-11. Use of Bait.

(1) A person may not use any protected wildlife or their parts, except for white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached, as bait or scent; however, parts of legally taken furbearers and nonprotected wildlife may be used as bait.

(2) Traps or trapping devices may not be set within 30 feet of any exposed bait.

(3) A person using bait is responsible if it becomes exposed for any reason.

(4) White-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached may be set within 30 feet of traps.

R657-11-12. Accidental Trapping.

(1)(a) Any bear, bobcat, cougar, fisher, marten, otter, wolverine, any furbearer trapped out of season, or other protected wildlife accidentally caught in a trap must be released unharmed.

(b) Written permission must be obtained from a division representative to remove the carcass of any of these species from a trap.

(c) The carcass remains the property of the state and must be turned over to the division.

(2) All incidents of accidental trapping of any of these animals must be reported to a division representative.

(3) Black-footed ferret, lynx and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the division.

R657-11-13. Methods of Take and Shooting Hours.

(1) Furbearers, except bobcats, may be taken by any means, excluding explosives, poisons, and crossbows, or as otherwise provided in Section 23-13-17.

(2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs as provided in Section R657-11-26.

(3) Marten may be taken only with an elevated, covered set in which the maximum trap size shall not exceed 1 1/2 foothold or 160 Conibear.

(4) Taking furbearers by shooting or with the aid of dogs is restricted to one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour

after sunset, except as provided in Section 23-13-17.

(5) A person may not take any wildlife from an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or device or any motorized terrestrial or aquatic vehicle, including snowmobiles and other recreational vehicles.

R657-11-14. Spotlighting.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (3):

(a) a person may not use or cast the rays of any spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to locate protected wildlife while having in possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife; and

(b) the use of a spotlight or other artificial light in a field, woodland, or forest where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife.

(2) The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife; or

(b) a person licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.

(3) Spotlighting may be used to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon where allowed by a county ordinance enacted pursuant to Section 23-13-17.

(4) The ordinance shall provide that:

(a) any artificial light used to spotlight coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon must be carried by the hunter;

(b) a motor vehicle headlight or light attached to or powered by a motor vehicle may not be used to spotlight the animal; and

(c) while hunting with the use of an artificial light, the hunter may not occupy or operate any motor vehicle.

(5) For purposes of the county ordinance, "motor vehicle" shall have the meaning as defined in Section 41-6-1.

(6) The ordinance may specify:

(a) the time of day and seasons when spotlighting is permitted;

(b) areas closed or open to spotlighting within the unincorporated area of the county;

(c) safety zones within which spotlighting is prohibited;

(d) the weapons permitted; and

(e) penalties for violation of the ordinance.

(7)(a) A county may restrict the number of hunters engaging in spotlighting by requiring a permit to spotlight and issuing a limited number of permits.

(b) A fee may be charged for a spotlighting permit.

(8) A county may require hunters to notify the county sheriff of the time and place they will be engaged in spotlighting.

(9) The requirement that a county ordinance must be enacted before a person may use spotlighting to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon does not apply to:

(a) a person or his agent who is lawfully acting to protect his crops or domestic animals from predation by those animals; or

(b) an animal damage control agent acting in his official capacity under a memorandum of agreement with the division.

R657-11-15. Use of Dogs.

(1) Dogs may be used to take furbearers only during the prescribed open seasons.

(2) The owner and handler of dogs used to take or pursue a furbearer must have a valid furbearer license in possession while engaged in taking furbearers.

(3) When dogs are used in the pursuit of furbearers, the licensed hunter intending to take the furbearer must be present

when the dogs are released and must continuously participate in the hunt thereafter until the hunt is completed.

R657-11-16. State Parks.

(1) Taking any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas except those designated by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Section R651-614-4.

(2) Hunting with a rifle, handgun, or muzzleloader on park areas designated open is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches.

(3) Hunting with shotguns and archery equipment is prohibited within one quarter mile of the above stated areas.

R657-11-17. Transporting Furbearers.

(1)(a) A person who has obtained the appropriate license and permit may transport green pelts of furbearers. Additional restrictions apply for taking bobcat and marten as provided in Section R657-11-6.

(b) A registered Utah fur dealer or that person's agent may transport or ship green pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to transport red fox or striped skunk.

R657-11-18. Exporting Furbearers from Utah.

(1) A person may not export or ship the green pelt of any furbearer from Utah without first obtaining a valid shipping permit from a division representative.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to export red fox or striped skunk from Utah.

R657-11-19. Sales.

(1) A person with a valid furbearer license may sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange only those species that person is licensed to take, and which were legally taken.

(2) Any person who has obtained a valid fur dealer or fur dealer's agent certificate of registration may engage in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading green pelts or parts of furbearers within Utah.

(3) Fur dealers or their agents and taxidermists must keep records of all transactions dealing with green pelts of furbearers.

(4) Records must state the following:

(a) the transaction date; and

(b) the name, address, license number, and tag number of each seller.

(5) A receipt containing the information specified in Subsection (4) must be issued whenever the ownership of a pelt changes.

(6)(a) A person may possess furbearers and tanned hides legally acquired without possessing a license, provided proof of legal ownership or possession can be furnished.

(b) A furbearer license is not required to sell or possess red fox or striped skunk or their parts.

R657-11-20. Wasting Wildlife.

(1) A person may not waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or their parts as provided in Section 23-20-8.

(2) The skinned carcass of a furbearer may be left in the field and does not constitute waste of wildlife.

R657-11-21. Depredation by Badger, Weasel, and Spotted Skunk.

(1) Badger, weasel, and spotted skunk may be taken anytime without a license when creating a nuisance or causing damage, provided the animal or its parts are not sold or traded.

(2) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken any time without a license.

R657-11-22. Depredation by Bobcat.

(1) Depredating bobcats may be taken at any time by duly appointed animal damage control agents, supervised by the animal damage control program, while acting in the performance of their assigned duties and in accordance with procedures approved by the division.

(2) A livestock owner or his employee, on a regular payroll and not hired specifically to take furbearers, may take bobcats that are molesting livestock.

(3) Any bobcat taken by a livestock owner or his employee must be surrendered to the division within 72 hours.

R657-11-23. Depredation by Beaver.

(1) Beaver doing damage may be taken or removed during closed seasons.

(2) A permit to remove damaging beaver must first be obtained from a division office or conservation officer.

R657-11-24. Questionnaire.

Each permittee who receives a questionnaire should return the questionnaire to the division regardless of success. Returning the questionnaire helps the division evaluate population trends, harvest success, and other valuable information.

R657-11-25. Prohibited Species.

(1) A person may not take black-footed ferret, fisher, lynx, otter, wolf, or wolverine.

(2) Accidental trapping of any of these species must be reported to a division representative.

(3) Accidental trapping or capture of black-footed ferret, lynx and wolf must be reported to the division.

R657-11-26. Season Dates and Bag Limits.

Season dates, bag limits, and areas with special restrictions are published annually in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

R657-11-27. Applications for Trapping on State Waterfowl Management Areas.

(1) Applications for trapping on state waterfowl management areas are available from the division offices, and from waterfowl management superintendents.

(2) Applications must be received in the mail no later than 5 p.m. on the date published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers. Applications completed incorrectly or received after the date published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers will be rejected.

(3) Application must be sent to the Wildlife Management section in the Salt Lake division office.

(4)(a) Trappers may apply for only one permit on only one management area in any 12 month period.

(b) Up to three trappers may apply as a group for a single permit.

(c) None of the group applicants may apply for any other area.

(5)(a) Only the trapper or trappers specified on the application may trap on the waterfowl management area.

(b) Violation of this section is cause for forfeiture of all trapping privileges on management areas for that trapping year.

(6) Areas open to trapping, trapping fees, and number of permits for individual areas are available at division offices or by contacting the waterfowl management area superintendents during the application period.

(7)(a) If the number of applications received exceeds the number of permits available, a drawing will be held. Applicants shall be notified by mail of drawing results.

(b) This drawing will determine successful applicants and alternates.

(8) Trapping dates and species that may be trapped shall be determined by the waterfowl management area superintendent.

(9) All trappers must trap under the supervision of the waterfowl management area superintendent.

R657-11-28. Fees.

(1) Upon payment of trapping fees, successful applicants are granted trapping rights for management areas.

(2) If a successful applicant fails to make full payment within ten days after the drawing, an alternate trapper will be selected.

(3) Permits are not valid until signed by the superintendent in charge of the area to be trapped.

R657-11-29. Vehicle Travel.

Vehicle travel is restricted to developed roads. However, written permission for other travel may be obtained from the waterfowl management area superintendent.

R657-11-30. Trapping Hours.

Traps may be tended only between one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset.

R657-11-31. Responsibility of Trappers.

(1) All trappers are directly responsible to the waterfowl management area superintendent.

(2) Violation of management or trapping rules, including failure to return a trapping permit within five days of cessation of trapping activities, or failure to properly trap an area, as determined and recommended by the superintendent, may be cause for cancellation of trapping privileges, existing and future, on all waterfowl management areas.

R657-11-32. Closed Area.

Davis County - Trapping is allowed only on the dates published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers, on those lands administered by the state lying along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake, commonly known as the Layton-Kaysville marshes. In addition, there may be a portion of the above stated area that is closed to trapping. This area will be posted and marked.

R657-11-33. Wildlife Management Areas.

(1) A person may not use motor vehicles on division-owned wildlife management areas closed to motor vehicle use during the winter without first obtaining written authorization from the appropriate division regional office.

(2) For purposes of coyote trapping, the division may, in its sole discretion, authorize limited motor vehicle access to its wildlife management areas closed to such use during the winter provided the motor vehicle access will not interfere with wintering wildlife or wildlife habitat.

KEY: wildlife, furbearers, game laws, wildlife law**October 19, 2004****23-14-18****Notice of Continuation August 24, 2005****23-14-19****23-13-17**

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-240. Telecommunication Service Rules.****R746-240-1. General Provisions.**

A. Authorization--The Utah Public Utility Code Sections 54-1-1, 54-4-4, 54-4-7, 54-4-8, and 54-4-14.

B. Title--These rules shall be known and may be cited as the Utah Service Rules for Telecommunication Corporations.

C. Purpose--The purpose of these rules is to establish and enforce uniform telecommunications service practices and procedures governing eligibility, deposits, account billing, termination and deferred payment agreements.

D. Objective--The objective of these rules is to assure the adequate provision of residential and business telecommunications service, to restrict unreasonable termination of or refusal to provide residential and business telecommunications service, to provide functional alternatives to termination or refusal to provide residential or business telecommunications service, and to establish and enforce fair and equitable procedures governing eligibility, deposits, account billing, termination and deferred payment agreements.

E. Nondiscrimination--Telecommunications service shall be provided to qualified persons without regard to employment, occupation, race, handicap, creed, sex, national origin, marital status, or number of dependents.

F. Requirement of Good Faith--Every agreement or obligation within these rules imposes an obligation of good faith, honest, and fair dealings in its performance and enforcement.

G. Application of Rules--These telecommunications service rules shall apply to each telecommunications corporation operating within Utah under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

1. A telecommunications corporation may petition the Commission for an exemption from specified portions of these rules in accordance with R746-100-15, Deviation from Rules.

2. The adoption of these rules by the Commission shall in no way preclude it from altering or amending a specific rule pursuant to applicable statutory procedures.

H. Customer's Statement of Rights and Responsibilities--When telecommunications service is extended to an account holder, and annually thereafter, a local exchange carrier shall provide a copy of the "Customer's Statement of Rights and Responsibilities" as approved by the Public Service Commission. This statement shall be a single page document. It shall be prominently displayed in each customer service center.

R746-240-2. General Definitions.

A. "Account Holder"--A person, corporation, partnership, or other entity which has agreed with a telecommunications corporation to pay for receipt of telecommunications services and to which the utility provides the telecommunications services.

B. "Applicant"--A person, corporation, partnership, or other entity that applies to a telecommunications corporation for local access line services.

C. "Local Exchange Carrier/LEC"--A telecommunications corporation that provides the local access line services within the geographic territory authorized by the Commission.

D. "Deferred Payment Agreement"--An agreement to receive or to continue to receive telecommunications service pursuant to Section R746-240-5, Deferred Payment Agreement, and to pay an outstanding debt or delinquent account owed to a telecommunications corporation.

R746-240-3. Deposits and Eligibility for Service.**A. Deposits and Guarantees--**

1. Telecommunications corporations not subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3 shall have Commission

approved tariffs on file relating to their security deposits and third party guarantor policies and procedures. Telecommunications corporations subject to pricing flexibility shall include any terms and conditions relating to their security deposits and third party guarantor policies and procedures in their price lists.

2. Simple interest shall accrue on a deposit and shall be paid at the time the deposit is either refunded or applied to the customer's final bill for service. The interest rate used by a telecommunications corporation shall be set by the Commission.

B. Eligibility for Service--

1. Telecommunications service is to be conditioned upon payment of deposits, when required, and of the outstanding debts for past telecommunications service which are owed by the applicant to that telecommunications corporation, subject to Section R746-240-7 Review and Resolution of Disputes, and Section R746-240-8, Formal Agency Proceedings Based Upon Complaint Review. That service may be denied when unsafe conditions exist, when the applicant has given false information in applying for telecommunications service, or when the applicant has tampered with the telecommunications corporation's lines, equipment, or other properties.

2. When an applicant is unable to pay an outstanding debt in full, service may be provided upon execution of a deferred payment agreement as set forth in Section R746-240-5, Deferred Payment Agreement.

3. An applicant is ineligible for service if at the time of application, the applicant is cohabiting with a delinquent account holder, previously terminated for non-payment, and the applicant and the delinquent account holder received the telecommunications corporation's service, whether the service was received at the applicant's present address or another address.

R746-240-4. Account Billing.**A. Billing Procedures--**

1. Bills to account holders for telecommunications services shall be issued on a monthly basis and shall be typed or machine printed.

B. Periodic Billing Statement--

1. Except in the case of telecommunications service which is deemed to be uncollectible or with respect to which collection or termination procedures have been instituted, a telecommunications corporation shall mail or deliver to the account holder, for each billing cycle at the end of which there is an outstanding balance for current service, a statement which the account holder may retain, setting forth each of the following disclosures to the extent applicable:

a. the outstanding balance in the account at the beginning of the current billing cycle using a term such as "previous balance";

b. the amount of the charges debited to the account during the current billing cycle using a term such as "current service";

c. the amount of the payments made to the account from the previous billing cycle using a term, such as "payments";

d. the amount of the late payment charges debited to the account during the current billing cycle using a term, such as "late charge";

e. a listing of the closing date of the current billing cycle and the outstanding balance in the account on that date using a term, such as "amount due";

f. a listing of the statement, or payment, due date;

g. a listing of the date by which payment of the new balance must be made to avoid assessment of a late charge;

h. a statement that a late charge, expressed in annual percentage rate or periodic rate, may be assessed against the account for late payment;

i. a statement such as: "If you have questions about this bill, please call the company at--phone #".

C. Late Charge--

1. A late payment charge of a periodic rate as established by the Commission may be assessed against an unpaid balance pursuant to specific tariffs approved by the Commission for telecommunications corporations not subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3. Late payment charges shall not apply if payment is made before the next bill is rendered by the telecommunications corporation. A late payment charge may be assessed against an unpaid balance pursuant to terms and conditions in price lists of telecommunications corporations subject to pricing flexibility.

2. No other charge, whether described as a finance charge, service charge, discount, net or gross charge may be applied to an account for failure to pay an outstanding bill by the statement due date. This subsection does not apply to reconnection charges or return check service charges.

D. Statement Due Date--An account holder shall have not less than 20 days from the bill date to pay the new balance, which date shall be the statement due date.

E. Disputed Bill--

1. In the event of a dispute between the account holder and the telecommunications corporation respecting a bill, the telecommunications corporation may require the account holder to pay the undisputed portion of the bill to avoid discontinuance of service for nonpayment. The telecommunications corporation shall make an investigation as may be appropriate to the particular case, and report the result thereof to the account holder. In the event the dispute is not reconciled, the telecommunications corporation shall advise the account holder that he may make application to the Division of Public Utilities for review and disposition of the matter per Section R746-240-7, Review and Resolution of Disputes.

2. Inaccurately billed service--When the billings for telecommunications services have not been accurately determined because of the telecommunications corporation's omission or negligence, the telecommunications corporation shall offer and enter into reasonable payment arrangements when the amount owed by the customer exceeds \$25 and when the period over which the underbilling accumulated exceeds one month. When a telecommunications corporation overbills a customer for telecommunications service, the telecommunications corporation shall offer the account holder a credit on future bills or a refund if requested by the account holder.

3. Interruption of service--In the event the account holder's service is interrupted, other than by the negligence or the willful act of the account holder, and it remains out of service for a specified number of hours, after being reported or found by the telecommunications corporation to be out of order, credit adjustments shall be made to the account holder's billing. The specified number of hours, which can be either 24 or 48, and the adjustment methods will be as shown in the tariffs of each telecommunications corporation and approved by the Commission for telecommunications corporations that are not subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3 or in the price lists of each telecommunications corporation that is subject to pricing flexibility.

R746-240-5. Deferred Payment Agreement.**A. Delinquent Account--**

1. An account holder who is unable to pay a delinquent account balance on demand may be able to receive telecommunications services under a deferred payment agreement, if such an agreement is offered by the LEC.

2. When a telecommunications corporation offers a form of a deferred payment agreement, the account holder can prevent disconnection, or be reconnected, by negotiating and executing a deferred payment agreement and paying the first installment at the telecommunications corporation's business office. Within

two working days after the account holder makes the first installment payment, telecommunications service will be reconnected.

3. After negotiating a deferred payment agreement, the account holder shall pay the current bills for service plus the monthly installment necessary to liquidate the delinquent bill.

4. A deferred payment agreement may include a late payment charge as authorized for the telecommunications corporation by the Commission.

B. Breach--If an account holder breaches a condition or term of a deferred payment agreement, the telecommunications corporation may treat that breach as a delinquent account and shall have the right to terminate service without further notice.

R746-240-6. Termination.**A. Delinquent Account--**

1. A service bill which has remained unpaid beyond the statement due date is a delinquent account. A telecommunications corporation shall not consider an account holder's bill past due unless it remains unpaid for a period of 20 calendar days after the billing date printed on the bill.

2. When an account is delinquent, the telecommunications corporation, before termination, shall issue a written late notice to inform the account holder of the delinquent status. A late notice or reminder notice must include the following information:

a. a statement that the account is a delinquent account and should be paid promptly;

b. a statement that the account holder should communicate with the telecommunications corporation's collection department, by calling the company, if the account holder has questions concerning the account;

c. a statement of the delinquent account balance, using a term such as "delinquent account balance."

3. When the account holder responds to a late notice or reminder notice, the telecommunications corporation's collections personnel shall investigate any disputed issue and shall attempt to resolve that issue by negotiation. If the dispute is not resolved, the telecommunications corporation's collection personnel shall inform the account holder that he may make application to the Division of Public Utilities for a review and disposition pursuant to Section R746-240-7, Review and Resolution of Disputes. During this investigation and negotiation and a subsequent review by the Division of Public Utilities no other action shall be taken to terminate the local access service if the account holder pays the undisputed portion of the account, subject to the telecommunications corporation's right to terminate service pursuant to R746-240-6(D), Termination Without Notice.

B. Reasons for Termination--

1. Service may be terminated by a telecommunications corporation for the following reasons:

a. nonpayment of billed and delinquent charges, deposits, deferred payments owed to the telecommunications corporation;

b. abusive use of the telephone services in a manner that interferes with the service of another person;

c. intentionally using the service in a manner that causes wrongful billing charges to another person;

d. intentionally using the service to transmit messages or to locate a person to give or obtain information, without payment of appropriate message charges;

e. using the service with fraudulent intent by impersonating someone else;

f. using the service for unlawful purposes;

g. tampering with or destroying company lines, equipment or other properties;

h. subterfuge or deliberately furnishing false information when applying for and obtaining telephone services;

i. abandonment of the service.

2. The following shall be insufficient grounds for termination of service:

a. a delinquent account, accrued prior to the commencement of a divorce or separate maintenance action in the courts, in the name of a former spouse;

b. cohabitation of a current account holder with one who is a delinquent account holder who was previously terminated for non-payment, unless the current and delinquent account holders also cohabited during the time the delinquent account holder received the telecommunications corporation's service, whether such service was received at the current account holder's present address or another address;

c. when the delinquent account balance is \$15.00, or less, except when a delinquent balance has accrued for more than 3 months.

d. delinquency in payment for service by a previous occupant at the premises to be served other than a member of the same family or household;

e. failure to pay any amount in a bona fide dispute before the Division or Commission.

C. Medical Emergency/Medical Facilities--

1. A local exchange carrier shall postpone discontinuance of service of a residential customer for 30 days from the date of a certificate of a licensed physician which states that discontinuance of service will aggravate an existing medical emergency or create a medical emergency for the customer, a member of his family, or other permanent resident on the premises where service is rendered. This postponement shall be limited to a single 30-day period or a lesser period as may be agreed upon by the telecommunications corporation and the account holder. A person whose health is threatened or illness aggravated may petition the Commission for an extension of time.

2. The notice or certificate of medical emergency must be in writing and show clearly the name of the person whose illness would be exacerbated by discontinuance of service, the nature of the medical emergency, the specific manner in which the discontinuance of service will aggravate or create a medical emergency, and the name, title, and signature of the physician certifying the medical emergency.

3. In instances when discontinuance of service is delayed for medical reasons, the telecommunications corporation may restrict the ability of the account holder to place toll calls. The account holder shall pay the appropriate rates for toll restriction service.

D. Termination Without Notice--A telecommunications corporation may terminate local access without notice when, in its judgment, a clear emergency or serious health or safety hazard exists, or when there is unauthorized use of or diversion of a telecommunications corporation service or tampering with lines, or other property owned by the telecommunications corporation. The telecommunications corporation shall notify the account holder of the reason for the termination of service.

E. Notice of Proposed Termination--The account holder shall be notified in writing of the telecommunications corporation's intention to discontinue service and be allowed no less than seven days from the mailing date to respond to the notice. Notices of proposed discontinuance of service shall state:

1. the reasons for and date of scheduled discontinuance of service;

2. actions which the account holder may take to avoid discontinuance of service;

3. a statement of the customer's rights and responsibilities under existing state law and Commission rules.

F. Effort to Contact the Account Holder--

1. On the business day prior to actual discontinuance of telecommunications service, a representative of the telecommunications corporation shall make a reasonable effort

to contact the account holder affected, either in person or by telephone, to apprise the account holder of the proposed action and steps to take to avoid or delay discontinuance. This oral notice shall include the same information required for written notice. Each local exchange carrier shall maintain clear, written records of these oral notices, showing dates and names of employees giving the notices.

2. The telecommunications corporation shall make reasonable efforts to personally contact a third party designated by the residential account holder before termination occurs, if the third party resides within its service area. The telecommunications corporation shall inform its account holders of the third party notification procedure in its statement of customer rights and responsibilities.

G. Termination--Upon expiration of the notice of proposed termination, the telecommunications corporation may terminate service.

H. Account Holder Requested Termination--An account holder shall advise a telecommunications corporation at least three days in advance of the day on which he wants local access service disconnected. The telecommunications corporation shall disconnect the service within one working day of the requested disconnect date. The account holder shall not be liable for services rendered to or at the address or location after 11:59 p.m. of the requested disconnect date.

R746-240-7. Review and Resolution of Disputes.

A. Informal Review--A person who is unable to resolve a dispute with a telecommunications corporation concerning a matter subject to Public Service Commission jurisdiction may obtain informal review of the dispute by a designated employee within the Division of Public Utilities. Upon receipt of a request for informal review, the Division employee shall, within one business day, notify the telecommunications corporation that an informal complaint has been filed. Absent unusual circumstances, the telecommunications corporation shall attempt to resolve the complaint within five business days. In no circumstance shall the telecommunications corporation fail to respond to the informal complaint within five business days. The response shall advise the complainant and the Division employee regarding the results of the telecommunications corporation's investigation and a proposed solution to the dispute or provide a timetable to complete any investigation and propose a solution. The telecommunications corporation shall make reasonable efforts to complete any investigation and resolve the dispute within 30 calendar days. A proposed solution may be that the telecommunications corporation requests that the informal complaint be dismissed if, in good faith, it believes the complaint is without merit. The telecommunications corporation shall inform the Division employee of the telecommunications corporation's response to the complaint, the proposed solution and the complainant's acceptance or rejection of the proposed solution and shall keep the Division employee informed as to the progress made with respect to the resolution and final disposition of the informal complaint. If, after 30 calendar days from the receipt of a request for informal review, the Division employee has received no information that the complainant has accepted a proposed solution or otherwise completely resolved the complaint with the telecommunications corporations, the complaint shall be presumed to be unresolved.

