R13. Administrative Services, Administration.
R13-3. Americans with Disabilities Act Grievance Procedures.
R13-3-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is made under authority of Section 63A-1-105.5 and Subsection 63G-3-201(3). As required by 28 CFR 35.107, the Utah Department of Administrative Services, as a public entity that employs more than 50 persons, adopts and publishes the grievance procedures within this rule for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action prohibited by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 42 USC 12131 through 12165, and 28 CFR Part 35.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to implement the provisions of 28 CFR 35 which in turn implements Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which provides that no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of this disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by the department.

R13-3-2. Definitions.

(1) "ADA Coordinator" means the employee assigned by the executive director the responsibility for investigating and facilitating prompt and equitable resolution of complaints filed by qualified persons with disabilities.

(2) "Department" means the department of administrative services.

(3) "Director" means the head of the division of the department of administrative services affected by a complaint filed under this rule.

(4) "Disability" means, with respect to a qualified individual with a disability, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such an individual compared to the average person in the general population, taking into account mitigating measure; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment.

(5) "Executive Director" means the executive director of the department.

(6) "Major life activities" means activities that are of essential importance to daily life, such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

(7) "Qualified Individual with a Disability" means an individual with a disability, who with or without reasonable modifications to rules, policies, or practices, the removal of architectural, communication, or transportation barriers, or the provision of auxiliary aids and services, meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by the Department of Administrative Services. A "qualified individual with a disability" also includes an employee or applicant with an ADA-qualifying disability, who can perform the essential functions of his or her actual or desired position, with or without a reasonable accommodation.

R13-3-3. Filing of Complaints.

(1) Any qualified individual with a disability may file a complaint within 60 days of the alleged noncompliance with the provisions Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 or the federal regulations promulgated thereunder. Complaints shall be filed within 60 days to assure prompt, effective assessment and consideration of the facts and to allow time to pursue other available remedies, if necessary. The filing of a complaint or of a subsequent appeal is authorization by the complainant