B. Mediation--If the telecommunications corporation or the complainant determines that they cannot resolve the dispute by themselves, either of them may request that the Division attempt to mediate the dispute. When a mediation request is made, the Division employee shall inform the other party within five business days of the mediation request. The other party shall either accept or reject the mediation request within ten business days after the date of the mediation request, and so

advise the mediation requesting party and the Division employee. If mediation is accepted by both parties or the complaint continues to be unresolved 30 calendar days after receipt, the Division employee shall further investigate and evaluate the dispute, considering both the customer's complaint and the telecommunications corporation's response, their past efforts to resolve the dispute, and try to mediate a resolution between the complainant and the telecommunications corporation. Mediation efforts may continue for 30 days or until the Division employee informs the parties that the Division has determined that mediation is not likely to result in a mutually acceptable resolution, whichever is shorter.

C. Division Access to Information During Informal Review or Mediation--The telecommunications corporation and the complainant shall provide documents, data or other information requested by the Division, to evaluate the complaint within five business days of the Division's request, if reasonably possible or as expeditiously as possible if they cannot be provided within five business days.

D. Commission Review--If the telecommunications corporation has proposed that the complaint be dismissed from informal review for lack of merit and the Division concurs in the disposition, if either party has rejected mediation or if mediation efforts are unsuccessful and the Division has not been able to assist the parties in reaching a mutually accepted resolution of the informal dispute, or the dispute is otherwise unresolved between the parties, the Division in all cases shall inform the complainant of the right to petition the Commission for a review of the dispute, and shall make available to the complainant a standardized complaint form with instructions approved by the Commission. The Division itself may petition the Commission for review of a dispute in any case which the Division determines appropriate. While a complainant is proceeding with an informal review or mediation by the Division or a Commission review of a dispute, no termination of telecommunications service shall be permitted, if amounts not disputed are paid when due, subject to the telecommunications corporation's right to terminate service pursuant to R746-240-6(D), Termination Without Notice.

R746-240-8. Formal Agency Proceedings Based Upon Complaint Review.

The Commission, upon its own motion, the petition of the Division of Public Utilities, or any person, may initiate formal hearings or investigative proceedings upon a matter arising out of an informal complaint.

KEY: procedures, telecommunications, telephones

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54-7-9

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-340. Service Quality for Telecommunications Corporations.****R746-340-1. General.**

A. Application of Rules -- These rules promulgated herein shall apply to each telephone corporation, as defined in Subsection 54-8b-2(16).

1. These rules govern the furnishing of communications services and facilities to the public by a telecommunications corporation subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The purpose of these rules is to establish reasonable service standards to the end that adequate and satisfactory service will be rendered to the public.

2. The adoption of these rules by the Commission shall in no way preclude it from altering or amending its rules pursuant to applicable statutory procedures, nor shall the adoption of these rules preclude the Commission from granting temporary exemptions to rules in exceptional cases as provided in R746-100-15, Deviation from Rules.

B. Definitions -- In the interpretation of these rules, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Allowed Service Disruption Event" -- an event when a telecommunications corporation is prevented from providing adequate service due to:

- a. A customer's act;
- b. A customer's failure to act;
- c. A governmental agency's delay in granting a right-of-way or other required permit;
- d. A disaster or an act of nature that would not have been reasonably anticipated and prepared for by the telecommunications corporation;
- e. A disaster of sufficient intensity to give rise to an emergency being declared by state government;
- f. A work stoppage, which shall include a grace period of six weeks following return to work;
- g. A cable cut outside the telecommunications corporation's control affecting more than 20 pairs.
- h. A public calling event, busy calling or dial tone loss due to mass calling or dial-up event;
- i. Negligent or willful misconduct by customers or third parties including outages originating from the introduction of a virus onto the telecommunications corporation's network or acts of terrorism.

2. "Central Office" -- A building that contains the necessary telecommunications equipment and operating arrangements for switching, connecting, and inter-connecting the required local, interoffice, and interexchange services for the general public.

3. "Central Office Area" -- A geographic area served by a central office.

4. "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations, 2000 edition.

5. "Choke Network Trunk Groups" -- A network with special trunking and special prefixes in place to manage the use of mass-calling-numbers.

6. "Commission" -- Public Service Commission of Utah.

7. "Commitment" -- A promise by a telecommunications corporation to a customer specifying a date and time to provide a service.

8. "Customer" -- A person, firm, partnership, corporation, municipality, cooperative, organization, or governmental agency, provided with telecommunications services by a telecommunications corporation.

9. Customer trouble reports include:

a. "Trouble Report" -- A customer report attributable to the malfunction of a telecommunications corporation's facilities and includes repeat trouble reports.

b. "Out of Service Trouble Report" -- A report used when a customer reports there is neither incoming nor outgoing

telecommunications capability.

c. "Repeat Trouble Report" -- A report received on a customer access line within 30 days of a closed trouble report.

10. "Exchange" -- A unit established by a telecommunications corporation for the administration of telecommunication services in a specified geographic area. It may consist of one or more central office areas together with associated outside plant facilities used in furnishing telecommunications services in that area.

11. "Exchange Service Area" -- The geographical territory served by an exchange.

12. "Held Order" -- A request for basic exchange line service delayed beyond the initial commitment date due to a lack of facilities which the telecommunications corporation is responsible for providing.

13. "Interconnection Trunk Group" -- Connects the telecommunications corporation's central office or wire center with another telecommunications corporation's facilities.

14. "Local Access Line" -- A facility, totally within one central office area, providing a telecommunications connection between a customer's service location and the serving central office.

15. "Out of Service" -- When there exists neither incoming nor outgoing telecommunication capability.

16. "Party Line Service" -- A grade of local exchange service which provides for more than one customer to be served by the same local access line.

17. "Price List" -- The terms and conditions upon which public telecommunications services are offered that is filed by a telecommunications corporation that is subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3.

18. "Tariff" -- A portion or the entire body of rates, tolls, rentals, charges, classifications and rules, filed by the telecommunications corporation and approved by the Commission.

19. "Telecommunications Corporation" -- A "telephone corporation" as defined in Section 54-2-1(23).

20. "Voice Grade Service" -- Service that at a minimum, includes:

- a. providing access to E911, which identifies the exact location of the emergency caller;
- b. Two-way communications with a clear voice each way;
- c. Ability to place and receive calls; and
- d. Voice band between 300 HZ and 3000 HZ.

21. "Wire Center" -- The building in which one or more local switching systems are installed and where the outside cable plant is connected to the central office equipment.

R746-340-2. Records and Reports.

A. Availability of Records -- Each telecommunications corporation shall make its books and records open to inspection by representatives of the Commission, the Division of Public Utilities, or the Committee of Consumer Services (or any successor agencies) during normal operating hours.

B. Retention of Records -- All records required by these rules shall be preserved for the period of time specified at 47 CFR 42, incorporated by this reference.

C. Reports --

1. Each telecommunications corporation shall maintain records of its operations in sufficient detail to permit review of its service performance.

2. Central offices with more than 500 local access lines, shall each report as promptly as possible to the Commission and the local news media, including, but not limited to, radio, TV, and newspaper, when applicable, failure or damage to the equipment or facilities which disrupts the local or toll service of 25 percent or more of the local access lines in that central office for a time period in excess of two hours.

D. Uniform System of Accounts -- The Uniform System

of Accounts for Class A and Class B telephone utilities, as prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission at 47 CFR 32 is the prescribed system of accounts to record the results of Utah intrastate operations.

E. Data to be Filed with the Commission --

1. Terms and Conditions of Service -- Each telecommunications corporation shall have its tariff, price lists, etc., which describe the terms and conditions under which it offers public telecommunications services on file with the Commission, and where applicable, in accordance with the rules governing the filing of the information as prescribed by the Commission. It shall also provide the same information to the Commission in electronic format as requested by the Commission.

2. Exchange Maps -- Each telecommunications corporation shall have on file with the Commission an exchange area boundary map for each of its exchanges within the state. Each map shall clearly show the boundary lines of the exchange area wherein the telecommunications corporation serves. Exchange boundary lines shall be located by appropriate measurement to an identifiable location where that portion of the boundary line is not otherwise located on section lines, waterways, railroads, roads, etc. Maps shall show the location of major highways, section lines, geographic township and range lines and major landmarks located outside municipalities. An approximate distance scale shall be shown on each map.

R746-340-3. Engineering.

A. Utility Plant -- Utility plant shall be designed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with the provisions outlined in the National Electrical Safety Code, 1993 edition, incorporated by reference.

B. Party-line Service -- When party-line service is to be provided, no more than eight customers shall be connected on one local access line, unless approved by the Commission. The telecommunications corporation may re-group customers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this rule.

R746-340-4. Emergency Operation.

A. Emergency Service -- Telecommunications corporations shall make reasonable arrangements to meet emergencies resulting from failures of service, unusual or prolonged increases in traffic, illness of personnel, fire, storm or other acts of God, and inform its employees as to procedures to be followed in the event of emergency in order to prevent or minimize interruption or impairment of telecommunication service.

B. Battery Power -- Each central office shall have a minimum of three hours battery reserve.

C. Auxiliary Power -- In central offices exceeding 5,000 lines, a permanent auxiliary power unit shall be installed.

R746-340-5. Maintenance.

A. Maintenance of Plant and Equipment --

1. Each telecommunications corporation shall adopt and pursue a maintenance program aimed at achieving efficient operation of its system to permit the rendering of safe, adequate and continuous service at all times.

2. Maintenance shall include keeping all plant and equipment in a good state of repair consistent with safety and the adequate service performance of the plant affected.

B. Customer Trouble Reports --

1. Each telecommunications corporation shall provide for the receipt of customer trouble reports at all hours, and shall make a full and prompt investigation of and response to each complaint. The telecommunications corporation shall maintain a record of trouble reports made by its customers. This record shall include appropriate identification of the customer or service affected, the time, date and nature of the report, and the

action taken to clear the trouble or satisfy the complaint.

2. Provision shall be made to clear emergency out-of-service trouble at all hours, consistent with the bona fide needs of customers and the personal safety of utility personnel.

3. Provisions shall be made to clear other out-of-service trouble not requiring unusual repair, within 48 hours of the report received by the telecommunications corporation, unless the customer agrees to another arrangement.

4. If unusual repairs are required, or other factors preclude clearing of reported trouble promptly, reasonable efforts shall be made to notify affected customers.

C. Inspections and Tests -- Each telecommunications corporation shall adopt a program of periodic tests, inspections and preventive maintenance aimed at achieving efficient operation of its system and rendering safe, adequate, and continuous service. It shall file a description of its inspection and testing program with the Commission showing how it will monitor and report compliance with Commission rules or standards.

D. Planned Service Interruptions -- If service must be interrupted for purposes of rearranging facilities or equipment, the work shall be done at a time which will cause minimal inconvenience to customers. Each telecommunications corporation shall attempt to notify each affected customer in advance of the interruption. Emergency or alternative service shall be provided, during the period of the interruption, to assure communication is available for local law enforcement and public safety units and agencies.

R746-340-6. Safety.

A. Safety -- Each telecommunications corporation shall:

1. require its employees to use suitable tools and equipment to perform their work in a safe manner;
2. instruct employees in safe work practices;
3. exercise reasonable care in minimizing the hazards to which its employees, customers and the general public may be subjected.

R746-340-7. End User Service Standards For All Telecommunications Corporations.

A. Public Telecommunications Services -- A telecommunications corporation providing public telecommunications services shall, excluding documented Allowed Service Disruption events listed under R746-340-1(B)(1):

1. meet minimum voice grade requirements as defined in R746-340-1(B)(19);

2. meet network call completion standards:

a. provide dial tone within three seconds on at least 98 percent of tested calls placed during average daily busy hours each month for each wire center; and

b. assure that no interoffice facilities entirely within a telecommunications corporation's network, except choke network trunks, exceed two percent blocking. Intertandem facilities shall be governed by R746-365.

R746-340-8. End User Service Standards for Incumbent Telecommunications Corporations with 30,000 or More Access Lines in Utah.

Except, after public notice and hearing, as ordered by the Commission upon finding that sufficient competition exists in a defined geographic area to waive one or more of the following standards and rely upon market operations to ensure adequate end user service quality, each incumbent telecommunications corporation with 30,000 or more access lines in Utah shall comply with the following service standards with respect to public telecommunications services offered pursuant to tariff on January 1, 2005. An incumbent telecommunications corporation subject to Rule 746-340-8 will be subject to 54-7-25 penalties

for the failure to comply with any of these service standards for any time period greater than three consecutive months, unless the Commission determines, pursuant to a request for agency action by an interested person and proceedings thereon, that the corporation's failure(s) to comply with these standards warrant imposition of such penalties for a shorter time period.

A. Installations -- Excluding documented Allowed Service Disruption events listed in R746-340-1(B)(1), a telecommunications corporation shall:

1. install 95 percent of all new, transfer, and change orders within three business days or on the customer-requested due dates, whichever is later, on a wire center basis;

2. allow no more than four held orders per 1,000 new, transfer and change orders at the end of any month on a statewide basis for all areas not previously exempted under this rule;

3. meet 90 percent of all new, transfer and change order installation commitments, excluding customer trouble reports within seven days of initial installation, on a wire center basis, unless the customer requests a later date; and

4. automatically credit \$10 to a residential customer, \$40 to a small business customer, for missing an installation commitment.

B. Repairs -- Excluding documented Allowed Service Disruption Events listed in R746-340-1(B)(1), a telecommunications corporation shall:

1. Repair 85 percent of all out-of-service troubles within one business day, on a wire center basis;

2. repair 90 percent of all troubles within two business days, on a wire center basis; and

3. automatically credit \$10 to a residential customer, \$40 to a small business customer, for missing a repair commitment.

4. Trouble reports received after 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday are deemed received at 8:00 a.m. on the following business day.

C. Billing Requirements -- Excluding documented Allowed Service Disruption events listed in R746-340-1(B)(1), a telecommunications corporation shall:

1. correct a billing error upon receiving a customer request by correcting the error on the customers account within one week.

2. Maintain and provide to the Division of Public Utilities upon request, evidence documenting its activities, the purposes, dates, volumes, and times of those activities in:

a. making billing corrections within one week, and

b. investigating to determine whether or how to make billing corrections.

D. Disconnection of Service Requirements -- Excluding documented Allowed Service Disruption Events listed in R746-340-1(B)(1), a telecommunications corporation shall:

1. disconnect a customer for nonpayment no earlier than the disconnect date listed on the telecommunications corporation's disconnect notice to the customer; and

2. maintain and provide to the Division of Public Utilities upon request, evidence documenting its activities and the dates of those activities when disconnecting customers no earlier than the disconnect dates specified on their disconnect notices; and disconnecting only those customers eligible to be disconnected.

E. Incoming Repair and Business Office Calls -- Excluding documented Allowed Service Disruption Events listed in R746-340-1(B)(1), a telecommunications corporation shall assure incoming repair and business office calls experience no more than a 35-second time in queue on average.

failure to comply with a R746-340-8 requirement. A telecommunications corporation shall provide quarterly service quality monitoring reports covering the measures listed under R746-340-8. Monthly results will be recorded, summarized, and reported quarterly and on a wire-center basis as applicable. Wire-center specific data shall be treated as proprietary until 120 days after the close of the last month reflected in the report.

B. Monthly Results -- For each requirement, the reported monthly results shall measure outcomes both meeting and not meeting the R746-340-8 standards.

C. Audits of Service Outcomes or Complaints -- A telecommunications corporation shall cooperate in Division of Public Utilities' audits regarding its service outcomes or Commission complaints regarding those outcomes.

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R746-340-9. Reporting Requirements For Compliance with R746-340-8 Standards.

A. Reporting Requirements -- A telecommunications corporation, subject to R746-340-8, shall separately document the specific cause, the duration, and the magnitude of each

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-349. Competitive Entry and Reporting Requirements.****R746-349-1. Applicability.**

These rules shall be applicable to each telecommunications corporation applying to be a competitor in providing local exchange services or other public telecommunications services in all or part of the service territory of an incumbent telephone corporation.

R746-349-2. Definitions.

As used in these rules:

- A. "CLEC" means competitive local exchange carrier.
- B. "Division" means the Division of Public Utilities.
- C. "GAAP" means generally accepted accounting principles.

R746-349-3. Filing Requirements.

A. In addition to any other requirements of the Commission or of 63-46b and pursuant to 54-8b-2.1, each applicant for a certificate shall file, in addition to its application:

1. testimony and exhibits in support of the company's technical, financial, and managerial abilities to provide the telecommunications services applied for and a showing that the granting of a certificate is in the public interest. Informational requirements made elsewhere in these rules can be included in testimony and exhibits;
2. proof of a bond in the amount of \$100,000. This bond is to provide security for customer deposits or other liabilities to telecommunications customers of the telecommunications corporation. An applicant may request a waiver of this requirement from the Commission if it can show that adequate provisions exist to protect customer deposits or other customer liabilities;
3. a statement as to whether the telecommunications corporation intends to construct its own facilities or acquire use of facilities from other than the incumbent local exchange carrier, or whether it intends to resell an incumbent local exchange carrier's and other telecommunications corporation's services;
4. a statement regarding the services to be offered including:
 - a. which classes of customer the applicant intends to serve,
 - b. the locations where the applicant intends to provide service,
 - c. the types of services to be offered;
5. a statement explaining how the applicant will provide access to ordinary intralata and interlata message toll calling, operator services, directory assistance, directory listings and emergency services such as 911 and E911;
6. an implementation schedule pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(3) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 which shall include the date local exchange service for residential and business customers will begin;
7. summaries of the professional experience and education of all managerial personnel who will have responsibilities for the applicant's proposed Utah operations;
8. an organization chart listing all the applicant's employees currently working or that plan to be working in or for Utah operations and their job titles;
9. a chart of accounts that includes account numbers, names and brief descriptions;
10. financial statements that at a minimum include:
 - a. the most recent balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement and any accompanying notes, prepared according to GAAP,
 - b. a letter from management attesting to their accuracy, integrity and objectivity, and that the statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP,
 - c. if the applicant is a start-up company, a balance sheet

following the above principles must be filed,

d. if the applicant is a subsidiary of another corporation, financial statements following the above principles must also be filed for the parent corporation;

11. financial statements to demonstrate sufficient financial ability on the part of the applicant. At a minimum, the applicant's statements must show:

- a. positive net worth for the applicant CLEC,
- b. sufficient projected and verifiable cash flow to meet cash needs as shown in a five-year projection of expected operations,
- c. proof of bond as specified in R746-349-3(A)(2);

12. a five-year projection of expected operations including the following:

- a. proforma income statements and proforma cash flow statements,
- b. when applicable, a technical description of the types of technology to be deployed in Utah including types of switches and transmission facilities,
- c. when applicable, detailed maps of proposed locations of facilities including a description of the specific facilities and services to be deployed at each location;

13. an implementation schedule pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 252(c)(3) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 which shall include the date local exchange service for residential and business customers will begin;

14. evidence of sufficient managerial and technical ability to provide the public telecommunications services contemplated by the application must be demonstrated by a showing of at least the following:

- a. proof of certification in other jurisdictions; and that service is currently being offered in other jurisdictions by the applicant,
- b. or the corporation has had at least two years of recent experience in providing telecommunications services related to the type of services the CLEC intends to provide;

15. a statement as to why entry by the applicant is in the public interest;

16. proof of authority to conduct business in Utah;

17. a statement regarding complaints or investigations of unauthorized switching, otherwise known as slamming, or other illegal activities of the applicant or any of its affiliates in any jurisdiction. This statement should include the following:

- a. sanctions imposed against the applicant for any of these activities,
- b. copies of any written documents related to these complaints, investigations, or sanctions, including: orders or other materials from the FCC or state commissions, any courts, or other government bodies, and any complaint letters or other documents from any non-government entities or persons,
- c. the applicant's responses to any of these issues;

18. statement about the applicant's written policies regarding the solicitation of new customers and a description of efforts made by the applicant to prevent unauthorized switching of Utah local service by the applicant, its employees or its agents.

B. Additional questions relating to the technical, financial, and managerial capabilities of the applicant and public interest issues may be submitted by the Division or other parties in accordance with R746-100-8, Discovery.

R746-349-4. Reporting Requirements.

A. When a telecommunications corporation files a request for negotiation with another telecommunications corporation for interconnection, unbundling or resale, the requesting telecommunications corporation shall file a copy of the request with the Commission.

B. Each certificated telecommunications corporation shall file an updated chart of accounts by March 31, of each year.

C. Each certificated telecommunications corporation with facilities located in Utah shall maintain network route maps that include all areas where the corporation is providing or offering to provide service in Utah. These maps will, at a minimum, include central office locations, types of switches, hub locations, ring configurations, and facility routes, accompanied by detailed written explanations. These route maps will be provided to the Division or the Commission upon request.

D. Each certificated telecommunications corporation shall file a map with the Division that identifies the areas within the state where the corporation is offering service. The map should separately identify areas being served primarily through resale and by facilities owned by the carrier. This map shall be updated within 10 days after changes to the service territory occur. The map shall be made available for public inspection.

E. At least five days before offering any telecommunications service through pricing flexibility, a telecommunications corporation shall file with the Commission a price list or the prices, terms, and conditions of a competitive contract. Each filing may be made electronically and shall:

1. describe the public telecommunications services being offered;
2. set forth the terms and conditions upon which the public telecommunications service is being offered;
3. list the prices to be charged for the telecommunications service or the basis on which the service will be priced; and
4. be made available to the public through the Division.

F. The certificated CLEC shall file an annual report with the Division on or before March 31 for the preceding year, unless the CLEC requests and obtains an extension from the Commission. The annual report shall contain the following information, unless specific forms are provided by the Division:

1. annual revenues from operations attributable to Utah by major service categories. That information would be provided on a "Total Utah" and "Utah Intrastate" basis. "Total Utah" will consist of the total of interstate and intrastate revenues. "Utah Intrastate" will reflect only revenues derived from intrastate tariffs, price lists, or contracts. Both Total Utah and Utah Intrastate revenues shall be reported according to at least the following classes of service:

- a. private line and special access,
- b. business local exchange,
- c. residential local exchange,
- d. measured interexchange,
- e. vertical services,
- f. business local exchange, residential local exchange and vertical service revenue will be reported by geographic area, to the extent feasible;

2. annual expenses and estimated taxes attributed to operations in Utah;

3. year-end balances by account for property, plant, equipment, annual depreciation, and accumulated depreciation for telecommunications investment in Utah. The actual depreciation rates which were applied in developing the annual and accumulated depreciation figures shall also be shown;

4. financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. These financial statements shall, at a minimum, include an income statement, balance sheet and statement of cash flows and include a letter from management attesting to their accuracy, integrity and objectivity and that the statements follow GAAP;

5. list of services offered to customers and the geographic areas in which those services are offered. This list shall be current and shall be updated whenever a new service is offered or a new area is served;

6. number of access lines in service by geographic area, segregated between business and residential customers;

7. number of messages and minutes of services for measured services billed to end users;

8. list of officers and responsible contact personnel

updated annually;

9. a report of gross revenue on a form supplied by the Division. This report shall be used in calculating the Public Utility Regulation Fee owed by the CLEC.

G. The annual report and the report of gross revenue filed by a CLEC shall be considered protected documents under the Government Records Access Management Act. The CLEC shall prominently mark in red each report with the word "Confidential."

R746-349-5. Change of Service Provider.

A. All requests for termination of local exchange or intrastate toll service from an existing telecommunications corporation and subsequent transfer to a new carrier must be in compliance with 47 CFR 64.1100 and 1150, 1996, incorporated by this reference.

B. A telecommunications provider will be held liable for both the unauthorized termination of a customer's service with an existing carrier and the subsequent unauthorized transfer to the providers's own service. Telecommunications providers are responsible for unauthorized service terminations and transfers resulting from the actions of their agents. A carrier that engages in the unauthorized activity shall restore the customer's service to the original carrier without charge to the customer. Customer charges during the unauthorized period shall be the lesser of the charges charged by the original provider or the unauthorized provider. Violators may be punished pursuant to 54-7-25 through 54-7-28. The telecommunications provider responsible for the unauthorized transfer shall reimburse the customer or the original carrier for reestablishing service to the customer at the applicable tariff, price list or contract rate of the original carrier.

R746-349-6. CLEC and ILEC Subject to Pricing Flexibility Exemptions.

A. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission either in the CLEC's or ILEC's certificate proceeding or in a proceeding instituted by the Commission or other party, a CLEC or ILEC subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3 is exempt from the following statutes and rules. All other rules of the Commission and all other duties of public utilities not specifically exempted by these rules apply to a CLEC or ILEC subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3. All powers of the Commission not specifically altered by these rules apply to a CLEC or ILEC subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3.

1. Exemptions from Title 54:
 - 54-3-8, 54-3-19 -- Prohibitions of discrimination
 - 54-7-12 -- Rate increases or decreases
 - 54-4-21 -- Establishment of property values
 - 54-4-24 -- Depreciation rates
 - 54-4-26 -- Approval of expenditures
2. Exemptions from Commission rules:
 - R746-340-2 (D) -- Uniform System of Accounts (47 CFR

32)

- R746-340-2 (E) (1) -- Tariff filings required
- R746-340-2 (E) (2) -- Exchange Maps
- R746-341 -- Lifeline (CLEC with ETC status)
- R746-344 -- Rate case filing requirements
- R746-401 -- Reporting of construction, acquisition and disposition of assets
- R746-405 -- Tariff formats
- R746-600 -- Accounting for post-retirement benefits

3. The CLEC will be exempted from the Lifeline rule, R746-341, only until the Commission establishes Lifeline rules that may include the CLEC or until the CLEC begins to provide residential local exchange service. The ILEC will not be exempted from the R746-341. Lifeline Rule.

R746-349-8. CLEC's Obligations with Respect to Provision

of Services.

A. The CLEC agrees to provide service within specified geographic areas upon reasonable request and subject to the following conditions:

1. the CLEC's obligation to furnish service to customers is dependent on the availability of suitable facilities on its network at company-designated locations as identified in its annual network route map filing;

2. the CLEC will only be responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of services that it provides;

3. the CLEC will furnish service if it is able to obtain, retain and maintain suitable access rights and facilities, without unreasonable expense, and to provide for the installation of those facilities required incident to the furnishing and maintenance of that service;

4. at its option, the CLEC may require payment of construction or line-extension charges by the customer ordering telephone service. Those charges will be in addition to the normal rates and charges applicable to the service being provided;

5. when potential customers are so located that it is necessary or desirable to use private or government right-of-way to furnish service, those potential customers may be required, at the CLEC's option, to provide or pay the cost of providing the right-of-way in addition to any other charges;

6. all construction of facilities will be undertaken at the discretion of the CLEC, consistent with budgetary responsibilities and consideration for the impact on the CLEC's other customers and contractual responsibilities.

KEY: essential facilities, imputation, public utilities, telecommunications

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54-8b-2

54-8b-3.3

63-46b

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-356. Intrastate (IntraLATA) Equal Access To Toll Calling Services By Telecommunications Carriers.****R746-356-1. Purpose and Authority.****A. Purpose --**

1. These rules establish procedures and methods by which all Commission certified local exchange carrier telecommunications corporations (LECs) will provide and maintain equal access, and customer dialing parity, to intrastate (intraLATA) toll services when requested by one or more Commission or Federal Communications Commission (FCC) certified telecommunications corporations or common carriers.

2. The costs of the equal access implementation and continuing service shall be fairly and reasonably distributed based on the future toll service market share achieved by the LEC and all certified telecommunications carriers requesting equal access service.

3. The provisioning of interLATA interstate toll services by a subsidiary, or an affiliate, of a LEC will be considered to be the same as those services being provided by the LEC itself for implementation of intrastate equal access.

B. Authority --

1. Section 54-8b-2.2(3) requires that the Commission establish these rules.

2. Title 47 U.S.C. Section 271(e)(2) requires implementation of intraLATA equal access for Bell Operating Company interLATA service offerings.

3. Title 47 U.S.C. Section 251 (b)(3), requires all LECs to provide intraLATA equal access when requested by a commission or FCC certified telecommunications corporation or common carrier, or when the LEC commences providing in-region or interstate interLATA toll service to its customers, with some exceptions as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 251(f)(2).

R746-356-2. Definitions.

For purposes of these rules, the following terms shall bear the associated meanings. All other terms are as defined in Section 54-8b.

A. "Bona Fide Request" -- A written request submitted by a telecommunications corporation or common carrier certified by the Commission or the FCC for intraLATA or intraLATA equal access service in an exchange or exchanges of a LEC.

B. "CCS" -- Committee of Consumer Services.

C. "Division" -- Division of Public Utilities.

D. "Equal Access" -- Dialing arrangements and other service characteristics provided by a LEC to other carriers that are equivalent in type and quality to that provided by the LEC, or designated contract carrier, for its provision of intraLATA toll service.

E. "Presubscription" -- A process that allows customers to preselect the carrier that has equal access services for providing toll calls through the use of 1+ or 0+ without dialing a multi-digit access code.

F. "Presubscribed Interexchange Carrier"(PIC) -- The certified telecommunications carrier a customer selects to provide 1+ or 0+ toll service, without the use of access codes, following equal access presubscription implementation.

G. "2-PIC" -- The equal access presubscription option that affords customers the opportunity to select one certified telecommunications carrier for all interLATA 1+ or 0+ toll calls and, at the customer's option, to select another certified telecommunications carrier for all intraLATA 1+ or 0+ toll calls.

R746-356-3. Equal Access Implementation.

A. Implementation -- LECs shall proceed to implement intraLATA equal access, using the 2-PIC method, in accordance with the following criteria:

1. Any LEC that has an equal access implementation plan approved by the Commission shall comply with and maintain

equal access in accordance with its approved plan as amended or modified with Commission approval.

2. Any LEC that does not have an equal access implementation plan approved by the Commission will respond to a bona fide request, or on its own initiative, by filing an implementation plan with the Commission within 30 days.

a. The target date for implementation shall be no later than seven months from the date of receipt of the bona fide request.

b. Copies of the plan shall be mailed to the requesting telecommunications carrier, all other carriers subscribing to the LEC's interLATA equal access service, the Commission, and the Division.

3. A LEC can request a temporary waiver of the requirement to implement intraLATA equal access for one or more of its exchange areas, when it can prove that it does not have the technical or economic abilities to provide intraLATA equal access service.

a. The Commission, after notice and opportunity for hearing, may grant a waiver upon a showing of a lack of technical or economic ability.

b. When a LEC receives a waiver it shall implement interLATA and IntraLATA equal access by the date established in the Commission waiver.

B. Approval of Equal Access Plans -- The Commission will assign each LEC equal access plan a docket number and issue a notice of the proceeding to all parties on its telecommunications list.

1. The Commission shall approve each plan within 45 days of the filed date, unless hearings are required to approve the implementation plan.

2. The plan target date(s) will be automatically extended by the number of days in excess of 45 required to finally approve a plan.

C. Exemption of Toll Services -- A LEC shall continue to provide retail toll services as a carrier of last resort for its own certified territory, or as a PIC for its own certified territory, until an order of exemption is issued by the Commission.

D. Continued Services -- LECs will continue to provide services for customer dialed number protocols 0-, N11, 411, 611, 911, and 976. These numbers are not equal access and call routing will continue to be processed unchanged by the LEC following the implementation of intraLATA equal access. Calls using customer dialed protocols, such as 500, 700, 800, 900, 10356, and 101356X, are not subject to presubscription and they will continue to be routed to the appropriate non-equal access carrier.

E. Routing Interface Signaling -- All carriers shall establish uniform end-to-end message routing interface signaling that includes at least the carrier identification code (CIC), originating line or trunk telephone number, and terminating line or trunk telephone number. This requirement is to permit direct billing to the responsible carrier(s) for use of the switched access network elements provided by other carriers.

R746-356-4. Equal Access Implementation Plans.

A. Criteria -- An intraLATA equal access implementation plan filed with the Commission, with a copy to the Division, shall include at least the following:

1. the planned individual central office or exchange cutover dates;

2. a schedule of any planned hardware and software upgrades required;

3. estimated investments and expenses for the planned upgrades;

4. estimated internal training expenses;

5. estimated cutover expenses;

6. estimated administrative expenses for preparing and filing tariffs or price lists;

7. estimated order processing expenses;
 8. estimated customer notification and education expenses;
 9. the computations of its estimated proposed equal access recovery charges; and

10. a copy of the work papers used to calculate the information required by R746-356-4(A)(3) through (9).

B. Service of Plans -- Copies of the plan shall be served on the Division, CCS, and all telecommunications carriers that then subscribe to interLATA equal access from the LEC.

C. Status Reports -- In the Commission approval of a plan, the Commission shall establish the LEC's reporting requirements for reporting implementation progress, with a final report filed after implementation.

R746-356-5. Customer Education, Notification, and Presubscription Contact Procedure.

A. Customer Information -- Equal access customer instructional materials, forms, and notification letters developed by a LEC, shall be competitively neutral and unbiased as to the presubscription process. They shall clearly state the available PICs and a toll free contact number for each PIC. The proposed text of the first mailing letter shall be filed with the Commission and the Division at least 60 days prior to equal access implementation.

B. Customer Notification -- Customer notification of the initial availability of intraLATA equal access will be provided as follows:

1. For exchanges in which interLATA equal access balloting is required, the ballot information shall be expanded to provide customer instructions that will allow the customer to presubscribe to both an interLATA and an intraLATA PIC, including the LEC.

2. For exchanges in which interLATA equal access has previously been provided, the balloting procedure will not be required. The LEC will provide notification of the intraLATA equal access implementation, and request that the customers preselect their PIC by letter required by R746-356-5(A). The letter will be sent to all LEC customers by 1st Class Mail no earlier than 45 days and no later than 15 days prior to the scheduled implementation date for each exchange.

3. Customers applying for local exchange service after the initial equal access notification mailing(s), but before implementation of equal access, shall receive a copy of the notification letter from the LEC.

4. Each PIC will be responsible for providing the LEC(s) with a current toll free number(s) to be included in the initial customer equal access notification letter.

5. The LEC will not be required to modify the customer notification letter seven days prior to the first mailing for the purpose of including another PIC that did not file a bona fide request in time for the letter preparation.

C. Subsequent Customer Notification -- Subsequent to the equal access implementation of each exchange. The following procedures shall apply to all customer contacts and requests:

1. Customers applying for new local exchange service from the LEC shall be informed of the presubscription process and their choice of available PICs from a list that is referred to by the service representative in a rotational or random manner. This list must be constructed so that a LEC, and any of its subsidiaries, or affiliates, are not listed more than once, nor mentioned or written adjacent to one another. When a LEC and its subsidiary, or affiliate, have very similar names, the customer must be specifically advised as to the relationship between the entities.

2. Each new customer shall be required to select both an interLATA PIC and an intraLATA PIC. A customer who does not select a PIC(s) shall be informed that they will not be presubscribed to any toll provider, and will be required to utilize access codes when placing toll calls, until that customer selects

a PIC.

3. When a customer requests more information about a specific PIC, other than the LEC, the LEC representative shall refer the caller to the PIC.

4. When a customer requests or advises the LEC representative of an address change, with or without a number change, the LEC shall assume that the existing PICs will not change for the new address, unless the customer voluntarily directs the LEC to do otherwise.

5. When a customer reports trouble in placing intraLATA toll calls, the LEC representative shall first determine whether the customer is presubscribed to a PIC. If so, the report will be handled as a service complaint pursuant to the procedure in effect between the LEC and the PIC. If the customer is not presubscribed, the customer will be asked to select a PIC in the manner of a new customer, per R746-356-5(C)(1).

6. LEC representatives may market their company's intraLATA service when handling "general service" calls with customers. A general service call is a call to the LEC requesting general information about the LEC's services, the establishment or removal of the LEC's services, billing inquiries, or calls relating to any other aspect of the services then provided to the customer by the LEC. General service calls do not include calls requesting a specific PIC change, address change, or telephone number change from existing customers.

R746-356-6. Presubscription Selection Procedures.

A. Initial and Subsequent Orders -- The initial and subsequent orders for presubscribed PIC selections of customers shall be placed with a LEC by the customers or carriers, and confirmed pursuant to any FCC requirements and R746-349-3, Filing Requirements.

B. Multiple PIC Change Orders -- When a LEC receives multiple PIC change orders for the same customer, the LEC shall process and implement the PIC change order with the latest date.

C. Authorized Selections -- PIC presubscription selections shall only be authorized and valid when made by the "account holder" as defined in R746-240-2(A).

D. Payphone and Shared Tenant Services -- IntraLATA PIC presubscription shall be available to public and semi-public pay phone services and to Shared Tenant Services (STS). When the LEC receives differing PIC selection directions from a pay phone service or a STS provider and a premises owner, or a legally authorized representative of the premises owner, the LEC will assign the PIC selection of the owner.

E. Automatic PIC Assignment -- During the initial intraLATA equal access implementation of each exchange or central office, the existing customers that do not provide a PIC selection to the LEC, or to an equal access requesting carrier, will automatically receive the equal access PIC of the LEC serving the customer.

R746-356-7. Presubscription Charges.

A. Single PIC Selection Charge -- The LEC will establish an intraLATA equal access presubscription charge for new service PIC selections, or PIC selection changes. This charge will initially be the same as the LEC's interLATA charge. This charge will be subject to change and approval of the Commission. This intraLATA charge will apply when the customer is establishing or changing only the intraLATA PIC presubscription.

B. Multiple PIC Selection Charge -- The LEC will establish another intraLATA equal access presubscription charge that will apply when a customer orders the simultaneous installation or change of presubscription of both the intraLATA and interLATA PICs. Initially, the IntraLATA PIC charge applied when there is an order for both intraLATA and InterLATA PICs will be one-half of the intraLATA PIC charge

pursuant to R746-356-7(A). This charge will be subject to change and approval of the Commission.

C. Waiver --

1. During the initial equal access implementation for each exchange, the intraLATA presubscription charge shall not be imposed on the customers for their initial PIC selection.

2. Customers will be allowed to make one intraLATA PIC selection change within a four month period following implementation date of each exchange or central office without being billed the intraLATA presubscription PIC charge.

3. The PIC charge shall be imposed for any subsequent intraLATA PIC changes, or after the four-month period ,whichever occurs first.

4. If customers change their interLATA PIC at the same time they initially select an intraLATA PIC, the customer shall be billed only the interLATA PIC change charge.

D. New Customer Waiver -- New customers receiving service from a LEC, who do not initially select a presubscribed intraLATA PIC, may select a presubscribed interLATA during the first four-months of service without incurring the intraLATA PIC charge.

R746-356-8. Equal Access Implementation Cost Recovery Procedure.

A. Recovery of Waived PIC Charges -- The LEC shall bill each equal access telecommunications carrier for the presubscription PIC charges waived by R746-356-7(C) or (D).

B. Recovery of Expenses -- Any recovery of recurring and one-time expenses incurred for the provision of intraLATA equal access shall be through a separate, temporary equal access recovery charge (EARC) element in a LEC's switched access and toll tariffs or price lists. These expenses may include:

1. the incremental additional expenses related directly to the provision of hardware and software investments not required to upgrade the switching capabilities of each central office absent the provision of the intraLATA equal access;

2. expenses for the incremental additional training of customer contact personnel in the additional processing of intraLATA presubscription requests;

3. expenses related directly to the preparation, reproduction and mailing of the customer educational materials and equal access notifications;

4. expenses related directly to the preparation, reproduction and filings of the intraLATA equal access tariffs or price lists;

5. expenses for the Utah portion of the incremental additional software programming of the billing programs that would not be required absent the Utah intraLATA equal access; and

6. expenses for the Utah portion of the incremental additional software programming of the business office support systems that would not be required absent the Utah intraLATA equal access.

C. Recovery Timing -- Expenses for intraLATA equal access implementation developed from items shown in R746-356-8(B) shall be subject to approval by the Commission. The EARC shall be assessed to estimated monthly intraLATA originating switched access minutes and monthly originating LEC toll minutes of use, over a three-year period for Qwest Corporation, and over a two-year period for all other LECs.

D. True-Up --

1. For each applicable year, the EARC will be true-up and changed based on the actual incurred expenses, the actual originating intraLATA switched access minutes billed to each PIC, and the intraLATA toll minutes billed by the LEC.

2. The true-ups shall result in an annual payment by the LEC to each participating equal access carrier for excess payments, or an annual bill from the LEC to each participating equal access carrier for any under-payments.

3. The true-ups should result in an annual inter-company payment process based on the proportional intraLATA switched access minutes previously billed to each carrier and the intraLATA toll minutes billed by the LEC.

4. The LEC and an equal access carrier may agree to alternative compensation arrangements in lieu of an annual payment.

KEY: communications, equal access, telecommunications, toll calling

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R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-360. Universal Public Telecommunications Service Support Fund.****R746-360-1. General Provisions.**

A. Authorization -- Section 54-8b-15 authorizes the Commission to establish an expendable trust fund, known as the Universal Public Telecommunications Service Support Fund, the "universal service fund," "USF" or the "fund," to promote equitable cost recovery and universal service by ensuring that customers have access to basic telecommunications service at just, reasonable and affordable rates, consistent with the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

B. Purpose -- The purposes of these rules are:

1. to govern the methods, practices and procedures by which:

a. the USF is created, maintained, and funded by end-user surcharges applied to retail rates;

b. funds are collected for and disbursed from the USF to qualifying telecommunications corporations so that they will provide basic telecommunications service at just, reasonable and affordable rates; and,

2. to govern the relationship between the fund and the trust fund established under 54-8b-12, and establish the mechanism for the phase-out and expiration of the latter fund.

C. Application of the Rules -- The rules apply to all retail providers that provide intrastate public telecommunications services.

R746-360-2. Definitions.

A. Affordable Base Rate (ABR) -- means the monthly per line retail rates, charges or fees for basic telecommunications service which the Commission determines to be just, reasonable, and affordable for a designated support area. The Affordable Base Rate shall be established by the Commission. The Affordable Base Rate does not include the applicable USF retail surcharge, municipal franchise fees, taxes, and other incidental surcharges.

B. Average Revenue Per Line -- means the average revenue for each access line computed by dividing the sum of all revenue derived from a telecommunications corporation's provision of public telecommunications services, including, but not limited to, revenues received from the provision of services in both the interstate and intrastate jurisdictions, whether designated "retail," "wholesale," or some other categorization, all revenues derived from providing network elements, services, functionalities, etc. required under the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 or the Utah Telecommunications Reform Act, Laws of Utah 1995, Chapter 269, all support funds received from the Federal Universal Service Support Fund, and each and every other revenue source or support or funding mechanism used to assist in recovering the costs of providing public telecommunications services in a designated support area by that telecommunications corporation's number of access lines in the designated support area.

C. Basic Telecommunications Service -- means a local exchange service consisting of access to the public switched network; touch-tone, or its functional equivalent; local flat-rated, unlimited usage, exclusive of extended area service; single-party service with telephone number listed free in directories that are received free; access to operator services; access to directory assistance, lifeline and telephone relay assistance; access to 911 and E911 emergency services; access to long-distance carriers; access to toll limitation services; and other services as may be determined by the Commission.

D. Designated Support Area -- means the geographic area used to determine USF support distributions. A designated support area, or "support area," need not be the same as a USF proxy model's geographic unit. The Commission will determine

the appropriate designated support areas for determining USF support requirements. Unless otherwise specified by the Commission, the designated support area for a rate-of-return regulated Incumbent telephone corporation shall be its entire certificated service territory located in the State of Utah.

E. Facilities-Based Provider -- means a telecommunications corporation that uses its own facilities, a combination of its own facilities and essential facilities or unbundled network elements obtained from another telecommunications corporation, or a telecommunications corporation which solely uses essential facilities or unbundled network elements obtained from another telecommunications corporation to provide public telecommunications services.

F. Geographic Unit -- means the geographic area used by a USF proxy cost model for calculating costs of public telecommunications services. The Commission will determine the appropriate geographic area to be used in determining public telecommunications service costs.

G. Net Fund Distributions -- means the difference between the gross fund distribution to which a qualifying telecommunications corporation is entitled and the gross fund surcharge revenues collected by that company, when the former amount is greater than the latter amount.

H. Net Fund Contributions -- means the difference between the gross fund distribution to which a qualifying telecommunications corporation is entitled and the gross fund surcharge revenues generated by that company, when the latter amount is greater than the former amount.

I. Trust Fund -- means the Trust Fund established by 54-8b-12.

J. USF Proxy Model Costs -- means the total, jurisdictionally unseparated, cost estimate for public telecommunications services, in a geographic unit, based on the forward-looking, economic cost proxy model(s) chosen by the Commission. The level of geographic cost disaggregation to be used for purposes of assessing the need for and the level of USF support within a geographic unit will be determined by the Commission. These models shall be provided by the Commission by January 2, 2001.

K. Universal Service Fund (USF or fund) -- means the Universal Public Telecommunications Service Support Fund established by 54-8b-15 and set forth by this rule.

R746-360-3. Duties of Administrator.

A. Selection of Administrator -- The Division of Public Utilities will be the fund administrator. If the Division is unable to fulfill that responsibility, the administrator, who must be a neutral third party, unaffiliated with any fund participant, shall be selected by the Commission.

B. Cost of Administration -- The cost of administration shall be borne by the fund; unless administered by a state agency.

C. Access to Books -- Upon reasonable notice, the administrator shall have access to the books of account of all telecommunications corporations and retail providers, which shall be used to verify the intrastate retail revenue assessed in an end-user surcharge, to confirm the level of eligibility for USF support and to ensure compliance with this rule.

D. Maintenance of Records -- The administrator shall maintain the records necessary for the operation of the USF and this rule.

E. Report Forms -- The administrator shall develop report forms to be used by telecommunications corporations and retail providers to effectuate the provisions of this rule and the USF. An officer of the telecommunications corporation or retail provider shall attest to and sign the reports to the administrator.

F. Administrator Reports -- The administrator shall file reports with the Commission containing information on the average revenue per line calculations, projections of future USF

needs, analyses of the end-user surcharges and Affordable Base Rates, and recommendations for calculating them for the following 12-month period. The report shall include recommendations for changes in determining basic telecommunications service, designated support areas, geographic units, USF proxy cost models and ways to improve fund collections and distributions.

G. Periodic Review -- The administrator, under the direction of the Commission, shall perform a periodic review of fund recipients to verify eligibility for future support and to verify compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

H. Proprietary Information -- Information received by the administrator which has been determined by the Commission to be proprietary shall be treated in conformance with Commission practices.

I. Information Requested -- Information requested by the administrator which is required to assure a complete review shall be provided within 45 days of the request. Failure to provide information within the allotted time period may be a basis for withdrawal of future support from the USF or other lawful penalties to be applied.

R746-360-4. Application of Fund Surcharges to Customer Billings.

A. Commencement of Surcharge Assessments -- Commencing June 1, 1998, end-user surcharges shall be the source of revenues to support the fund. Surcharges will be applied to intrastate retail rates, and shall not apply to wholesale services.

B. Surcharge Based on a Uniform Percentage of Retail Rates -- The retail surcharge shall be a uniform percentage rate, determined and reviewed annually by the Commission and billed and collected by all retail providers.

C. Surcharge -- The surcharge to be assessed shall equal 0.9 percent of billed intrastate retail rates.

R746-360-5. Fund Remittances and Disbursements.

A. Remitting Surcharge Revenues --

1. Telecommunications corporations, not eligible for USF support funds, providing telecommunications services subject to USF surcharges shall collect and remit surcharge revenues to the Commission within 45 days after the end of each month.

2. Telecommunications corporations eligible for USF support funds shall make remittances as follows:

a. Prior to the end of each month, the fund administrator shall inform each qualifying telecommunications corporation of the estimated amount of support that it will be eligible to receive from the USF for that month.

b. Net fund contributions shall be remitted to the Commission within 45 calendar days after the end of each month. If the net amount owed is not received by that date, remedies, including withholding future support from the USF, may apply.

3. The Commission will forward remitted revenues to the Utah State Treasurer's Office for deposit in a USF account.

B. Distribution of Funds -- Net Fund distributions to qualifying telecommunications corporations for a given month shall be made 60 days after the end of that month, unless withheld for failure to maintain qualification or failure to comply with Commission orders or rules.

R746-360-6. Eligibility for Fund Distributions.

A. Qualification --

1. To qualify to receive USF support funds, a telecommunications corporation shall be designated an "eligible telecommunications carrier," pursuant to 47 U.S.C. Section 214(e), and shall be in compliance with Commission orders and rules. Each telecommunications corporation receiving support

shall use that support only to provide basic telecommunications service and any other services or purposes approved by the Commission.

2. Additional qualification criteria for Incumbent telephone corporations - In addition to the qualification criteria of R746-360-6A.1.,

a. Non-rate-of-return Incumbent telephone corporations, except Incumbent telephone corporations subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3 shall make Commission approved, aggregate rate reductions for public telecommunications services, provided in the State of Utah, equal to each incremental increase in USF distribution amounts received after December 1, 1999.

b. Rate-of-return Incumbent telephone corporations shall complete a Commission review of their revenue requirement and public telecommunications services' rate structure prior to any change in their USF distribution which differs from a prior USF distribution, beginning with the USF distribution for December, 1999.

B. Rate Ceiling -- To be eligible, a telecommunications corporation may not charge retail rates in excess of the Commission determined Affordable Base Rates for basic telecommunications service or vary from the terms and conditions determined by the Commission for other telecommunications services for which it receives Universal Service Fund support.

C. Lifeline Requirement -- A telecommunications corporation may qualify to receive distributions from the fund only if it offers Lifeline service on terms and conditions prescribed by the Commission.

D. Exclusion of Resale Providers -- Only facilities-based providers, will be eligible to receive support from the fund. Where service is provided through one telecommunications corporation's resale of another telecommunications corporation's service, support may be received by the latter only.

R746-360-7. Calculation of Fund Distributions in Non-rate-of-Return Regulated Incumbent Telephone Corporation Territories.

A. Use of Proxy Cost Models -- The USF proxy cost model(s) selected by the Commission and average revenue per line will be used to determine fund distributions within designated support areas.

B. Use of USF Funds -- Telecommunications corporations shall use USF funds to support each primary residential line in active service which it furnishes in each designated area.

C. Determination of Support Amounts --

1. Incumbent telephone corporation - Monies from the fund will equal the numerical difference between USF proxy model cost estimates of costs to provide residential Basic Telecommunications Service in the designated support area and the product of the Incumbent telephone corporation's Average Revenue per line, for the designated support area, times the number of Incumbent telephone corporation's active residential access lines in the designated support area.

2. Telecommunications corporations other than Incumbent telephone corporations - Monies from the fund will equal the Incumbent telephone corporation's average residential access line support amount for the respective designated support area, determined by dividing the Incumbent telephone corporation's USF monies for the designated support area by the Incumbent telephone corporation's active residential access lines in the designated support area, times the eligible telecommunications corporation's number of active residential access lines.

D. Lifeline Support -- Eligible telecommunications corporations shall receive additional USF funds to recover any discount granted to lifeline customers, participating in a Commission approved Lifeline program, that is not recovered from federal lifeline support mechanisms.

E. Exemptions -- Telecommunications corporations may petition to receive an exemption for any provision of this rule or to receive additional USF support, for use in designated support areas, to support additional services which the Commission determines to be consistent with universal service purposes and permitted by law.

R746-360-8. Calculation of Fund Distributions in Rate-of-Return Incumbent Telephone Corporation Territories.

A. Determination of Support Amounts --

1. Incumbent telephone corporation - Monies from the fund will equal the numerical difference between the Incumbent telephone corporation's total embedded costs of providing public telecommunications services, for a designated support area, less the product of the Incumbent telephone corporation's Average Revenue Per Line, for the designated support area, times the Incumbent telephone corporation's active access lines in the designated support area.

2. Telecommunications corporations other than Incumbent telephone corporations - Monies from the fund will equal the respective Incumbent telephone corporation's average access line support amount for the designated support area, determined by dividing the Incumbent telephone corporation's USF monies for the designated support area by the Incumbent telephone corporation's active access lines in the designated support area, times the eligible telecommunications corporation's number of active access lines in the designated support area.

B. Lifeline Support -- Eligible telecommunications corporations shall receive additional USF funds to recover any discount granted to lifeline customers, participating in a Commission-approved Lifeline program, that is not recovered from federal lifeline support mechanisms.

C. Exemptions -- Telecommunications corporations may petition to receive an exemption for any provision of this rule or to receive additional USF support, for use in designated support areas, to support additional services which the Commission determines to be consistent with universal service purposes and permitted by law.

R746-360-9. One-Time Distributions From the Fund.

A. Applications for One-Time Distributions -- Telecommunications corporations, whether they are or are not receiving USF funds under R746-360-7 or R746-360-8, potential customers not presently receiving service because facilities are not available, or customers receiving inadequate service may apply to the Commission for one-time distributions from the fund for extension of service to a customer, or customers, not presently served or for amelioration of inadequate service.

1. These distributions are to be made only in extraordinary circumstances, when traditional methods of funding and service provision are infeasible.

2. One-time distributions will not be made for:

- a. New subdivision developments;
- b. Property improvements, such as cable placement, when associated with curb and gutter installations; or
- c. Seasonal developments that are exclusively vacation homes.

i. Vacation home is defined as: A secondary residence which is primarily used for recreation and is unoccupied for a period of four consecutive weeks per year.

3. An application for a one-time distribution may be filed with the Commission by an individual or group of consumers desiring telephone service or improved service, a telecommunications corporation on behalf of those consumers, the Division of Public Utilities, or any entity permitted by law to request agency action. An application shall identify the service(s) sought, the area to be served and the individuals or entities that will be served if the one-time distribution is

approved.

4. Following the application's filing, affected telecommunications corporations shall provide engineering, facilities, costs, and any other pertinent information that will assist in the Commission's consideration of the application.

5. In considering the one-time distribution application, the Commission will examine relevant facts including the type and grade of service to be provided, the cost of providing the service, the demonstrated need for the service, whether the customer is within the service territory of a telecommunications corporation, whether the proposed service is for a primary residence, the provisions for service or line extension currently available, and other relevant factors to determine whether the one-time distribution is in the public interest.

B. Presumed Reasonable Amounts and Terms -- Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, the maximum one-time distribution will be no more than \$10,000 per customer for customers of rate-of-return regulated companies. For customers of non-rate of return companies, the maximum one-time distribution shall be calculated so that the required customer payments would equal the payments required from a customer of a rate-of-return regulated company. The Commission will presume a company's service or line extension terms and conditions reasonable, for a subscriber in connection with one-time universal service fund distribution requests, if the costs of service extension, for each extension, are recovered as follows:

1. For rate-of-return regulated Local Exchange Carriers who request USF One-Time Distribution support for facility placement: The first \$2,500 of cost coverage per account is provided by the company; and for cost amounts exceeding \$2,500 per account up to two times the statewide average loop investment per account for rate-of-return regulated telecommunication companies, as determined annually by the Division of Public Utilities, the company will pay 50 percent of the costs of the project.

2. For non-rate-of-return Local Exchange Carriers who request USF One-Time Distribution support for facility placement the first \$2,500 of cost coverage per account is provided by the company; and all other costs are shared between the customer and the fund as provided herein.

3. For projects that exceed \$2,500 per account, but are equal to or less than \$10,000 per account, the customer shall pay 25 percent of the costs that exceed \$2,500. For projects that exceed \$10,000 per account, but are equal to or less than \$20,000 per account, the customer shall pay 50 percent of the costs that are greater than \$10,000 plus the previously calculated amount. For projects exceeding \$20,000 per account the customer shall pay 75 percent of the cost above \$20,000 until the State Universal Service Support Fund has paid the maximum amount as provided herein, any project costs above that level will be paid for 100 percent by the customer.

4. The State Universal Service Support Fund shall pay the difference between the sum of the defined company contributions plus customer contribution amounts and the total project cost up to the maximum amount provided herein.

5. Other terms and conditions for service extension shall be reviewed by the Commission in its consideration of an application and may be altered by the Commission in order to approve the use of universal service funds through the requested one-time distribution.

C. Combination of One-Time Distribution Funds with Additional Customer Funds and Future Customer Payment Recovery --

1. At least 51 percent of the potential customers must be full-time residents in the geographic area being petitioned for and must be willing to pay the initial up-front contribution to the project as calculated by the Commission or its agent.

2. Qualified customers in the area shall be notified by the telecommunications corporation of the nature and extent of the

proposed service extension including the necessary customer contribution amounts to participate in the project. Customer contribution payments shall be made prior to the start of construction. In addition to qualified customers, the Local Exchange Company needs to make a good faith effort to contact all known property owners within the geographic boundaries of the proposed project and invite them to participate on the same terms as the qualified customers. Local Exchange Companies may ask potential customers to help in the process of contacting other potential customers.

3. New developments and empty lots will not be considered in the cost analysis for USF construction projects unless the property owner is willing to pay the per account costs for each lot as specified in this rule.

4. Potential customers who are notified and initially decline participation in the line extension project, but subsequently decide to participate, prior to completion of the project, may participate in the project if they make a customer contribution payment, prior to completion of the project, of 105 percent of the original customer contribution amount.

5. For a period of five years following completion of a project, new customers who seek telecommunications service in the project area, shall pay a customer contribution payment equal to 110 percent of the amount paid by the original customers in the project.

6. The telecommunications corporation shall ensure that all customer contribution payments required by R746-360-9(C)(3), (4), and (5) are collected. Funds received through these payments shall be sent to the universal service fund administrator. The company is responsible for tracking and notification to the Commission when the USF has been fully compensated. All monies will be collected and reported by the end of each calendar year, December 31st.

7. For each customer added during the five-year period following project completion, the telecommunications corporation and new customers shall bear the costs to extend service pursuant to the company's service or line extension terms and conditions, up to the telecommunications corporation's original contribution per customer for the project and the customer contributions required by this rule. The company may petition the Commission for a determination of the recovery from the universal service fund and the new customer for costs which exceed this amount.

D. Impact of Distribution on Rate of Return Companies -- A one-time distribution from the fund shall be recorded on the books of a rate base, rate of return regulated LEC as an aid to construction and treated as an offset to rate base.

E. Notice and Hearing -- Following notice that a one-time distribution application has been filed, any interested person may request a hearing or seek to intervene to protect his interests.

F. Bidding for Unserved Areas -- If only one telecommunications corporation is involved in the one-time distribution request, the distribution will be provided based on the reasonable and prudent actual or estimated costs of that company. If additional telecommunications corporations are involved, the distribution will be determined on the basis of a competitive bid. The estimated amount of the one-time distribution will be considered in evaluating each bid. Fund distributions in that area will be based on the winning bid.

R746-360-10. Altering the USF Charges and the End-User Surcharge Rates.

The uniform surcharge shall be adjusted periodically to minimize the difference between amounts received by the fund and amounts disbursed.

R746-360-11. Support for Schools, Libraries, and Health Care Facilities. Calculation of Fund Distributions.

The Universal Service Fund rules for schools, libraries and health care providers, as prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission in Docket 96-45, 97-157 Sections X and XI, paragraphs 424 - 749, of Order issued May 8, 1996, and CFR Sections 54.500 through 54.623 inclusive, incorporated by this reference, is the prescribed USF method that shall be employed in Utah. Funding shall be limited to funds made available through the federal universal service fund program.

KEY: public utilities, telecommunications, universal service August 8, 2005

Notice of Continuation November 25, 2003

54-3-1
54-4-1
54-7-25
54-7-26
54-8b-12
54-8b-15

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-405. Filing of Tariffs for Gas, Electric, Telephone, and Water Utilities.****R746-405-1. General Provisions.**

A. Scope--The following rules for electricity, gas, telephone, and water utilities are designed to provide for:

1. the general form and construction of tariffs required by law to be filed with the Commission and open for public inspection,
2. the procedures for filing and publishing tariffs in Utah, and
3. the particular circumstances and procedures under which utilities may depart from their filed and effective tariffs.

B. Applicability--These rules apply to and govern utilities of the classes herein named, whether they begin service before or after the effective date of these rules, but they shall not affect a right or duty arising out of an existing rule or order in conflict herewith. The rules apply only to new tariff filings, and do not require the modification of tariffs which are effective on the date the rules are adopted. Each utility shall have on file with the Commission its current tariff. Each utility shall abide by the tariff as filed and approved by the Commission. The Commission at any time may direct utilities to make revisions or filings of their tariffs or a part thereof to bring them into compliance. These rules do not apply to a telecommunications corporation subject to pricing flexibility pursuant to 54-8b-2.3.

C. Definitions--

1. "Commission" means the Public Service Commission of Utah.

2. "Effective Date" means the date on which the rates, charges, rules and classifications stated in the tariff sheets first become effective, except as otherwise provided by statute. This date, in accordance with the statutory notice period, shall not be less than the 30th calendar day after the filed date, without the prior approval of the Commission. Unless otherwise authorized, rates shall be made effective for service rendered on or after the effective date.

3. "Filed Date" of tariff sheets submitted to the Commission for filing is the date the tariff sheets are date-stamped at the Commission's Salt Lake City office.

4. "Tariff" means the entire body of rates, tolls, rentals, charges classifications and rules collectively enforced by the utility, although the book or volumes incorporating the same may consist of one or more sheets applicable to distinct service classifications.

5. "Tariff Sheet" means the individual sheets of the volume constituting the entire tariff of a utility and includes the title page, preliminary statement, table of contents, service area maps, rates schedules and rules.

6. "Utility" means a gas, electric, telecommunications, water or heat corporation as defined in Section 54-2-1.

D. Separate Utility Services--

1. Utilities engaged in rendering two or more classes of utility services, such as both gas and electric services, shall file with the Commission a separate tariff covering each class of utility service rendered.

2. Utilities planning to jointly provide utility service shall designate one utility to file a joint tariff for the service with the other utility or utilities filing a concurrence with the joint tariff.

E. Withdrawal of Service--No utility of a class specified herein shall, without prior approval of the Commission, withdraw from public service entirely or in any portion of the territory served.

R746-405-2. Format and Construction of Tariffs.

A. Format--Tariffs shall be in loose-leaf form for binding in a stiff-backed book or books as required and consist of parts or subdivisions arranged in order set forth as follows:

1. Title:

"TARIFF"

Applicable to

Kind of

SERVICE

NAME OF UTILITY

2. Table of Contents: a complete index of numbers and titles of effective sheets listed in the order in which the tariff sheets are arranged in the tariff book. Table of contents sheets shall bear sheet numbers and be in the form set forth in Subsection R746-405-2(C).

3. Preliminary statement: a brief description of the territory served, types and classes or service rendered and general conditions under which the service is rendered. Preliminary sheets shall bear sheet numbers and be in the form set forth in Subsection R746-405-2(C). The preliminary statement shall clearly define the symbols used in the tariffs. For example:

- a. "C" to signify changed listing, rule or condition which may affect rates or charges;
- b. "D" to signify discontinued material, including listing, rate, rule or condition;
- c. "I" to signify increase;
- d. "L" to signify material relocated from or to another part of the tariff schedules with no change in text, rate, rule or condition;
- e. "N" to signify new material including listing, rate, rule or condition;
- f. "R" to signify reduction;
- g. "T" to signify change in wording of text but no change in rate, rule or condition.

4. Service area maps: maps for telecommunication utilities shall clearly indicate the boundaries of the service area, the principal streets, other main identifying features therein, the general location of the service area in relation to nearby cities, major highways or other well-known reference points and the relation between service area boundaries and map references. Service area maps shall be approximately 8-1/2 x 11 inches in size, or folded to that size in order to fit within the borders of the space provided on tariff sheets. Maps for gas, water and electric utilities shall clearly indicate the boundaries of the service area.

B. Tariff Books--

1. Utilities shall constantly maintain their presently effective tariff at each business office open to the public.

2. Utilities shall remove canceled tariff sheets from their currently effective tariffs. Utilities shall permanently retain a file of canceled tariff sheets.

C. Construction of Tariffs for Filing--

1. The loose-leaf sheets used in tariffs shall be of paper stock not less than 16 lb. bond or of equal durability and 8-1/2 x 11 inches in size. Tariffs may be printed, typewritten or mimeographed or other similar process. Tariffs may not be hand-written. One side of a sheet only may be used and a binding margin of at least 1-1/8 inches at the left of the sheet.

a. The tariff sheets of each utility shall provide the following information:

- i. the name of the utility;
- ii. the sheet, or page number, along with information to designate whether it is the first version of the sheet or whether the sheet has been revised since it was originally issued. Sheets shall be numbered consecutively;
- iii. the number of the advice letter with which the sheet is submitted to the Commission or the docket number if the sheet is filed in accordance with a report and order of the Commission;
- iv. information to indicate the date the sheet was filed with the Commission and the date the sheet became effective.

2. Tariffs shall include the following information and as nearly as possible in the following order:

- a. schedule number or other designation;
- b. class of service, such as business or residential;
- c. character of applicability, such as heating, lighting or power, or individual and party-line service;
- d. territory to which the tariff applies;
- e. rates, in tabular form if practicable;
- f. special conditions, limitations, qualifications and restrictions. The conditions shall be brief and clearly worded to cover all special conditions of the rate. Amounts subject to refund shall be specified.

3. If a rate schedule or a rule is carried forward from one sheet to another, the word "Continued" shall be shown.

D. Submission of Tariff Sheets and Advice Letters--

1. Tariff sheets shall be transmitted by an advice letter or in response to a Commission order. A revised table of contents sheet shall be transmitted with each proposed tariff change, if the change requires alteration of the table of contents.

2. Ten copies of each submission of advice letter and tariff sheets shall be filed with the Commission. One copy of the tariff sheets bearing the "Filed Date" and "Effective Date" shall be returned to the utility to constitute the utility's official file copy.

3. Advice letters shall include the following:

- a. sheet numbers and titles of the tariff sheets being filed, together with the sheet numbers of the sheets being canceled;
- b. essential information as to the reasons for the filing;
- c. dates on which the tariff sheets are proposed to become effective;

d. increases or decreases, more or less restrictive conditions, or withdrawals;

e. in the case of an increase authorized by the Commission, reference to the report and order authorizing the increase and docket number;

f. if the filing covers a new service not previously offered or rendered, an explanation of the general effect of the filing, including a statement as to whether present rates or charges will be affected, or service withdrawn from a previous user and advice whether the proposed rates are cost-based;

g. a statement that the tariff sheets proposed do not constitute a violation of state law or Commission rule. The filing of proposed tariff sheets shall of itself constitute the representation of the filing utility that it, in good faith, believes the proposed sheets or revised sheets to be consistent with applicable statutes, rules and orders. The Commission may, after hearing, impose sanctions for a violation hereof.

4. If authorized to file a notice that the effective tariff of a previous owner for the same service area is being adopted, the notice of adoption shall be submitted in the form of an advice letter.

5. Advice letters shall be numbered annually and chronologically. The first two digits represent the year followed by a hyphen and two or more digits, beginning with 01, as submitted by a utility for class of utility service rendered.

6. If a change is proposed on a tariff sheet, attention shall be directed to the change by an appropriate character along the right-hand margin of the tariff sheet using the symbols set forth in the preliminary statement.

7. At the time of making a tariff filing with the Commission, the utility shall furnish a copy of the advice letter and a copy of each related tariff sheet to interested parties having requested notification.

8. If the suspension is lifted by order of the Commission, the filing shall be resubmitted under a new advice letter number. If the suspension is made permanent by the Commission, the advice letter number shall not be used again.

E. Approval of Filed Tariff Sheets--

1. Utility tariffs may not increase rates, charges or conditions, change classifications which result in increases in rates and charges or make changes which result in lesser service

or more restrictive conditions at the same rate or charge, unless a showing has been made before and a finding has been made by the Commission that the increases or changes are justified. This requirement does not apply to electrical or telephone cooperatives in compliance with Section 54-7-12(6), or by telecommunications utilities with less than 5,000 subscribers access lines in compliance with Section 54-7-12(7).

2. New tariff sheets covering a service or commodity not previously furnished or supplied, or revised tariff sheets, not increasing, or increasing pursuant to Commission order, a rate, toll, rental or charge, may be filed by the advice letter. Tariff sheets, unless otherwise authorized by the Commission either on complaint or on its own motion, shall become effective after not less than 30 calendar days after the filed date.

3. Upon application in the advice letter and for good cause shown, the Commission may authorize tariff sheets to become effective on a day before the end of the 30 day notice period.

4. The Commission may reject tariff sheets that do not conform to these rules, which have alterations on the face thereof or contain errors, or for other reasons as the Commission determines. Copies of rejected tariff sheets and accompanying advice letter shall be stamped "Sheet Rejected" in the appropriate places. The Commission shall return one copy of the rejected sheets to the utility, with a letter stating the reasons for its rejection. Rejected tariff sheets shall be retained in the utility's file of canceled and superseded sheets. Advice letter numbers of rejected filings shall not be reused.

F. Public Inspection of Tariffs--

1. Utilities shall maintain, open for public inspection at their main office, a copy of the complete tariff and advice letters filed with the Commission. Utilities shall maintain, open for public inspection, copies of their effective tariffs applicable within the territories served by the offices.

2. Utilities shall post in a conspicuous place in their major manned business office, a notice to the effect that copies of the schedule of applicable rates in the territory are on file and may be inspected by anyone desiring to do so.

G. Contracts Authorized by Tariff--Tariff sheets expressly providing that a written contract shall be executed by a customer as a condition to the receipt of service, relating either to the quantity or duration of service or the installation of equipment, the contract need not be filed with the Commission. A copy of the general form of contract to be used in each case shall be filed with the tariff as provided in these rules.

This contract shall be subject to changes or modifications by the Commission.

KEY: rules and procedures, public utilities, tariffs, utility regulations

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	54-7-12

R746. Public Service Commission, Administration.**R746-510. Funding for Speech and Hearing Impaired Certified Interpreter Training.****R746-510-1. Authority and Purpose.**

A. Authority -- This rule is authorized by 54-8b-10(5)(c) which requires the Public Service Commission to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. Purpose -- The purpose of this rule is to establish uniform administrative requirements for the distribution of funds from the telephone surcharge to be awarded by contract to institutions within the state system of higher education, or to the Division of Services to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, for training persons to qualify as certified interpreters for deaf, hard of hearing or severely speech impaired persons, pursuant to 54-8b-10(5)(b)(vi).

R746-510-2. Definitions.

A. Definitions -- The meaning of terms used in these rules shall be consistent with the definitions provided in 54-8b-10(1), R746-343-2 or these rules. As used in these rules, the following definitions shall apply.

1. "Certified Interpreter" means a person who is certified as meeting the certification requirements of Title 53A, Chapter 26a, the Interpreter Services for the Hearing Impaired Act.

2. "Contract" means an award of a contractual agreement by the Commission to an eligible recipient.

3. "DaHH Division" means the Division of Services to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, as created by 53A-24-402.

4. "Recipient" means the legal entity to which a contract is awarded and which is accountable for the use of the funds provided. The recipient is the entire legal entity even if a particular component of the entity is designated in the contract document. The term "recipient" shall also include all subcontractors.

5. "Subcontractor" means any corporation, partnership, individual, sole proprietorship, joint stock company, joint venture, or any other private legal entity, who has a contract with any recipient to perform any portion of the services or work required under a contract. A "subcontractor" does not include suppliers who provide property, including equipment, materials, and printing to a recipient or subcontractor.

R746-510-3. Eligibility Requirements.

A. Eligibility -- An organization is eligible if it is:

1. an institution within the state system of higher education listed in Section 53B-1-102 that offers a program approved by the Board of Regents for training persons to qualify as certified interpreters; or

2. the DaHH Division.

R746-510-4. Proposal and Funding.

A. Process -- The Commission will solicit proposals in conformity to the Utah Procurement Code, Title 63, Chapter 56, and applicable rules.

1. Eligible organizations shall submit a proposal to request funding.

2. Funds will be disbursed pursuant to the terms of contracts that may be negotiated from the proposals submitted.

3. Contracts, allocations and distributions shall be at the discretion of the Commission.

R746-510-5. Subcontractors.

A. Identification of subcontractors -- A proposal may not include subcontract work covered by this rule unless:

1. the subcontractor is specifically identified in the proposal;

2. the subcontractor complies with all applicable Board requirements;

3. the proposal provides the same information for each

subcontractor in the same manner as if the subcontract work was procured directly by the Commission;

4. the proposal includes a copy of all subcontractor contracts; and

5. all subcontractors look solely to recipient for payment.

R746-510-6. Accountability.

A. On-site visits -- In addition to any request for proposal or contact requirements, organizations that seek or have a contract will permit the Commission, its representatives or its designees to visit prior to and during a contract period to evaluate the organization's effectiveness and preparedness.

B. Recipient Report Filing -- A recipient receiving funding shall file an annual report with the Commission on or before July 1 for the preceding year.

C. Report contents -- The annual report shall contain the following information:

1. a budget expenditure report and income source report; and

2. description of its program, which includes, but is not limited to, the number of students and teachers served, the graduation rate and the number of students who become certified as a certified interpreter, employment information for graduating students and those who become certified interpreters;

3. a description of services provided by the recipient pursuant to the contract, and if requested, copies of any and all materials developed; and

4. other information which may be specified in the contract.

R746-510-7. General Administrative Responsibilities.

A. Administration -- A recipient shall comply with applicable statutes, regulations, and the contract, and shall use funds in accordance with those statutes, regulations, and the contract.

B. Supervision -- A recipient shall directly supervise the administration of the contract and funds received.

C. Accounting -- A recipient shall use fiscal control and fund accounting procedures that insure proper disbursement of and accounting for funds received.

R746-510-8. Records.

A. Records -- In addition to any contract requirement,

1. A recipient shall keep records that record:

a. The amount of funds awarded and received under the contract;

b. How the recipient uses the funds;

c. The total cost of the proposal;

d. The share of the costs provided from other sources and identification of such sources;

e. The identity of students participating in a program supported by the contract; and

f. Other records to facilitate an effective audit.

2. A recipient shall keep records that demonstrate its compliance with contract and rule requirements.

3. A recipient is responsible for managing and monitoring each program supported by the contract.

B. Retention and Access Requirements for Records--

1. All financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other records pertinent to a contract shall be retained for a period consistent with Government Records Access and Management Act, Title 63, Chapter 2 and any term specified in a contract.

2. The Commission or any of its duly authorized representatives or designees, have the right of timely and unrestricted access to any books, documents, papers, or other records of recipients that are pertinent to the contracts, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, transcripts, and copies of documents. This right also includes timely and reasonable

access to a recipient's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to these documents and a contract program. The rights of access are not limited to the required retention period, but shall last as long as records are retained.

3. All procurement records shall be retained and disposed of in accordance with the Government Records Access and Management Act, Title 63, Chapter 2.

R746-510-9. Termination of Awards.

A. Termination of Contracts -- Contracts may be terminated in whole or in part:

1. By the Commission if a recipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of a contract; or
2. With the consent of the Commission; or
3. Pursuant to the terms of a contract.
4. No provision of this rule shall preclude or prevent the Commission from terminating or modifying a contract for any reason or means not listed in this rule.

R746-510-10. Enforcement.

A. Enforcement -- If a recipient fails to comply with the terms and conditions of a contract, in addition to any remedy provided by law or contract, the Commission may take one or more of the following actions, as the Commission may deem appropriate in the circumstances:

1. Withhold payments pending correction of the deficiency by the recipient or more severe enforcement action by the Commission.
2. Deny the use of contract funds for all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance.
3. Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current contract.
4. Or any other action which the Commission may determine appropriate.

KEY: speech impaired, hearing impaired, training, interpreters
August 25, 2005 **54-8b-10(5)(b)(vi)**

R765. Regents (Board of), Administration.**R765-605. Utah Centennial Opportunity Program for Education.****R765-605-1. Purpose.**

To provide Board of Regents ("the Board") policy and procedures for implementing the Utah Centennial Opportunity Program for Education ("UCOPE," or "program"), UCA 53B-13a, enacted in H.B. 64 by the 1996 General Session of the Utah Legislature, as amended in 1997, 1998 and 2004 by S.B. 40, Cesar Chavez Scholarship Program.

R765-605-2. References.

- 2.1. Utah Code. Title 53B, Utah System of Higher Education, Chapter 8, Section 102.
- 2.2. Utah Code. Title 53B, Utah System of Higher Education, Chapter 8, Section 106.
- 2.3. Utah Code. Title 53B, Utah System of Higher Education, Chapter 13a.
- 2.4. State Board of Regents Policy R512, Determination of Resident Status.

R765-605-3. Effective Date.

These policies and procedures are effective October 16, 2004.

R765-605-4. Policy.

4.1. Program Description - UCOPE is a State supplement to increasingly inadequate grant and work assistance from Federal Government student financial aid programs. In UCA 53B-13a-103(1), the Legislature finds "that the general welfare and well-being of the state are directly related to the educational levels and skills of the citizens of the state, and that limited financial aid for students with demonstrated financial need to help finance costs of attendance at Utah postsecondary institutions is a necessary component for ensuring access to postsecondary education and training as the state enters its second century of statehood". Program funds may be used for either grants or work-study awards to students with demonstrated financial need, with no more than 3.0% of funds allocated to an eligible institution permitted to be used for administrative costs. These are the only purposes for which program funds may be used.

4.2. Award Year - The award year for UCOPE is the twelve-month period designated by an eligible institution, coinciding approximately with the state fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. An institution may choose to have its Summer enrollment period as either the first or the final enrollment period of the award year for UCOPE purposes.

4.3. Institutions Eligible to Participate - Eligible institutions include the ten institutions of the Utah System of Higher Education, and Utah private nonprofit postsecondary institutions which are accredited by a regional accrediting organization recognized by the Board. These are the only institutions eligible to participate. For purposes of this section, the Board recognizes the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. Utah private nonprofit postsecondary institutions accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges are Brigham Young University, Westminster College and LDS Business College.

4.4. Students Eligible to Participate - To be eligible for grant or work-study assistance from UCOPE funds, a student must:

4.4.1. Be a resident student of the State of Utah under UCA 53B-8-102 and Board Policy R512 or exempt from paying the nonresident portion of total tuition under Utah Code Section 53B-8-106. For purposes of this section, in addition to the qualification methods set forth in Policy R512, an institution may recognize a student, other than a nonimmigrant alien, as a resident student of the State of Utah if the student graduated

from a Utah high school within 12 months of enrolling in the institution.

4.4.2. Be unconditionally admitted and currently enrolled in an eligible institution on at least a half-time basis as defined in Federal regulations applicable to Title IV of the Higher Education Act, in a post-high school program of at least nine months duration, leading to an Associate or Bachelor's degree, or to a diploma or certificate in an applied technology or other occupational specialty. This does not include unmatriculated students or students enrolled in postbaccalaureate programs or in remedial or developmental programs to prepare for admittance to a degree, diploma, or occupational certificate program.

4.4.3. Be maintaining satisfactory progress, as defined by the institution, toward the degree, diploma, or certificate objective in which enrolled.

4.4.4. Meet all requirements of general eligibility for Federal Higher Education Act Part IV Student Financial Aid Programs, as defined in applicable U. S. Department of Education Regulations and the current edition of the Department of Education Student Aid Handbook.

4.4.5. Have a demonstrated need for financial assistance based on the defined Cost of Attendance for the applicable student category at the institution and the expected family contribution as determined by the Federal need analysis process for Higher Education Act Title IV student financial assistance programs, and, to qualify for a Cesar Chavez Scholarship, have a family income less than 200% of the federal poverty guideline issued each year by the U.S. Department of Education for the family size.

4.5. Program Administrator - The program administrator for UCOPE is the Associate Commissioner for Student Financial Aid, or a person designated in a formal delegation of authority by the Associate Commissioner, under executive direction of the Commissioner of Higher Education.

4.6. Determination of Funds Available for The Program - Funds available for UCOPE allotments to institutions may come from specifically earmarked state appropriations, from the statewide student financial aid line item appropriation to the Board, or from other sources such as private contributions. Amounts available for allotment each year are determined as follows:

4.6.1. Consistent with the original purposes of the Statewide Student Financial Aid line item appropriation to the Board, funds appropriated in the line item are applied in the following priority order:

4.6.1.1. First priority is given to matching funds for Utah System of Higher Education institutional awards from the Federal Government for campus-based Federal Perkins Loan Program capital contributions, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunities Grant Program funds, and partial matching for the Federal College Work Study Program.

4.6.1.2. Second priority is given to providing the required state match for allocations of Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership Program funds to the State of Utah.

4.6.1.3. All remaining funds are used for UCOPE.

4.6.2. All funds appropriated by specific legislation, or in a specific line item for UCOPE, and any funds from other sources contributed for UCOPE, are added together with funds available for UCOPE pursuant to subsection 4.6.1, to determine the total amount available for the program.

4.7. Allotment of Program Funds To Institutions.

4.7.1. The chief executive officer or chief student services officer of an eligible institution wishing to participate in UCOPE is required to submit to the program administrator a letter of intent to participate by the 15th of May preceding the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1 through June 30), and to include in the letter of intent a certification, subject to audit, of: (a) the total dollar amount of Federal Pell Grant funds awarded

in the most recent completed award year to all students at the institution; and (b) the total dollar amount of Pell Grant funds awarded specifically to students at the institution who were resident students of the state of Utah under UCA 53B-8-102 and Board Policy R512.

4.7.2. Failure to submit its letter of intent with the required Pell Grant information by the specified date constitutes an automatic decision by an eligible institution not to participate in the program for the specific fiscal year.

4.7.3. An eligible institution which submits a qualifying letter of intent by the specified date for a specific fiscal year is a participating institution for that fiscal year.

4.7.4. Allotment of program funds to participating institutions is in the same proportion as the amount of Federal Pell Grant funds received by each participating institution for resident undergraduate students bears to the total of such funds received for such students in the most recently completed award year by all participating institutions.

4.7.5. The program administrator sends official notification of its allotment, together with a program participation agreement, and blank copies of the format for institutional UCOPE reports to be submitted within 30 days of the end of the applicable fiscal year, to the chief executive officer of each participating institution, by the 20th of May preceding the fiscal year.

4.8. Annual Institutional Participation Agreements - To receive UCOPE funds for an award year, a participating institution is required to submit a participation agreement, signed by the chief executive officer, accepting the funds and agreeing to the following terms and conditions:

4.8.1. Use of Program Funds Received by the Institution.

4.8.1.1. The institution may at its discretion place up to, but in no case more than, 3.0% of the total amount of program funds allotted to it for the award year in a budget for student financial aid administrative expenses of the institution, and will expend all funds so budgeted before the end of the state fiscal year for which allotted.

4.8.1.2(a). For the 1996-97 award year and award years 2000-01 and 2001-02, if the institution's allotment for the fiscal year is \$100,000 or more, the institution will place at least 30% of the total amount of program funds allotted to it for the award year in a budget to be used only for payment of work-study stipends to eligible students, for employment during the award year either in jobs provided under Federal Work-Study Program (FWSP) regulations or in jobs provided in accordance with UCOPE Work-Study Program (UWSP) policies (Section 4.9 herein). For award years 1997-98 through 1999-2000, if the institution's allotment for the fiscal year is \$50,000 or more, the institution will place at least 50% of the total amount of program funds allotted to it in a budget to be used only for payment of work-study stipends to eligible students, for employment during the award year either in jobs provided under FWSP regulations or in jobs provided in accordance with Section 4.9.

4.8.1.2(b). For any award year, the institution may, at its option, place all or any portion of its allotted UCOPE funds in a budget to be used only for payment of work-study stipends to eligible students, for employment during the award year either in jobs provided under Federal Work-Study Program (FWSP) regulations or in jobs provided in accordance with UCOPE Work-Study Program (UWSP) policies (Section 4.0 herein).

4.8.1.2(c). Work-study payments from the institution's UCOPE work-study budget, for jobs under either FWSP regulations or UWSP policies, will be counted as UCOPE awards for purposes of subsection 4.8.2.3.

4.8.1.3. All work-study jobs provided using UCOPE funds from the budget pursuant to this subsection, including those established under FWSP regulations, will be identified to the recipient as UCOPE work-study awards. No portion of the institution's UCOPE allotment may be used as institutional

match for Federal Work-Study Program allocations.

4.8.1.4. The institution will place the total remainder of program funds allotted to it for the award year, after amounts budgeted pursuant to subsections 4.8.1.1 and 4.8.1.2, in a budget to be used only for payment of UCOPE grants to eligible students during and for periods of enrollment within the award year. Grants awarded from this budget will be identified to the recipient as Utah Centennial Opportunity Program Grants.

4.8.1.5. The institution may carry forward or carry back from one fiscal year to another up to 10% of the amount of its UCOPE allocation for the fiscal year, or a larger percentage if approved in advance by the UCOPE program administrator, except for any portion budgeted for administrative expenses pursuant to Section 4.8.1.1.

4.8.2. Determination of Awards to Eligible Students.

4.8.2.1. Student Cost of Attendance budgets will be established by the institution, in accordance with Federal regulations applicable to student financial aid programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act as amended, for specific student categories authorized in the Federal regulations, and providing for the total of costs payable to the institution plus other direct educational expenses, transportation and living expenses.

4.8.2.2. UCOPE work-study or grant amounts will be awarded based on financial aid information and cost of attendance budgets at the time the awards are determined, with first priority given to eligible students who qualify for Federal Pell Grant assistance.

4.8.2.3. The total amount of any UCOPE grant award to an eligible student in an award year will not exceed \$5,000, and the minimum UCOPE grant and/or work-study award to an eligible student will be \$300, except that:

4.8.2.3(a). the minimum amount may be the amount of funds remaining in the institution's allotment for the award year in the case of the last eligible student receiving a UCOPE grant award for the year; and

4.8.2.3(b). An eligible student whose period of enrollment is less than the normally-expected period of enrollment within the award year (such as two semesters, three quarters, nine months, or 900 clock hours) will be awarded a minimum or maximum grant amount in proportion to the portion of the normally-expected period of enrollment represented by the quarter(s), semester(s) or other defined term for which the student is enrolled.

4.8.2.4. UCOPE Grants and work-study stipends will be awarded and packaged on an annual award year basis. Grants will be paid one quarter or semester at a time (or in thirds, if applicable to some other enrollment basis such as total months or total clock hours), contingent upon the student's maintaining satisfactory progress as defined by the institution in published policies or rules. Work-study wages will be paid regularly as earned, provided the student is continuing to make satisfactory progress.

4.8.2.5. All awards under the program will be made without regard to an applicant's race, creed, color, religion, ancestry, or age.

4.8.2.6. Students receiving financial aid under the program will be required to agree in writing to use the funds received for expenses covered in the student's cost of attendance budget.

4.8.2.6(a). The student's signature on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid satisfies this requirement.

4.8.2.6(b). If the institution determines, after opportunity for a hearing on appeal according to established institutional procedures, that a student used UCOPE grant or work-study funds for other purposes, the institution will disqualify the student from UCOPE eligibility beginning with the quarter, semester, or other defined enrollment period after the one in which the determination is made.

4.8.2.7. In no case will the institution initially award

program grants or work-study stipends or both in amounts which, with Federal Stafford, Ford, and/or Perkins Loans and other financial aid from any source, both need and merit-based, and with expected family contributions, exceed the cost of attendance for the student at the institution for the award year.

4.8.2.8. If, after the student's aid has been packaged and awarded, the student later receives other financial assistance (for example, merit or program-based scholarship aid) or the student's cost of attendance budget changes, resulting in a later overaward of more than \$500, the institution will appropriately reduce the amount of financial aid disbursed to the student so that the total does not exceed the cost of attendance.

4.8.3. Unit-Record Information - The institution agrees to cooperate with the program administrator and the Commissioner of Higher Education in development of a unit-record data base on student financial aid and related demographic information, to be used for: (a) research into the effects of student financial aid on students' access to and participation in postsecondary education and training; and (b) planning and modifying the design of the program.

4.8.4. Notification and Reports - The institution will inform the program administrator immediately if it determines it will not be able to utilize all program funds allotted to it for an award year, and will submit an annual report within 30 days after completion of the award year, providing information on individual awards and such other program-relevant information as the board may reasonably require.

4.8.5. Records Retention and Cooperation in Program Reviews - The institution will cooperate with the program administrator in providing records and information requested for any scheduled audits or program reviews, and will maintain records substantiating its compliance with all terms of the participation agreement for three years after the end of the award year, or until a program review has been completed and any exceptions raised in the review have been resolved, whichever occurs first. If at the end of the three year retention period, an audit or program review exception is pending resolution, the institution will retain records for the award year involved until the exception has been resolved.

4.8.6. Dissemination of Employment Opportunity Information - The institution will cooperate with the program administrator in disseminating to its students periodic information provided by the board, regarding employment opportunities determined from marketplace surveys.

4.9. UCOPE Work-Study Program Guidelines - If an institution elects to utilize its UCOPE Work-Study funds for the Utah Work-Study Program (UWSP) instead of in accordance with Federal Work-Study (FWSP) regulations, the following guidelines apply.

4.9.1. The institution may establish designated UWSP institutional jobs on campus or in other institutional operating sites, and administer such jobs in accordance with the following conditions.

4.9.1.1. The job must be supplemental to, and not displace, any regularly-established job held by a greater-than-half-time institutional employee in the three months immediately prior to establishment of the UWSP institutional job.

4.9.1.2. The hourly wage for the UWSP institutional job must be no less than the current Federal minimum wage, and no more than the hourly wage paid to regular employees of the institution in equivalent positions in the institution's personnel system, unless the hourly wage of equivalent positions is less than the current Federal minimum wage.

4.9.1.3. The institution may pay up to one hundred percent of the hourly wage for the institutional job from its UCOPE work-study budget established pursuant to subsection 4.9.1, provided the total wages paid to a student for the job from UCOPE and any other institutional funds do not exceed the amount of the award to the student for the award year.

4.9.2. The institution may establish designated UWSP school assistant jobs for volunteer tutors, mentors, or teacher assistants, to work with educationally disadvantaged and high risk school pupils, by contract with individual schools or school districts, and administer such jobs in accordance with the following conditions.

4.9.2.1. The hourly wage for the UWSP school assistant job must be no less than the current Federal minimum wage, and no more than the hourly wage paid to regular employees of the school or school district in equivalent positions in its personnel system, unless the hourly wage of equivalent positions is less than the current Federal minimum wage.

4.9.2.2. The institution may pay up to one hundred percent of the hourly wage for the job from its UCOPE work-study budget established pursuant to subsection 4.9.2, provided the total wages paid to a student for the job from any source do not exceed the amount of the award to the student for the award year.

4.9.3. The institution may establish designated UWSP community service jobs with volunteer community service organizations certified by the program administrator on advice of the Utah Commission on Volunteers, and administer such jobs in accordance with the following conditions.

4.9.3.1. The hourly wage for the UWSP community service job must be no less than the current Federal minimum wage, and no more than the hourly wage paid to regular employees of the organization in equivalent positions in its personnel system, unless the hourly wage of equivalent positions is less than the current Federal minimum wage.

4.9.3.2. The institution may pay up to one hundred percent of the hourly wage for the job from its UCOPE work-study budget established pursuant to subsection 4.9.3, provided the total wages paid to a student for the position from any source do not exceed the amount of the award to the student for the award year.

4.9.4. The institution may establish designated UWSP matching jobs by contract with government agencies, private businesses, or non-profit corporations, and administer such jobs in accordance with the following conditions.

4.9.4.1. The matching job may not involve any religious or partisan political activities, or be with an organization whose primary purpose is religious or political.

4.9.4.2. The matching job must be supplemental to, and not displace, any regularly-established job held by a greater-than-half-time employee in the government agency, private business, or non-profit corporation in the three months immediately prior to establishment of the UWSP matching job.

4.9.4.3. The hourly wage for the UWSP matching job must be no less than the current Federal minimum wage, and no more than the hourly wage paid to regular employees of the organization in equivalent positions in its personnel system, unless the hourly wage of equivalent positions is less than the current Federal minimum wage.

4.9.4.4. The institution may pay up to fifty percent of the hourly wage for the job from its UCOPE work-study budget established pursuant to subsection 4.9.4, provided the total wages (including the employer-paid portion) paid to the student do not exceed the amount of the award to the student for the award year.

4.9.5. Institutions are strongly encouraged to place students, when possible, in UWSP jobs which have a relationship to the student's field of study or training.

4.9.6. If an institution employs students in work-study jobs or other institutional jobs cumulatively over time to a point at which the institution is required to pay employee benefits other than the direct job wages for a UCOPE-funded work-study job, the institution is required to pay the costs of any such required employee benefits from institutional funds other than UCOPE-allotted funds.

4.10. Cesar Chavez Scholarship - The Cesar Chavez Scholarship Program is part of the Utah Centennial Opportunity Program for Education.

4.10.1. Students Eligible - To qualify for a Cesar Chavez Scholarship, a student must:

4.10.1.1. be an eligible student as defined in Section 53B-13a-102; and

4.10.1.3. have a family income less than 200% of the federal poverty guideline for the family size.

4.10.2. Scholarship Amounts - Cesar Chavez Scholarships shall be awarded in the following amounts:

4.10.2.1. if the scholarship recipient is enrolled at a public institution, an amount not to exceed the total of resident tuition and general fee charges; or

4.10.2.2. if the scholarship recipient is enrolled at a private, nonprofit institution, an amount not to exceed the total of tuition and general fee charges, but a scholarship for a student enrolled at a private, nonprofit institution may not exceed the maximum program grant established by the board for the fiscal year.

4.10.3. Allocation of UCOPE Funds to Cesar Chavez Scholarships - The board may allocate up to 10% of the money appropriated to the board for the Utah Centennial Opportunity Program in Education for the Cesar Chavez Scholarship Program.

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53B-13a

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-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-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. Adjustments may be made and credit allowed for cash discounts, returned goods, and bad debts that result from sales upon which the tax has been reported and paid in full by a seller to the Tax Commission.

1. Adjustments and credits will be allowed only if the seller has not been reimbursed 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.

3. Any refund or credit given to the purchaser must include the related sales tax.

D. Tax is 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 seller claims the credit, the seller must adjust the taxable amount so that the amount of tax credited corresponds proportionally to the amount of tax originally collected.

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.

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.

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.1. Except as provided in A.2., sales made by officers of a court, pursuant to court orders, are occasional sales.

2. Notwithstanding A.1., sales made by trustees, receivers, or assignees in connection with the liquidation or conduct of a

regularly established place of business are not occasional sales.

3. Examples of occasional 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 the primary function of which is not the sale of tangible personal property, the sale is not isolated or occasional. For example, the sale of repossessed radios or refrigerators by a finance company is not isolated or occasional.

C.1. Except as provided in C.2., sales of vehicles required to be titled or registered under the laws of this state are not isolated or occasional sales.

2. Notwithstanding C.1., a transfer of a vehicle where the ownership of the vehicle before and after the transfer is substantially the same is an isolated or occasional sale.

D.1. Isolated or occasional sales made by persons not regularly engaged in business are not subject to sales and use tax.

2. For purposes of D.1., "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.

3. The sale of an entire business to a single buyer is an isolated or occasional sale.

a) Except as provided in D.3.b), no tax applies to the sale of any assets that are part of a sale described in D.3.

b) If a sale described in D.3. includes the sale of a vehicle subject to registration, that vehicle is subject to sales and use tax.

E. The sale of used fixtures, machinery, and equipment items is not an occasional sale if the sale is one of a series of sales sufficient in number, amount, and character to indicate that the seller deals in the sale of those items.

F. Sales of items at public auctions do not qualify as isolated or occasional sales.

G. Wholesalers, manufacturers, and processors that primarily sell at other than retail are not making isolated or occasional sales when they sell 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. 1. For purposes of the sales and use tax exemption for tangible personal property used or consumed primarily and directly in farming operations, a person is engaged in "farming operations" if that person may deduct farm related expenses under Sections 162 or 212, Internal Revenue Code.

2. To determine whether a person may deduct farm related expenses under Sections 162 or 212 of the Internal Revenue Code, the commission shall consider Treas. Reg. Sections 1.183-1 and 1.183-2.

B. 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.

C. Fur-bearing animals that are kept for breeding or for their products are agricultural products.

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 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 that 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. Sale of tangible personal property that is attached to real property, but remains personal property, is subject to sales tax on the retail selling price of the personal property, unless the tangible personal property attached to the real property is exempt from sales and use tax under Section 59-12-104.

D. 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-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 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 that give away items of tangible personal property as premiums or otherwise are regarded as the users or consumers of those items and the sale to the donor is a taxable sale. Exceptions to this treatment are items of tangible personal property donated to or provided for use by exempt organizations that 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 that 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 the premium is certain and does not depend upon chance.

C. Where a retailer is engaged in selling tangible personal property that 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. 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.

G. 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-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 or Renovate

Tangible Personal Property Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 59-12-103.

A. For purposes of applying the definition of "permanently attached to real property" under Section 59-12-102, the determination of whether the attachment of an item of tangible personal property to real property suggests that the tangible personal property will remain attached to the real property in the same place over the useful life of the tangible personal property shall be made without regard to the tangible personal property's attachment to a line that supplies water, electricity, gas, telephone, cable, or other similar services.

B. 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. 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.

F. 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.

The following definitions apply to the sales and use tax exemption for sales of certain tooling, special tooling, support equipment, and special test equipment.

(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.

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) repair telephone equipment that retains its character as tangible personal property.

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 repair subscriber equipment that is regarded as real property;

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.

(1) "Use" means mooring, slipping, and dry storage as well as the actual operation of vehicles.

(2) 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 vehicle owner may not:

- (a) be engaged in intrastate business within this state;
- (b) maintain a vehicle with this state designated as the home state;
- (c) except in the case of a tourist temporarily within this state;
- (d) operate an interstate business that occupies real property within the state;
- (e) 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;

(f) allow the purchased vehicle to be kept or used by a resident of this state; or

(g) 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.

(3) The fact that a resident leaves the state temporarily is not sufficient to terminate residency.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) Vehicles are deemed not used in this state beyond the necessity of transporting them to the borders of this state if purchased by:

(a) a nonresident student who will be permanently leaving the state within 30 days of the date of purchase; or

(b) 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.

(7)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(b), there is a rebuttable presumption that a vehicle owner may not receive the sales tax exemption described in Subsections 59-12-104(9) or (31) if a vehicle owner does not satisfy:

(i) the requirements of a nonresident under Subsections R865-19S-98(2) and (3); and

(ii) the use limitations under Subsections R865-19S-98(4)-(6).

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (7)(a), the commission may, pursuant to an appeal filed under Title 63, Chapter 46b,

Administrative Procedures Act, allow an exemption to a vehicle owner if the vehicle owner presents evidence that the sales tax exemption under Subsections 59-12-104(9) or (31) should apply.

(8) 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.

(9) A dealer of vehicles who accepts an incomplete affidavit, may be held liable for the appropriate tax, interest, and penalties.

(10) 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.

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-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).

R865-19S-119. Certain Transactions Involving Food and Lodging Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-12-103 and 59-12-104.

- A. The provisions of this rule apply to a seller that:
 - 1. is not a restaurant; and
 - 2. provides a purchaser both food and lodging.
- B. If a seller does not separately state an amount for tax applicable to food on the invoice, the seller must:
 - 1. pay sales and use tax on the food at the time the seller purchases the food; and
 - 2. include the food in the base that is subject to transient room tax.
- C. Subject to D., if a seller separately states an amount for tax applicable to food on the invoice, the seller:
 - 1. may purchase the food tax exempt from sales and use tax as a sale for resale; and
 - 2. may not include the food in the base that is subject to transient room tax.
- D. A seller that separately states an amount for tax applicable to food on the invoice must ensure that those amounts are accurately reflected in the seller's records.

KEY: charities, tax exemptions, religious activities, sales tax

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	10-1-303
	10-1-306
	10-1-307
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	59-12-353

R873. Tax Commission, Motor Vehicle.**R873-22M. Motor Vehicle.****R873-22M-2. Documentation Required and Procedures to Follow to Register or Title Certain Vehicles Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-104 and 41-1a-108.**

A. To title or register a vehicle previously registered in a nontitle state, an applicant must submit both of the following:

1. the last certificate of registration;
2. a lien search from the recording jurisdiction or an "Affidavit of Ownership" in lieu of the lien search.

B. To title or register a repossessed vehicle, an applicant must submit both of the following:

1. the outstanding certificate of title, with the lien recorded in favor of the repossessor;
2. an approved affidavit of repossession, signed by the lien holder recorded on the certificate of title.

C. To title or register a vehicle previously owned by the U.S. Government, an applicant must submit a Certificate of Release of a Motor Vehicle, Standard Form No. 97.

D. To title or register a vehicle foreclosed by advertisement, an applicant must submit each of the following:

1. a certificate of sale bearing the notarized signature of the person who conducted the sale. The certificate must contain the following information:
 - a. date of sale;
 - b. name of person to whom the vehicle was sold;
 - c. complete description of the vehicle;
 - d. amount due on the contract;
 - e. date that the amount due became delinquent; and
 - f. amount received from the sale of the vehicle.
2. a copy of the notice sent to the owner and lien holder of record;
3. proof that notice was published two consecutive weeks prior to sale. If the notice was not published in a newspaper, an affidavit of posting of notices must be furnished. Posting must be at least ten days prior to sale.

E. To title or register a vehicle transferred by divorce decree an applicant must submit each of the following:

1. a certified copy of the divorce decree;
2. the outstanding certificate of title;
3. the last registration certificate.

F. To title or register a vehicle when the current owner is declared incompetent, an applicant must submit each of the following:

1. the outstanding certificate of title, endorsed for transfer by the guardian;
2. the last registration certificate;
3. a certified copy of the court order appointing the guardian.

G. To title or register a vehicle purchased at impound auction, an applicant must submit a certificate of sale that contains the following information:

1. legal basis under which the vehicle was impounded and sold;
2. a complete description of the vehicle;
3. name of the purchaser;
4. the notarized signature of the state, city, or county official who conducted the sale.

H. To title or register a vehicle transferred pursuant to a power of attorney, an applicant must submit the properly notarized power of attorney to the Tax Commission.

I. To title or register a vehicle transferred from a deceased owner when a survivorship affidavit is not applicable, the applicant must submit the outstanding certificate of title and the last registration card. In addition, the applicant must submit one of the following:

1. a certified copy of the final decree of distribution;
2. an order from the court confirming sale;
3. an endorsement on the title by the administrator,

executor, or personal representative with a certified copy of letters of administration, letters testamentary, or letters appointing a personal representative attached.

a. When the title is issued in joint ownership where the owners names are connected with "and" or a "/" the survivor may transfer ownership by endorsement only and by furnishing proof of death of the other joint owner.

J. The Tax Commission may issue a title or a dismantle permit upon receipt of a court order or upon receipt of an affidavit and surety bond when satisfactory documentary evidence of ownership is lacking and the applicant has exhausted all normal means of obtaining evidence of ownership.

1. The affidavit must contain each of the following:
 - a) a complete recital of facts explaining the absence of a negotiable title or current registration for nontitle states;
 - b) an explanation of how the vehicle was obtained and from whom;
 - c) a statement indicating any outstanding liens or encumbrances on the vehicle;
 - d) a statement indicating where the vehicle was last titled or registered;
 - e) a description of the vehicle;
 - f) any other items pertinent to the acquisition or possession of the vehicle.
2. The Tax Commission may issue a title or a dismantle permit upon receipt of an affidavit and an indemnification agreement holding the Tax Commission and its employees harmless from any and all liability resulting from the issuance of the title or dismantle permit if the vehicle satisfies each of the following conditions:
 - a) the vehicle is not a motorcycle;
 - b) the vehicle has a value of \$1,000 or less at the time of application;
 - c) the vehicle is six model years old or older.

3. If the vehicle has a value of \$1,000 or less at the time of application, and the vehicle is not more than six model years old, or the vehicle is a motorcycle, a title or dismantle permit may not be issued until the vehicle is physically examined by a qualified investigator appointed by the Tax Commission.

4. If the vehicle has a value in excess of \$1,000, the Tax Commission may require a surety bond in addition to the affidavit. The amount of the surety bond may not exceed twice the fair market value of the vehicle as determined by the Tax Commission.

K. To title or register a specially constructed or rebuilt vehicle, an applicant shall furnish an affidavit of construction, explaining the acquisition of essential parts and the date construction was completed. The affidavit must be supported by bills of sale or invoices for the parts.

1. An application for an identification number must be completed. The assigned number shall be affixed to the vehicle and inspected by a peace officer or an authorized agent of the Tax Commission.

2. The vehicle make shall be designated as "SPCN" (specially constructed), and the year model shall be determined according to the date the construction was completed.

3. If satisfactory evidence of ownership is lacking, the procedure outlined in J. shall be followed.

4. In the case of a dune buggy or similar type vehicle where the complete running gear and chassis of another vehicle is used, the identification number of the vehicle used as the primary base of the rebuilt vehicle shall be used for identification and must correspond to the identification number on the surrendered certificate of title.

5. The rebuilt vehicle shall retain the manufacturer's name as it appeared on the surrendered title. However, the word "rebuilt" shall be placed on the application and on the face of the title issued by the Tax Commission. The type of body and vehicle model may be changed to more accurately describe the

vehicle. If a new body is used, the year model shall be determined by the date the rebuilding is complete. If only the body style has been altered or changed, the vehicle shall retain the year model stated on the surrendered title.

R873-22M-7. Transfer of License Plates and Registration for an Increase of Gross Laden Weight Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-701.

A. License plates and registration may not be transferred under any of the following conditions:

1. The license plates are lifetime trailer plates issued pursuant to Section 41-1a-228.

2. The newly acquired vehicle requires a different registration period from that of the vehicle previously owned.

B. License plates may be transferred only if the application for transfer is made in the name of the original registered owner, unless the owner's name has been changed by marriage, divorce, or court order.

C. Transferred license plates may not be displayed upon the newly acquired vehicle until the registration has been completed and a new registration card has been issued.

D. The expiration date on the new registration card shall be the same as that appearing on the original registration.

E. If registration is based on gross laden weight and the gross laden weight of a vehicle is increased during the registration year, additional registration fees shall be collected based on the following computations:

1. Subtract the registration fee for the current year from the registration fee for the increased weight.

2. Multiply that difference by the percentage of the year for which the vehicle will be registered at the increased weight.

F. The holder of a three-month registration who seeks to increase the gross laden weight of a vehicle shall pay the full three-month registration fee for the increased weight.

R873-22M-8. Expiration of Registration Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-211 and 41-1a-215.

A. Registration issued for a period of three calendar months, six calendar months, or nine calendar months, shall expire at midnight on the last day of the third, sixth, or ninth calendar month from the date issued.

B. If an unexpired registration issued for three calendar months, six calendar months, or nine calendar months is being renewed, the expiration date shall be three calendar months, six calendar months or nine calendar months from the month the previous registration would have expired.

C. When a temporary permit is issued as authorized under Section 41-1a-211, the registration period shall begin on the first day of the calendar month in which the first temporary permit was issued.

R873-22M-11. Copies of Registration Cards Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-214.

A. In lieu of an original registration card, a copy of a registration card may be carried in an intrastate commercial vehicle or a vehicle owned or leased by this state or any of its political subdivisions. Both the front and back of the registration card must be copied.

R873-22M-14. License Plates and Decals Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-215, 41-1a-401, and 41-1a-402.

A. Except as provided under Section 41-1a-215(1), license plates shall be renewed on a yearly basis until new license plates are issued.

B. For all license plates, except vintage vehicle license plates, a month decal and year decal shall be issued upon the first registration of the vehicle. Upon each subsequent registration, the vehicle owner shall receive only a year decal to validate renewal. The registration decals shall be applied as

follows:

1. Decals displayed on license plates with black lettering on a white background shall be applied to the lower left hand corner of the rear license plate.

2. Decals displayed on centennial license plates and regular issue license plates with blue lettering on a white background shall be applied to the upper left hand corner of the rear license plate.

3. Decals displayed on special group license plates shall be applied to the upper right hand corner of the rear license plate unless there is a plate indentation on the upper left hand corner of the license plate.

4. All registration decals issued for truck tractors shall be applied to the front license plate in the position described in either Subsection B.1. or B.2.

5. All registration decals issued for motorcycles shall be applied to the upper corner of the license plate opposite the word "Utah".

C. The month decal shall be displayed on the license plate in the left position, and the year decal in the right position.

D. The current year decal shall be placed over the previous year decal.

E. Whenever any license plate, month decal, or year decal is lost or destroyed, a replacement shall be issued upon application and payment of the established fees.

R873-22M-15. Assigned and Replacement Vehicle Identification Number System Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-801.

A. The Tax Commission provides a standard Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate for vehicles, snowmobiles, trailers, and outboard boat motors that have never had a distinguishing number or if the original VIN has been altered, removed, or defaced.

B. The owner of the unit will make application to the Tax Commission on form TC-162 for an assigned or replacement VIN. In the event the applicant has no title to the unit, the Motor Vehicle Division follows the procedure in Rule R873-22M-2, to determine ownership.

C. The vehicle may be subject to inspection and investigation. Upon determination of the validity of the application, a vehicle identification plate is issued.

1. In cases involving vehicles where the original plate has been removed or obliterated but the original factory number can be verified, a VIN plate is issued with the original VIN entered by means of an approved procedure.

2. In all other instances a prestamped VIN plate is issued bearing an official Utah assigned VIN.

3. The VIN plate must, under the supervision of the Tax Commission, be attached to the unit as follows:

a) passenger and commercial vehicles:
(1) primary location is on a portion of the left front door lock post;

(2) secondary location is on a portion of the firewall, either left or right side, whichever is most advantageous; (This location is to be selected only when the VIN plate cannot be attached to the lock posts.)

b) motorcycles, snowmobiles, and outboard motors:
(1) as near as possible to the original number location; (If an original number, the VIN plate shall be affixed to the headstock.)

c) trailers:
(1) primary location is on a portion of the right side of the tongue or drawbar near the body;

(2) secondary location is on a portion of the metal frame near the front right corner;

d) on units where it is not practical to install rivets, the VIN plate may be attached by adhesive only.

D. The Motor Vehicle Division is responsible for the

control, security, and distribution of the VIN plates and will keep the necessary records and require regular reports from designated branch offices.

E. Following are the specifications of the official Utah assigned identification plate and attachment accessories.

1. Size will be 1 inch x 3 inches x .003 inch deep etched to .002 inch with 1/8 inch radius corners.
2. Material will be color anodized aluminum foil.
3. Color will be blue background with silver lettering.
4. Backing will be laminated with permanent pressure sensitive adhesive.
5. Control numbers will be serialized with 1/8 inch permanent embossed or anodized numbers.
6. The state seal will be in the left center, with appropriate rivet areas designated.
7. The assigned number will be pre-stamped using the prefix of "UT." The number series to include one letter and five digits with the letter to identify the unit type as follows:

TABLE

a) Passenger and Commercial	P00001
b) Motorcycles	M00001
c) Trailers	T00001
d) Reconstructed vehicle	R00001
e) Outboard Motors	E00001
f) Snowmobiles	S00001

R873-22M-16. Authorization to Issue a Certificate of Title Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-104.

A. A lienholder who lawfully repossesses a vehicle may apply for a certificate of title by paying the title fee and filing all of the following documents:

1. the outstanding Utah certificate of title showing the lien recorded;
2. a notarized affidavit of repossession, signed by the lienholder of record;
3. an application for title, properly signed and notarized.

B. If the purpose of the certificate of title is to record a new lien, or to rerecord a lien, and there is no change in the registered owner, all of the following are required:

1. the outstanding Utah certificate of title showing a release of all prior liens;
2. an application for title, properly signed and notarized;
3. the title fee.

C. In order to issue a new certificate of title showing the assignee as the lienholder, an applicant shall submit all of the following:

1. the outstanding Utah certificate of title with the lien recorded;
2. an application for title showing the registered owner and the new lienholder;
3. the title fee.

D. In lieu of the required owner's signature under Subsection C.2., the application may be stamped "Assignment of Lien Pursuant to Section 41-1a-607."

R873-22M-17. Standards for State Impound Lots Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1101.

A. An impound yard may be used by the Motor Vehicle Division and peace officers only if all of the following requirements are satisfied:

1. The yard must be identified by a conspicuously placed, well-maintained sign that:
 - a) is at least 24 square feet in size;
 - b) includes the business name, address, phone number, and hours of business; and
 - c) displays the impound yard identification number issued by the Motor Vehicle Division in characters at least four inches high.

2. The yard shall maintain a hard-surfaced storage area of concrete, black top, gravel, road base, or other similar material.

3. The yard must have adequate lighting.

4. A six-foot chain link or other similar fence that is topped with three strands of barbed wire or razor security wire must surround the yard.

5. Spacing between vehicles must be adequate to allow opening of vehicle doors without interfering with other vehicles or objects.

6. An office shall be located on the premises of the yard.

- a) The yard office shall be staffed and open for public business during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, except for designated state and federal holidays.

b) If the yard maintains multiple storage areas, authorization may be requested from the Motor Vehicle Division to maintain a central office facility in a location not to exceed a 10 mile radius from any of its storage areas.

c) If a central office is approved under Subsection 6.b) above, the signs of all storage areas must provide the location of the office.

7. The yard shall provide compressed air and battery boosting capabilities at no additional cost.

B. Persons who can demonstrate an ownership interest in a car held at a state impound yard are allowed to enter the vehicle during normal business hours and remove personal property not attached to the vehicle upon signing a receipt for the property with the yard.

1. An individual has ownership interest in the vehicle if he:

- a) is listed as a registered owner or lessee of the vehicle; or
- b) has possession of the vehicle title.

2. An individual must show picture identification as evidence of his ownership interest.

3. The storage yard shall maintain a log of individuals who have been given access to vehicles for the purpose of removing personal property.

C. Impound yards holding five or less vehicles in a month may be required to tow those vehicles to another yard for the purpose of centralizing sales of vehicles or, at the discretion of the Motor Vehicle Division, be required to hold the vehicles until additional impounded vehicles may be included.

D. Operators of impound yards shall remove license plates from impounded vehicles prior to the time of sale and turn them over to the Tax Commission at the time the vehicles are sold.

E. The Motor Vehicle Division has the authority to review the qualifications of state impound yards to assure compliance with the requirements set forth in this rule. Any yard not in compliance shall be notified in writing and given 30 days from that notice to rectify any noncompliance. If no action or insufficient action is taken by the impound yard, the Motor Vehicle Division may order it to be suspended as a state impound yard. Any yard contesting suspension, or any yard directly and adversely affected by the Motor Vehicle Division's refusal to designate it a state impound yard, has the right to appeal that suspension to the Tax Commission.

R873-22M-20. Aircraft Registration Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 72-10-102, 72-10-109 through 72-10-112.

A. "Aircraft" is as defined in Section 72-10-102.

1. Aircraft includes fixed wing airplanes, balloons, airships, and any other contrivance subject to the registration requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

2. Aircraft does not include ultralight vehicles or hang gliders.

B. For purposes of this rule, all aircraft that meet requirements for registration by the FAA are subject to annual registration in this state. FAA registration documents must be made available for review at the time application for state

registration is made.

C. The registration period is from January 1 through December 31. Newly purchased aircraft and aircraft moved to Utah from another state shall be registered immediately. A grace period to January 31 is allowed for renewal registrations.

D. A registration fee shall be collected at the time of registration. This fee shall be paid every time the registration changes and every time the registration is renewed.

E. If an aircraft is purchased or moved to Utah during the year and newly registered in Utah, the registration fee shall be prorated based on the number of months remaining in the registration period.

1. For Purposes of determining the number of months remaining in the registration period, the month during which the aircraft is originally registered shall be considered a full month.

2. For example, if an aircraft is newly registered in Utah on July 31, 50 percent of the registration fee shall be paid at the time of original registration.

F. Aircraft assessed as part of an airline by the Tax Commission are exempt from the registration requirements of Section 72-10-109. Aircraft centrally assessed by the Tax Commission and not part of an airline remain subject to taxation as property and are subject to the registration requirements of Section 72-10-109.

G. Aircraft not legally registered are subject to seizure and impound under the provisions of Section 72-10-112.

H. The registration certificate shall be surrendered upon the sale of an aircraft or at the time of registration renewal. A duplicate certificate may be obtained for a fee.

I. The Utah decal shall be displayed on the registered aircraft in accordance with instructions given with the decal. Decals must be applied and maintained in a manner that permits identification of the calendar-year expiration date and the registration number. In the event of loss or damage, a decal replacement shall be obtained for a fee.

R873-22M-22. Salvage Certificate and Branded Title Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-522, 41-1a-1001, 41-1a-1004, and 41-1a-1009 through 41-1a-1011.

A. If a vehicle with an out-of-state branded title is roadworthy, a comparably branded Utah certificate of title may be issued upon proper application and payment of applicable fees.

B. The Utah registration of a vehicle qualifying for any of the following designations expires effective with that qualification or declaration and the title to that vehicle is restricted from that time:

1. salvage vehicle;
2. dismantled vehicle;
3. any vehicle for which a dismantling permit has been issued in accordance with Section 41-1a-1010;
4. any vehicle for which a certificate of abandoned and inoperable vehicle has been issued in accordance with Section 41-1a-1009; and
5. manufacturer buyback nonconforming vehicle.

C. For purposes of Section 41-1a-1001, the cost to repair or restore a vehicle for safe operation is the total cost shown on a certified and notarized repair order or estimate from an authorized representative of an insurance adjusting firm, or a bonded Utah automobile dealer or body shop. The repair order or estimate must be current at the time of application and must show all costs, including a detailed list of all parts, materials, and labor, required to repair the vehicle.

R873-22M-23. Registration Information Update for Vintage Vehicle Special Group License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1209.

A. The registration information update for vintage vehicle plates required by Section 41-1a-1209 shall be due on July 1,

1995, and every five years thereafter.

R873-22M-24. Salvage Vehicle Definitions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-1001 and 41-1a-1002.

A. "Cosmetic repairs" means repairs that are not necessary to promote the structural soundness or safety of the vehicle or to prevent accelerated wear or deterioration.

1. Cosmetic repairs include:
 - a) cracks or chips in windows if the vehicle will pass a safety inspection;
 - b) paint chips or scratches that do not extend below the rust preventive primer coating;
 - c) decals or decorative paint;
 - d) decorative molding and trim made from plastic, light metal, or other similar material;
 - e) hood ornaments;
 - f) wheel covers;
 - g) final coats of paint applied over any rust preventive primer, primer surfacer, or primer sealer;
 - h) vinyl roof covers or imitation convertible tops;
 - i) rubber inserts in bumpers or bumper guards; and
 - j) minor damage to seats, dashboard, door panels, carpet, headliner, or other interior components if the damage does not affect the comfort of the driver or passengers, or the safe operation of the vehicle.

2. Cosmetic repairs do not include:

- a) primer coats or sealer necessary to prevent deterioration of any structural body component, such as fenders, doors, hood, or roof;

- b) repair or replacement of any sheet metal;
- c) repair or replacement of exterior or interior body panels;
- d) repair or replacement of mounting or attachment brackets and all other components and attaching hardware associated with the body of the vehicle; and
- e) cracks or chips in windows if the vehicle will not pass a safety inspection.

3. The determination of whether a specific repair is cosmetic shall be made by the Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division.

B. "Collision estimating guide recognized by the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division" means the current edition of the:

1. Mitchell Collision Estimating Guide;
2. Motor Estimating Guide;
3. Delmar Auto Series Complete Automotive Estimating;
4. CCC Autobody Systems EZEst Software;
5. ADP Collision Estimating Services; or
6. an equivalent estimating guide recognized by the industry.

C. For purposes of Section 41-1a-1002, the determination of whether a vehicle is seven years old or older is made by subtracting the model year of the vehicle from the current calendar year.

R873-22M-25. Written Notification of a Salvage Certificate or Branded Title Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1004.

A. The Motor Vehicle Division shall brand a vehicle's title if, at the time of initial registration or transfer of ownership, evidence exists that the vehicle is a salvage vehicle.

B. Written notification that a vehicle has been issued a salvage certificate or branded title shall be made to a prospective purchaser on a form approved by the Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division.

C. The form must clearly and conspicuously disclose that the vehicle has been issued a salvage certificate or branded title.

D. The form must be presented to and signed by the prospective purchaser and the prospective lienholder, if any, prior to the sale of the vehicle.

E. If the seller of the vehicle is a dealer, the form must be

prominently displayed in the lower passenger-side corner of the windshield for the period of time the vehicle is on display for sale.

F. The original disclosure form shall be given to the purchaser and a copy shall be given to the new lienholder, if any. A copy shall be kept on file by the seller for a period of three years from the date of sale if the seller is a dealer.

R873-22M-26. Interim Inspections and Repair Standards Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1002.

A. Each certified vehicle inspector shall independently determine:

1. if one or more interim inspections are required; and
2. when any required interim inspection shall be made.

B. A vehicle that is repaired beyond the point of a required interim inspection prior to that interim inspection may not receive an unbranded title.

C. A vehicle is repaired in accordance with Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division standards if it meets or exceeds the standards established by the Inter-Industry Conference on Auto Collision Repair ("I-CAR").

1. Repairs must be performed in licensed body shops.
2. All repairs must be certified by an individual who:
 - a) owns or is employed by that body shop;
 - b) has repaired the vehicle or supervised any repairs he did not make;
 - c) is certified with I-CAR for structural repair and has either five years experience in repairing structural collision damage in a licensed body shop, or three years experience in repairing structural collision damage in a licensed body shop and an associate degree in the structural repair of an automobile from an accredited institution; and
 - d) completes ten hours of division approved continuing training in repair of structural collision damage every three years.

D. Individuals certifying repairs under Subsection (C) must be certified with I-CAR by January 1, 1994.

E. A person who repairs or replaces major damage identified by a certified vehicle inspector shall keep records of the repairs made, and the time required to make those repairs, for a period of three years from the date of repair.

R873-22M-27. Issuance of Special Group License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-418, 41-1a-419, 41-1a-420, and 41-1a-421.

(1) Except as otherwise provided, a special group license plate shall consist of a symbol affixed to the left-hand side of the plate, followed by five characters. The first four characters shall be numbers and the fifth shall be a letter.

(2) (a) Legislature special group license plates shall carry the letter combination SEN or REP with the number of the district from which the legislator was elected or appointed.

(b) A state legislator may register a maximum of two vehicles with Legislature special group license plates.

(c) Upon leaving office, a legislator may not display the Legislature special group license plates on any motor vehicle. Legislators not reelected to office may not display the Legislature special group license plates after December 31 of the election year.

(3) (a) United States Congress special group license plates shall carry, in the case of representatives, the letter combination HR, followed by the number of the district from which the representative was elected or appointed, or, in the case of senators, USS 1 or USS 2, signifying the senior and junior senators.

(b) Upon leaving office, a member of Congress may not display United States Congress special group license plates on any motor vehicle. A member of Congress not reelected to office may not display United States Congress special group

license plates after December 31 of the election year.

(4) Survivor of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor special group license plates may be issued to qualified U.S. military veterans who:

- (a) provide a copy of their discharge papers, notice of separation, or other government issued document acceptable to the division verifying dates and locations of active service; or
- (b) present evidence of membership in the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

(5) Former prisoner of war special group license plates shall be issued to qualified U.S. military veterans who provide a copy of their discharge papers, notice of separation, or other government issued document acceptable to the division indicating that the veteran was classified as a prisoner of war.

(6) Recipient of a purple heart special group license plates shall be issued to qualified U.S. military veterans who:

- (a) provide a copy of their discharge papers, notice of separation, or other government issued document acceptable to the division indicating the veteran was awarded the purple heart; or
- (b) present evidence of current membership in the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

(7) An applicant for a National Guard special group license plate must present a current military identification card that shows active membership in the Utah National Guard.

(8) The issuance, renewal, surrender, and design of disability special group license plates and windshield placards shall be subject to the provisions of the federal Uniform System for Parking for Persons with Disabilities, 23 C.F.R. Ch. 11, Subch. B, Pt. 1235.2 (1991), which is adopted and incorporated by reference.

(9) (a) An applicant for a licensed amateur radio operator special group license plate shall present a current Federal Communication Commission (FCC) license.

(b) The license plate number for a licensed amateur radio operator special group license plate shall be the same combination of alpha and numeric characters that comprise the FCC assigned radio call letters of the licensed operator.

(c) Only one set of licensed amateur radio operator special group license plates may be issued per FCC license.

(10) A farm truck special group license plate may be issued for a vehicle that is qualified to register as a farm truck under Section 41-1a-1206.

(11) (a) To qualify for a firefighter special group license plate, an applicant must present one of the following:

(i) evidence indicating the applicant has a current membership in the Utah Firefighters' Association;

(ii) an official identification card issued by the firefighting entity identifying the applicant as an employee or volunteer of that firefighting entity;

(iii) a letter on letterhead of the firefighting entity, or the municipality or county in which the firefighting entity is located, identifying the applicant as an employee or volunteer of that firefighting entity; or

(iv) a letter on letterhead from a firefighting entity, or the municipality or county in which the firefighting entity is located, identifying the applicant as a retired firefighter, whether employed or volunteer, of that firefighting entity.

(b) The division shall revoke a firefighter special group license plate issued under Section 41-1a-418 upon receipt of written notification from the head of a firefighting entity indicating:

(i) the name of the individual whose license plate is revoked;

(ii) the license plate number that is revoked;

(iii) the reason the license plate is revoked; and

(iv) that the firefighting entity has notified the individual described in Subsection (11)(b)(i) that the license plate will be revoked.

(12) An individual who no longer qualifies for the particular special group license plate may not display that special group license plate on any motor vehicle and must reregister the vehicle and obtain new license plates.

R873-22M-28. Option to Exchange Horseless Carriage License Plates Issued Prior to July 1, 1992, Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-409.

A. The registered owner of a vehicle that is forty years old or older and for which a horseless carriage license plate was issued prior to July 1, 1992, may exchange that plate at no charge for a vintage vehicle special group license plate issued after July 1, 1992.

R873-22M-29. Removable Windshield Placards Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-408.

A. A removable windshield placard is a two-sided placard, renewable on an annual basis, which includes on each side:

1. the International Symbol of Access, the wheelchair symbol adopted by Rehabilitation International in 1969, which is at least three inches in height, is centered on the placard, and is white on a blue background;
2. an identification number;
3. a date of expiration which is one year from the later of the initial issuance of the placard or the most recent renewal of the placard; and
4. a facsimile of the Great Seal of the State of Utah.

B. Upon application, a removable windshield placard shall be issued to a person with a disability which limits or impairs ability to walk or for a vehicle that is used by an organization primarily to transport persons with disabilities that limit or impair their ability to walk.

1. The definition of the phrase "persons with disabilities which limit or impair the ability to walk" shall be identical to the definition of that phrase in Uniform System for Handicapped Parking, 58 Fed. Reg. 10328, 10329 (1991).

2. An applicant for a removable windshield placard shall present a licensed physician's certification upon initial application, stating that the applicant has a permanent disability which limits or impairs ability to walk, or sign an affidavit attesting that the vehicle is used by an organization primarily for the transportation of persons with disabilities that limit or impair their ability to walk.

3. A physician's certification is not required for renewal of a removable windshield placard.

4. The Tax Commission may, on a case by case basis, issue a removable windshield placard to persons with disabilities other than disabilities which limit or impair the ability to walk.

5. The original and one additional removable windshield placard shall be issued free of charge. Replacement placards, for placards that are lost or destroyed, shall be issued for a fee.

C. A temporary removable windshield placard is a two-sided placard, issued on a temporary basis, which includes on each side:

1. the International Symbol of Access, the wheelchair symbol adopted by Rehabilitation International in 1969, which is at least three inches in height, is centered on the placard, and is white on a red background;
2. an identification number;
3. a date of expiration not to exceed six months from the date of issuance; and
4. a facsimile of the Great Seal of the State of Utah.

D. Upon application, a temporary removable windshield placard shall be issued.

1. The application must be accompanied by the certification of a licensed physician that the applicant meets the definition of a person with a disability which limits or impairs ability to walk. The certification shall include the period of time that the physician determines the applicant will have the

disability, not to exceed six months.

2. Applications for renewal of a temporary removable windshield placard shall be supported by a licensed physician's certification of the applicant's disability dated within the previous three months.

3. The Tax Commission may, on a case by case basis, issue a temporary removable windshield placard to persons with disabilities other than disabilities which limit or impair the ability to walk.

4. The original and one additional temporary removable windshield placard shall be issued free of charge. Replacement placards, for placards that are lost or destroyed, shall be issued for a fee.

E. Any placard, whether permanent or temporary, shall be hung from the rearview mirror so that it may be viewed from the front and rear of any vehicle utilizing a parking space reserved for persons with disabilities. If there is no rearview mirror, the placard shall be clearly displayed on the dashboard of the vehicle. The placard shall not be displayed when the vehicle is moving.

R873-22M-30. Standards for Issuance of Original Issue License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-416.

A. "Series" means the general alpha-numeric sequence from which plate numbers are assigned.

B. An original issue license plate is unique and does not conflict with existing plate series in the state if the particular plate number is not currently registered or displayed on the motor vehicle master file record.

R873-22M-31. Determination of Special Interest Vehicle Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-102.

A. The division shall maintain a list of all vehicles currently eligible for classification as special interest vehicles.

1. A request for the classification of a vehicle as a special interest vehicle shall be approved if the vehicle is on the list.

2. If a vehicle not on the list qualifies for classification as a special interest vehicle pursuant to Section 41-1a-102, the division director shall add that vehicle to the list.

R873-22M-32. Rescinding Dismantling Permit Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-1010.

A. For purposes of Section 41-1a-1010, a Utah certificate of title does not include a salvage certificate, an Affidavit of Facts, or Tax Commission form TC-839, Certificate of Sale.

B. An applicant with a vehicle eligible for retitling under Section 41-1a-1010 shall receive a title consistent with the title of the vehicle at the time of application for a permit to dismantle.

R873-22M-33. Private Institution of Higher Education Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-408.

A. "Private institution of higher education" means a private institution that is accredited pursuant to Section 41-1a-408 and that issues a standard collegiate degree.

B. "Standard collegiate degree" means an associate, bachelor's, master's, or doctorate degree.

R873-22M-34. Rule for Denial of Personalized Plate Requests Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-104 and 41-1a-411.

A. The personalized plate is a non-public forum. Nothing in the issuance of a personalized plate creates a designated or limited public forum. The presence of a personalized plate on a vehicle does not make the plate a traditional public forum.

B. Pursuant to Section 41-1a-411(2), the division may not issue personalized license plates in the following formats:

1. Combination of letters, words, or numbers with any

connotation that is vulgar, derogatory, profane, or obscene.

2. Combinations of letters, words, or numbers that connote breasts, genitalia, pubic area, buttocks, or relate to sexual and eliminatory functions. Additionally, "69" formats are prohibited unless used in a combination with the vehicle make, for example, "69 CHEV."

3. Combinations of letters, words, or numbers that connote the substance, paraphernalia, sale, user, purveyor of, or physiological state produced by any illicit drug, narcotic, or intoxicant.

4. Combinations of letters, words, or numbers that express contempt, ridicule, or superiority of a race, religion, deity, ethnic heritage, gender, or political affiliation.

C. If the division denies a requested combination, the applicant may request a review of the denial, in writing, within 15 days from the date of notification. The request must be directed to the Director of the Motor Vehicle Division and should include a detailed statement of the reasons why the applicant believes the requested license plates are not offensive or misleading.

D. The director shall review the format for connotations that may reasonably be detected through linguistic, numerical, or phonetic modes of communication. The review may include:

1. translation from foreign languages;
2. an upside down or reverse reading of the requested format;
3. the use of references such as dictionaries or glossaries of slang, foreign language, or drug terms.

E. The director shall consider the applicant's declared definition of the format, if provided.

F. If the requested format is rejected by the director, the division shall notify the applicant in writing of the right to appeal the decision through the appeals process outlined in Tax Commission rule R861-1A-22.

G. If, after issuance of a personalized license plate, the commission becomes aware through written complaint that the format may be prohibited under B., the division shall again review the format.

H. If the division determines pursuant to F. that the issued format is prohibited, the holder of the plates shall be notified in writing and directed to surrender the plates. This determination is subject to the review and appeal procedures outlined in B. through E.

I. A holder required to surrender license plates shall be issued a refund for the amount of the personalized license plate application fee and for the prorated amount of the personalized license plate annual renewal fee, or shall be allowed to apply for replacement personalized license plates at no additional cost.

J. If the holder of plates found to be prohibited fails to voluntarily surrender the plates within 30 days after the mailing of the notice of the division's final decision that the format is prohibited, the division shall cancel the personalized license plates and suspend the vehicle registration.

R873-22M-35. Reissuance of Personalized License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-413 and 41-1a-1211.

A. If a person who has been issued personalized license plates fails to renew the personalized license plates within six months of the plates' expiration, the license plates shall be deemed to be surrendered to the division and the division may reissue the personalized license plates to a new requester.

R873-22M-36. Access to Protected Motor Vehicle Records Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 41-1a-116.

A. "Advisory notice" means:
 1. notices from vehicle manufacturers, the manufacturers' authorized representative, or government entities regarding information that is pertinent to the safety of vehicle owners or

occupants; and

2. statutory notices required by Sections 38-2-4 and 72-9-603 or by other state or federal law directing a party to mail a notice to a vehicle owner at the owner's last known address as shown on Motor Vehicle Division records.

B. Telephone accounts.

1. Public records may be released by phone to any person who has established a telephone account pursuant to Section 41-1a-116 (7).

2. A person who is authorized to access protected records must submit a written request in person, by mail, or by facsimile to the Motor Vehicle Division. Protected records may be released by phone to a person who has established a telephone account only under the following conditions:

- a) The applicant for a telephone account must complete an application form prescribed by the Commission annually.
- b) Protected records may be released by phone to private investigators, tow truck operators or vehicle mechanics who are licensed to conduct business in that capacity by the appropriate state or local authority.
- c) Towers and mechanics are entitled to access protected records only for the purpose of making statutory notification of the owner at the last known address according to motor vehicle records. Prior to release of the information, the tower or mechanic must deliver or fax to the Motor Vehicle Division a copy of the work order or other evidence of a possessory lien on the vehicle. The lien claim must arise under a statute that requires notification of the vehicle owner at the owner's last known address according to state motor vehicle records.

C. An authorized agent of an individual allowed access to protected records under Section 41-1a-116 must evidence a signed statement indicating that he is acting as an authorized representative and the extent of that representative authority.

D. Utah law governs only the release of Utah motor vehicle records. The Motor Vehicle Division shall not release out-of-state motor vehicle registration information.

R873-22M-37. Standard Issue License Plates Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 41-1a-402 and 41-1a-1211.

A. In the absence of a designation of one of the standard issue license plates at the time of the license plate transaction, the license plate provided shall be the statehood centennial license plate.

B. Any exchange of one type of standard issue license plate for the other type of standard issue license plate shall be subject to the plate replacement fee provided in Section 41-1a-1211.

R873-22M-40. Age of Vehicle for Purposes of Safety Inspection Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 53-8-205.

A. The age of a vehicle, for purposes of determining the frequency of the safety inspection required under Section 53-8-205, shall be determined by subtracting the vehicle model year from the current calendar year.

KEY: taxation, motor vehicles, aircraft, license plates September 1, 2005

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R912. Transportation, Motor Carrier, Ports of Entry.**R912-16. Special Mobile Equipment.****R912-16-1. Authority.**

This rule is authorized by Section 41-1a-230.

R912-16-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to provide registration exceptions for special mobile equipment.

R912-16-3. Definitions.

(1) Special Mobile Equipment exempt from registration include:

(a) Vehicles not designed to be operated or moved over the highways;

(b) Farm tractors;

(c) Off-road motorized construction or maintenance equipment including backhoes, bulldozers, compactors, graders, loaders, road rollers, scrapers, tractors and trenchers; and

(d) Ditch digging apparatus.

(2) The following are no longer classified as special mobile equipment but are eligible for one-half exemption of fees required under Section 41-1a-1206:

(a) Concrete Pumpers;

(b) Cranes performing crane services with a crane lift capacity of five tons or more; and

(c) Well boring trucks.

R912-16-4. Special Mobile Equipment Affidavit.

(1) All persons who operate or cause to be operated a special mobile equipment exempt from registration shall submit a completed special mobile equipment affidavit to the Department of Transportation, Motor Carrier Division.

(a) To be deemed complete an affidavit must be on the form provided by the Motor Carrier Division and all required fields filled in. Affidavits will be available at all Ports-of-Entry and State Tax Commission, Department of Motor Vehicles offices. Affidavits will be turned into a Port-of-Entry.

(b) The decision as to whether the vehicle is found to be a special mobile equipment exempt from registration, or not to be special mobile equipment, will be so noted on the affidavit.

(c) Special mobile equipment exempt from registration shall carry a copy of the approved affidavit in the vehicle at all times.

(d) Vehicles found to not be special mobile equipment shall register with the State Tax Commission prior to operating the vehicle on a public highway.

(e) Upon receipt of a denial of special mobile equipment, if the owner/operator wishes to appeal the decision of the Department, a petition may be filed with the Utah Department of Transportation, Motor Carrier Division, within 30 days.

(f) A response to an appeal from the Department will be made in writing within 30 days.

KEY: trucks, safety**August 16, 2000****Notice of Continuation August 15, 2005****41-1a-231****72-9-201**

R986. Workforce Services, Employment Development.**R986-600. Workforce Investment Act.****R986-600-601. Authority for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and Other Applicable Rules.**

(1) The Department provides services to eligible clients under the authority granted in the Workforce Investment Act, (WIA) 29 USC 2801 et seq. Funding is provided by the federal government through the WIA. Utah is required to file a State Plan to obtain the funding. A copy of the State Plan is available at Department administrative offices and on the Internet. The regulations contained in 20 CFR 652, 20 CFR 660 through 20 CFR 671 and 29 CFR 37 (2000) are also applicable.

(2) The provisions of Rule R986-100 apply to WIA unless expressly noted otherwise in these rules even though R986-100 refers to public assistance and WIA funding does not meet the technical definition of public assistance. The residency requirements of R986-100-106 and the application for assistance requirement of R986-100-111 do not apply to WIA.

R986-600-602. Workforce Investment Act (WIA).

(1) The goal of WIA is to increase a customer's occupational skills, employment, retention and earnings; to decrease welfare dependency; and to improve the quality of the workforce and national productivity.

(2) WIA is for individuals who need assistance finding employment to achieve self-sufficiency.

(3) Services are available for the following groups: adult, dislocated workers, and youth services.

R986-600-603. Youth Services.

(1) The goals of WIA youth services are to provide options for improving educational and skill competencies; to provide effective connections to employers; to ensure access to mentoring, training opportunities and support services; to provide incentives for achievement; and to provide opportunities for leadership, citizenship and community service.

(2) WIA youth services are available to low-income youth who are between the ages of 14 and 21 years old and who have barriers which interfere with the ability to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment.

(a) Services to youths include eligibility determination, assessment, employment planning and referral to community resources delivering youth services. The Department may provide youth services or the services may be provided under contract as determined by competitive bid.

(b) Youth may be referred to appropriate community resources based on need. Services include educational achievement services, employment services, summer employment opportunities, supportive services, leadership development, mentoring, and follow-up services.

(c) A bonus/incentive/stipend may be paid to provide recognition of achievement to eligible youth.

R986-606-604. Adults, Youth, and Dislocated Workers.

The Department offers three levels of service for adults, youth and dislocated workers:

- (1) core services,
- (2) intensive services,
- (3) training services

R986-600-605. Core Services.

(1) There are no eligibility requirements for core services offered by the Department.

(2) Core services include:

(a) providing the following informational resources:

- (i) outreach, intake, and orientation to, and information about, available services, including resource and referral services;

(ii) local, regional and national labor market information

including job vacancy listings and occupations in demand and the skills necessary to obtain those jobs and occupations.

(iii) the performance of and program costs for all eligible providers of training and education services.

(iv) performance measures with respect to the one-stop delivery system;

(b) assessment of skill levels, aptitudes, abilities, and supportive service needs;

(c) job search and placement assistance, and where appropriate, career counseling;

(d) follow-up services will be provided for a period of not less than 12 months after active participation ends for all youth. If requested, follow-up services will also be provided for 12 months after the first day of employment to adults and dislocated workers who have been placed in unsubsidized employment and,

(e) determining if a client is eligible for and assistance in applying for: WIA funded programs, unemployment insurance benefits, financial aid assistance available for training and educational programs not funded under WIA, food stamps, other supportive services such as child care, medical services, and transportation.

R986-600-606. Intensive Services.

(1) Intensive services are available to adults and dislocated workers:

(a) who are unemployed, registered at an Employment Center, and who desire employment; or

(b) who are employed, registered at an Employment Center, meet the self-sufficiency definition, and need to improve or change their current employment status. Self-sufficiency for WIA is defined as:

(i) declared income from the customer's primary job is less than the WIA income eligibility standards as found in R986-600-617(4) for a family of eight; or

(ii) the customer is at risk of losing his or her current level of income as evidenced by;

(A) a notice of lay-off or closure,

(B) the inability to retain his or her current job due to changes such as the requirement for increased skills,

(C) technological or industry changes, or

(D) the potential future income from the customer's primary job will be less than the WIA income eligibility standards for a family of eight.

(2) Intensive services are available to youth who:

(a) establish appropriateness and need, and

(b) require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment, and

(c) meet the regional service priority level.

(3) intensive services for adults, dislocated workers and youth consist of:

(a) an assessment as provided in R986-600-620,

(b) development of an employment plan as provided in R986-600-621.

(c) Short-term prevocational services, including development of learning skills, communication skills, interviewing skills, punctuality, personal maintenance skills, and professional conduct, to prepare individuals for unsubsidized employment or training,

(d) case management, counseling and career planning, and

(e) supportive services.

(4) Additional intensive services available to youth include:

(a) leadership development,

(b) mentoring,

(c) comprehensive guidance and counseling, and

(d) follow-up services.

R986-600-607. Training Services.

(1) If the client establishes appropriateness and need, training services are available to adults and dislocated workers:

- (a) who are unemployed and are unable to achieve self-sufficiency through intensive services.
- (2) Training services include employment related education and work site learning.
- (3) Training services are available to youth who:
 - (a) establish appropriateness and need, and
 - (b) require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment, and
 - (c) meet the regional service priority level.
- (4) Training services for youth consist of:
 - (a) tutoring,
 - (b) alternative school,
 - (c) occupational skills training,
 - (d) paid and unpaid internships, and/or
 - (e) summer youth employment opportunities.

R986-600-608. Eligibility Requirements, General Definition.

- (1) Core services are available to all customers.
- (2) There are different eligibility criteria for low-income youth services (ages 14-21), and adult (18 and over) and dislocated workers. Eligibility requirements for intensive and training services must be determined before an adult, youth, or dislocated worker can receive those services. If a client is eligible for services in more than one category, the Department or youth contract provider will determine the most appropriate program placement for the client. The Department may choose to contract out these services for youth.

R986-600-609. Citizenship, Alienage and Residency Requirements.

An individual seeking intensive or training services must be a citizen of the United States or be employment eligible in the United States. Employment eligible is defined by the WIA Act, section 188 (a)(5) as citizens and nationals of the US, lawfully admitted permanent resident aliens, refugees, asylees and parolees and other immigrants authorized by the U.S. Attorney General to work in the US.

R986-600-610. Selective Service Registration Requirements.

Male applicants must be in compliance with Selective Service registration requirements to receive intensive or training services, which includes youth services.

R986-600-611. Income Eligibility Requirements.

- (1) Applicants for all youth and adult programs must meet the income eligibility requirements in this rule.
- (2) Dislocated workers do not need to meet income eligibility requirements.

R986-600-612. Prioritization Factors Used for Determining Eligibility for Adult and Dislocated Workers.

- (1) For adults and dislocated workers, in addition to meeting the eligibility requirements found in rules R996-600-608 through R996-600-611, the Department will prioritize clients' eligibility based on prioritization factors developed by the Department. Current prioritization factors are available at the Department. When a client is approved for intensive or training services, the Department will estimate the anticipated cost to the Department associated with that services and "obligate" and reserve that amount for accounting purposes. The total amount of money obligated and reserved will determine which prioritization factors are operational at any given time.
- (2) WIA Youth Councils set regional priority levels for services for youth based on the needs of youth in specific regions or sub-region areas.
- (3) Because the funding is separate and distinct for each program, the prioritization factors operate independently for

each of the two affected programs.

R986-600-613. Categorical Income Eligibility.

(1) A client is deemed to have met the income eligibility requirements for youth services, and adult services, if the client is receiving or is a member of a household that has been determined to be eligible for food stamps within the last six months or is currently receiving financial assistance from the Department or is homeless. Categorical income eligibility does not apply to expedited food stamps.

(2) In addition, a client is deemed to have met the income eligibility requirements for youth services if the youth is a runaway or a foster child.

(3) If a client is not eligible under paragraphs (1) and (2) above, the client must meet the low income eligibility guidelines in this rule.

R986-600-614. How to Determine Who Is Included in the Family.

Family size must be determined to establish income eligibility for adult and youth services. Family size is determined by counting the maximum number of family members in the residence during the previous six months, not including the current month. Family size must be verified only if the Department is using family income to determine low-income eligibility for adult or youth services.

(1) A customer can be considered a "family" of one, if the customer is:

- (a) age 18 or older and living on his or her own;
- (b) emancipated;
- (c) an adult child, age 22 or older, living with his or her parents and applying on his or her own behalf; or
- (d) living alone or with a family and has a verifiable disability that is a substantial barrier to employment.

(2) A 'family' is generally described as two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or decree of court, living in a single residence. A dependent child is a child the parent or guardian claimed as a dependent of the parent or guardian's tax return.

- (a) Family members included in the income determination:
 - (i) A husband and wife and dependent children age 21 and under;
 - (ii) A parent or legal guardian and dependent children age 21 and under; or
 - (iii) A husband and wife, if there are no dependent children.

(b) "Living in a single residence" includes family members residing elsewhere on a voluntary, temporary basis, such as attending school or visiting relatives. It does not include involuntary temporary residence elsewhere, such as incarceration, or court-ordered placement outside the home.

(c) Two people living in a single residence but who are not married are not members of the same 'family'. If they have children together, for WIA reporting purposes, each is considered a single parent and the children are considered part of each persons family.

R986-600-615. Assets.

Assets are not counted when determining eligibility for WIA services.

R986-600-616. Countable Income.

(1) Countable income is total annual cash receipts before taxes are deducted, from all sources with the exceptions listed below under "Excludable Income". If income is not specifically excluded, it is counted. Countable income, for WIA purposes includes:

- (a) money, wages, and salaries before any deductions,
- (b) net receipts from self-employment, including farming,

(c) Job Corps payments to participants,
 (d) railroad retirement,
 (e) strike benefits from union funds,
 (f) workers' compensation benefits,
 (g) veterans' payments, except disability payments,
 (h) training stipends,
 (i) alimony,
 (j) military family allotments or other regular support from an absent family member or someone not living in the household,

(k) private pensions or government employee pensions, including military retirement pay, except Social Security payments are excluded,

(l) any insurance, annuity, regular disability, and social security payments, other than social security disability (SSI or SSDI) or veterans disability.

(m) college or university scholarships, grants, fellowships, and assistantship (excluding Pell Grants),

(n) dividends,

(o) interest,

(p) net rental income,

(q) net royalties, including tribal payments from casino royalties,

(r) periodic receipts from estates or trusts, and

(s) net gambling or lottery winnings.

(2) Excludable income, which is income that is not counted, is:

(a) cash welfare payments under a Federal, state or local welfare program, including public assistance under FEP, FEPTP, GA, WTE, SSI, Emergency Assistance,

(b) child support,

(c) unemployment compensation,

(d) capital gains and assets drawn down as withdrawals from a bank, the sale of property, a house or car,

(e) SSI, SSDI, and veterans disability payments,

(f) educational financial assistance received under title IV of the Higher Education Act as amended by section 479(B) 1992 and other needs-based scholarship assistance and Pell grants. This includes some Work-Study programs,

(g) foster child care payments,

(h) tax refunds,

(i) gifts,

(j) loans,

(k) lump-sum inheritances,

(l) one-time insurance payments or compensation for injury,

(m) Earned Income Credit from the IRS,

(n) income received by a veteran while on active military duty in the Armed Forces if the veteran applies for WIA services within six months of discharge,

(o) benefit payments to veterans under 38 U.S.C 4212, part 3,

(p) non-cash benefits such as employer-paid or union-paid portion of health insurance or other employee fringe benefits, food or housing received in lieu of wages, the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, the value of rent from owner-occupied non farm or farm housing, federal noncash benefits programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, school lunches and housing assistance, and

(q) other amounts specifically excluded by Federal statute.

R986-600-617. How to Calculate Income.

(1) To determine if a client meets the income eligibility standards, all income from all sources of all family members during the previous six months is counted. That amount is multiplied by two to arrive at an annual income and compared to the income guidelines, which are updated annually.

(2) Income averaging can be used if complete income records are not available for the six month period.

(3) Allowable business expenses are deducted from self-employment but no other deductions from income are allowed.

(4) The client family is income eligible if the annual income meets the higher of:

(a) the poverty line as determined by the Department of Human Services, or

(b) 70% of the LLSIL (lower living standard income level) as determined by Department of Labor and available at the Department of Workforce Services.

R986-600-618. Dislocated Worker.

(1) A dislocated worker is an individual who meets one of the following criteria:

(a)(i) has been terminated or laid off, or has received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, and

(ii)(1) is eligible for or has exhausted unemployment compensation entitlement, or

(ii)(2) has been employed for a duration sufficient to demonstrate attachment to the workforce, but is not eligible for unemployment compensation due to insufficient earnings or having performed services for an employer that were not covered under unemployment compensation law, and

(iii) is unlikely to return to the individual's previous industry or occupation. 'Unlikely to return' means that labor market information shows a lack of jobs in either that industry OR occupation, or the customer lacks the skills to re-enter the industry or occupation, or the client declares that they will not return to that industry or occupation.

(b)(i) Has been terminated or laid off, or has received a notice of termination or layoff, from employment as a result of any permanent closure of, or any substantial layoff at, a plant, facility, or enterprise, or

(ii) is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close within 180 days; or

(iii) for purposes of eligibility to receive rapid response services, is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close. Rapid response services are defined by WIA.

(c) Was self-employed (including employment as a farmer, a rancher, or a fisherman) but is unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters.

(d) Is a displaced homemaker. A WIA displaced homemaker is an individual who has been providing unpaid services to family members in the home and who:

(i) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; and

(ii) is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

(2) The dislocation must have occurred within the prior two years.

(3) There are no income or asset guidelines for dislocated worker eligibility. Training appropriateness must still be determined before training services can be provided.

(4) The following documentation is acceptable to confirm dislocated worker status:

a. Unemployment Insurance records;

b. An individual layoff letter;

c. Rapid Response Unit analysis or review;

d. Public announcements of layoff;

e. If no other means of verification are available, the employer can provide verification; or

f. Worker self certification, although this is a last resort and requires documentation that other attempts to verify were unsuccessful.

(5) If the Department is providing services under a National Reserve Discretionary Grant, additional documentation may be needed.

R986-600-619. Participation Requirements.

Payment of any and all financial assistance, intensive and/or training services is contingent upon the client participating, to the maximum extent possible, in assessment and evaluation, and the completion of a negotiated employment plan.

R986-600-620. Participation in Obtaining an Assessment.

(1) When the Department or youth contract provider determines that a client has a need for intensive services, an employment counselor/case worker will be assigned to assess the needs of the client.

(2) The assessment evaluation is used to develop an employment plan.

(3) Completion of the assessment requires that the client provide information about:

(a) family circumstances including health, needs of the children, support systems, and relationships;

(b) personal needs or potential barriers to employment;

(c) education;

(d) work history;

(e) skills;

(f) financial resources and needs; and

(g) any other information relevant to the client's ability to become self-sufficient.

(4) The client may be required to participate in testing or completion of other assessment tools and may be referred to another person within the Department, another agency, or to a company or individual under contract with the Department to complete testing, assessment, and evaluation.

R986-600-621. Requirements of an Employment Plan.

(1) A client is required to sign and make a good faith effort to participate to the maximum extent possible in a negotiated employment plan. The client will be provided with a copy of the employment plan.

(2) The goal of the employment plan is obtaining marketable skills and employment and the plan must contain the soonest possible target date for entry into employment consistent with the needs of the client.

(3) An employment plan consists of activities designed to help an individual become employed.

(4) Each activity must be directed toward the goal of employment.

(5) The employment plan may require that the client:

(a) search for suitable, immediate employment.

(b) participate in an educational program to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent, if the client does not have a high school diploma;

(c) obtain education or training necessary to obtain employment;

(d) obtain medical, mental health, or substance abuse treatment;

(e) resolve transportation and child care needs;

(f) resolve any other barriers identified as preventing or limiting the ability of the client to obtain employment, and/or

(g) participate in rehabilitative services as prescribed by the State Office of Rehabilitation.

(6) The client must meet the performance expectations of each activity in the employment plan in order to stay eligible for intensive or training services.

(7) The client must cooperate with the Department's efforts to monitor and evaluate the client's activities and progress under the employment plan, which may include providing ongoing information and/or documentation relative to their progress and providing the Department with a release of information, if necessary to facilitate the Department's monitoring of compliance.

(8) Where available and appropriate, supportive services

may be provided as needed for each activity.

(9) The client agrees, as part of the employment plan, to cooperate with other agencies, or with individuals or companies under contract with the Department, as outlined in the employment plan.

(10) An employment plan may, at the discretion of the Department, be amended to reflect new information or changed circumstances.

R986-600-622. Requirements of an Employment Plan for Youth.

(1) The focus of services for youth are separated by age into two categories; Younger Youth, 14-18 years old; and 19-21 years old.

(2) Employment plans for all youth must reflect intentions to assist with preparing for post-secondary education and/or employment; finding effective connections to the job market and employers, and understanding the links between academic and occupational learning.

(3) The primary goal of the employment plan for Younger Youth is setting and achieving goals. Secondary goals may include graduating from high school, and/or being placed in post-secondary education, other advanced training, or employment.

(4) The goal of the employment plan for older youth is the same as in R986-600-621.

R986-600-623. Education and Training and Support Services as Part of an Employment Plan.

(1) A client's participation in education or training beyond that required to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent is limited per exposure to the lesser of:

(a) 24 months which need not be continuous and which can be waived by a Department supervisor based on individual circumstances, or

(b) the completion of the education and training goals of the employment plan.

(2) Education and training will only be supported where:

(a) the client is unable to achieve self-sufficiency;

(b) the education or training will substantially increase the income level the client would be able to attain without the education or training;

(c) the plan must show that the client has the ability to be successful in the education or training and in the market thereafter;

(d) the education or training is required for the occupation;

(e) the client is willing to complete the education or training as quickly as is reasonable;

(f) the mental and physical health of the client indicates the education or training could be completed successfully and the client could perform the job once the schooling is completed; and

(g) the specific employment goal that requires the education or training is marketable in the area where the client resides or the client has agreed to relocate for the purpose of employment once the education/training is completed.

(3) Additional payments and/or services are allowable under certain circumstances based on individual need provided they are necessary and appropriate to enable the client to participate in activities authorized under this title (WIA).

R986-600-624. The Right to Appeal a Denial of Services.

If an applicant or a client who is currently receiving services is denied services the individual can request a hearing as provided in Rules R986-100-123 through R986-100-135. If the client is currently receiving services under WIA and requests a hearing within 10 days of the denial, services will continue pending the hearing as provided in Rule R986-100-134.

R986-600-651. Definitions.

(1) "State Council" means the State Council on Workforce Services.

(2) "Eligible Provider" means an occupational skills training provider eligible to receive funds for training adults and dislocated workers authorized under WIA and approved by the State Council.

(3) "Regional Council" means any of the Regional Councils on Workforce Services.

R986-600-652. Determining Initial Eligibility for Training Providers.

(1) Training providers are automatically eligible if they if they complete an application and are either:

(a) a postsecondary educational institution that:

(i) is eligible to receive federal funds under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.), and

(ii) provides a program that leads to an associate degree, baccalaureate degree, or certificate; or

(b) an entity that provides programs under the "National Apprenticeship Act", 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.

(2) All other training providers must submit the following information:

(a) the name, mailing address, physical address, telephone number, and email address (if available) of the training facility;

(b) documentation of financial stability of the applicant, which may include audits or financial statements or evidence of compliance with the Utah Board of Regents' bonding requirements;

(c) the name of each program for which approval is requested;

(d) the percentage of all participants who complete each program;

(e) the percentage of all participants in each program who obtained unsubsidized employment;

(f) average placement wage of all participants in each program;

(g) if applicable, the rate of Utah state-recognized or industry-recognized licensure, certification, degrees, or equivalent attained by all program graduates. For example, CDL, Certified Nurse Aid, Licensed Practical Nurse, Novell Network Engineer;

(h) program costs including tuition and fees;

(i) a copy of the provider's student grievance procedure;

(j) the self-administered Department training provider accessibility checklist; and

(k) the number of years in business using the current name, and a list of other names under which the provider operated.

(3) Applications from providers in paragraph 2 above will be sent to the Regional Council staff in the region in which the provider does business or wishes to apply. Regional Councils recommend approval or disapproval for each provider and these results are sent to the State Council for final action.

(4) Performance information must meet standards established by the Department or the state council may grant an exception.

(5) All schools must be in business for a minimum of one year before approval will be granted.

(6) The Department will notify a provider in writing when a decision has been made concerning the provider's eligibility.

(7) A list of Initially Eligible providers including program performance and cost information will be published on the Internet.

R986-600-653. Distance Learning Providers.

(1) Distance learning is training that is made possible due to advances in computer technology. Using an online computer connection, distance learning can establish a setting for students

and instructors where lessons are assigned, completed, and returned, and discussions can be held online.

(2) Distance learning can only be approved when it is a part of a curriculum that:

(a) leads to the completion of a training program;

(b) requires students to interact with instructors;

(c) requires students to take periodic tests.

R986-600-654. Determining Subsequent Eligibility for Training Providers.

(1) Eligible providers shall apply annually to continue to receive WIA funds.

(2) Eligible providers shall submit student and program information as required, and in a format determined by the Department.

(3) The Department shall establish annual minimum performance requirements for continuing eligibility, and will consider the following as it establishes those requirements:

(a) the economic, geographic, and demographic factors in the state; and

(b) the characteristics of the populations served by providers, including the difficulties in serving such populations, where applicable.

(4) The Department shall establish annual minimum requirements for the following performance measures:

(a) program completion rates for all participants;

(b) the percentage of all participants who obtain employment;

(c) the average quarterly earnings of participants;

(5) Providers shall give the Department an annual list of social security numbers of all participants, by program; each participant's exit date from the program and a list of the completion rate and cost for each program for which approval is sought. The time and format for submitting this information will be determined by the Department.

(6) The Department may require providers to submit additional information to the Department.

(7) Training provider program employment and earnings performance information will be computed by the Department using the Social Security numbers provided by the training providers.

(8) The Department will notify a provider in writing when a decision has been made concerning the provider's subsequent eligibility.

(9) Providers must retain participant program records for three years from the date the participant completes the program.

(10) The Department may remove a provider from the list if the provider does not meet the performance levels established by the Department.

(11) The Department will remove a provider from the list if the provider has committed fraud or violated applicable state or federal law.

(12) The Department will remove a provider from the list for at least two years if the provider intentionally supplies inaccurate student or program performance information.

(13) The Department shall publish the program, performance, and cost information of each subsequently eligible provider on the list.

(14) Only providers on the list are eligible to receive funding or reimbursements from WIA funding.

R986-600-655. The Right to a Hearing and How to Request a Hearing.

(1) A provider may request a hearing to appeal a decision to deny eligibility or to remove the provider from the eligible provider list.

(2) Hearing requests will be made in writing to the Council, which will conduct the hearing at the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Council's decision on the provider's

eligibility will be final.

R986-600-656. Monitoring for Compliance of Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination.

(1) The Department monitors service providers for compliance with the equal opportunity and nondiscrimination requirements of WIA. This includes compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, contract provisions, corrective actions, and remedial actions.

(2) Each service provider's compliance will be reviewed annually. The review can be either an on-site review or a data review.

R986-600-657. Noncompliance.

(1) In the event the Department identifies specific instances of noncompliance with federal discrimination laws, the Department will;

(a) notify the service provider in writing of the finding(s) of noncompliance and the corrective action required to ensure compliance;

(b) establish a corrective action plan;

(c) notify the provider of the time lines for the completion of the plan; and

(d) ensure compliance with the corrective action plan.

(2) For training providers, the corrective action plan will provide that the training provider agree to stop all prohibited practices in order to remain eligible for WIA funding.

R986-600-658. Sanctions for Noncompliance and Right to Appeal.

(1) The Department may impose sanctions against a provider for failure to comply with federal nondiscrimination laws or required corrective actions.

(2) If the Department finds that a provider has not taken the required corrective action in the specified time limits the Department will issue a notice of final action informing the service provider of the Department's intent to;

(a) discontinue referral of participants to the provider,

(b) cancel the contract with the provider,

(c) make other changes deemed necessary to secure compliance, and/or

(d) refer the matter to another governmental entity.

(3) The service provider may appeal the decision of the Department by filing an appeal in writing within 30 days of the date of the notice of final action to: The Director, Civil Rights Center, US Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave NW, Room N4123, Washington DC, 20210.

**KEY: Workforce Investment Act
August 16, 2005**

35A-5

R994. Workforce Services, Unemployment Insurance.**R994-207. Unemployment.****R994-207-101. General Definition.**

(1) The objective of Sections 35A-4-401 and 35A-4-207 of the Utah Employment Security Act is to provide the means by which it may be determined when or if a claimant, who is not totally unemployed, may be allowed unemployment insurance benefits. It is not the intent of the fund to subsidize a claimant who is devoting substantially all his time and efforts to starting up a new business or expanding an existing business even though he receives no income.

(2) There are generally four types of potentially employed claimants who need to have their claims examined under Section 35A-4-207. They are:

- (a) corporate officers,
- (b) self-employed individuals,
- (c) commission salesmen, and
- (d) volunteer workers.

R994-207-102. General Requirements for Eligibility.

(1) A claimant is unemployed and eligible for benefits if all of the following conditions are shown to exist:

- (a) Less Than Full-Time Work.

The claimant worked all the hours that were reasonable for him to work and the total number of hours was less than full-time. He must not regulate the type or amount of duties or number of hours spent in a remunerative enterprise for the purpose of qualifying for benefits. Full-time work will generally be considered to be 40 hours a week, but may be the number of hours established by schedule, custom, or otherwise as constituting a week of full-time work for the kind of service the claimant performs.

- (b) Income Less Than WBA.

The claimant earned less than the weekly benefit amount (WBA) established for his claim.

- (c) Available for and Seeking Other Full-time Work.

The claimant in addition to the subject work, must be available for and actively seeking full-time suitable work for another employer as defined by the suitable work test, Subsection 35A-4-405(3) and Section R994-405-309. A failure to make an active search for work will evidence a contentment with his current status and a conclusion that he is "not unemployed" shall be made. The efforts of a claimant to seek work should be distinguished from those directed towards obtaining work for himself as an individual and those directed toward obtaining work or customers for his corporation or business. Efforts to obtain work for the business or corporation are evidence of continuing responsibilities but are not evidence of an individual's active search for other employment as required for eligibility. A claimant who has marketable skills including: bricklaying, plumbing, and office manager, must be willing to seek and accept such work. He may not restrict himself to availability for the type of work he is currently performing on a less than full-time basis. The claimant's past work history is evidence of the effect of such employment on his attachment to the labor force. If he is unable or unwilling to accept any, but short term or casual labor because of continuing or pending responsibilities, he is "not unemployed".

R994-207-103. Corporate Officer.

The performance of some service is presumed where the corporate officer is receiving wages or other compensation including a car, house or other benefits of a determinable value. However, the payment of dividends, bonuses, and stock payments based on the percent of ownership of the claimant are not compensation for service and therefore are not considered wages.

R994-207-104. Self-Employment.

(1) Self-employment includes services which are performed for the direct or indirect purpose of obtaining a livelihood or a part of such livelihood. Self-employment is generally established as a sole proprietorship or partnership. An individual is not self-employed when a farm is operated only to supplement the family food supply or as a place on which to raise the family, but is not operated for the purpose of selling produce. Individuals in self-employment must report time spent engaged in self-employment activities such as time spent about the place of business either working or awaiting calls for goods or services and time spent seeking customers or business for the self-employment venture.

- (a) Income from Self-Employment.

Some claimants are engaged in part-time, self-employment which produces an immediate, readily determined weekly income. Claimants must report the amounts received for goods bought, supplies purchased, services, rent, etc. These are reasonable business expenses which can be deducted from gross income for goods and services. Payment of loans for buildings or equipment used in the business are not a deductible expense. Claimants engaged in this type of self-employment must maintain detailed records describing each item of income and expense. The Department may audit those records without prior notice.

- (b) Income Not Readily Determinable.

(i) When an individual is engaged in an enterprise that on a year-round basis is less than full-time and the income cannot be clearly determined for each week, the weekly earnings will be determined on the basis of all available information concerning past income and expenses of the enterprise, from which a weekly amount will be computed to represent the potential net income. The amount determined must be reported on the weekly claim. Evidence of changes in the enterprise that would affect the potential income for the present must be reported to the Department and the reportable income will be re-evaluated. Furnishing evidence of past income and expenses is the claimant's responsibility and may be obtained from personal or business records, income tax returns, etc. for the past three years. It will then be averaged to determine a potential weekly amount to be reported each week by the claimant. A claimant may earn up to 30% of his weekly benefit amount in total self-employment plus work for wages before a reduction is made in the unemployment insurance payment for that week. When the estimated income amount equals or exceeds the weekly benefit amount, the claimant is "not unemployed" and benefits will not be allowed.

(ii) When a claimant has just entered into a new business or is expanding and has no actual income experience which may be used as evidence of potential income for the current period, he must make a reasonable estimate. This may be based on any available evidence such as a general knowledge of current prices of products bought and marketed, estimated yields, estimated expense, etc. Any estimated amounts should be so identified.

- (c) Over Estimates of Income.

If the Department or claimant has over estimated the amount reportable in self-employment, the claimant may make a claim for the amount owed. The claim must be made within 30 days of when the correct earnings were determinable.

R994-207-105. Bartered or Exchanged Goods and Services.

(1) A claimant must report when he has entered into an agreement to barter or exchange goods or services. The amount of time working to pay for the goods is reportable. In determining the value derived from bartering or exchanging goods or services, the claimant will consider only the portion of the goods or services that he provides. The payment for these goods or services that is received in kind must be valued at current market values.

R994-207-106. Commission Selling.

(1) Time.

If the time spent on commission selling is part-time because of limits imposed by the limited geographical area, limited clientele, or limited products, the claimant could, upon meeting all other provisions of the Act, be allowed benefits.

(2) Income.

It is necessary to distribute the income from commission sales over the period of time it took to earn the commission. The income should be reported during the week in which the sale is made and not when the payment is received. If it is not possible to determine the exact amount of the commission, an estimate should be made and if the estimate is later determined to be wrong, the claimant should immediately report to the Department to receive assistance in making adjustments. Failure to report under estimates may result in claimant fault overpayments and a disqualification under the fraud provisions of the Act.

R994-207-107. Volunteer Work.

(1) Time.

Donated work does not render a claimant ineligible for benefits, even though the number of hours involved may be full-time. Claimants donating 40 hours or more to churches, charities, civic or other non-profit organizations have serious availability restrictions. The claimant may provide evidence of availability by demonstrating a willingness to seek and accept other permanent, full-time work. A diligent work search during any specific week in question, in addition to a positive mental attitude towards seeking and accepting work would provide adequate proof of attachment to the labor force. A failure to make an active search for work would evidence a contentment with the unpaid status of a volunteer worker, and would require a denial of benefits. To be eligible for benefits at a later date, a substantial change in circumstances should be shown.

(2) Remuneration.

If a claimant who receives assistance from a church or civic organization is asked to spend time working for that organization, but the value of the assistance is not determined by the amount of time spent working, the assistance is not reportable income. Normally, money is not involved with donated work. If money is involved, it need not be reported unless it is subject to withholding taxes, which indicates an employer/employee relationship. If the organization provides money for out-of-pocket expenses, such as gas, equipment, clothes, etc., it would not be wages and would not be reportable on the weekly claim.

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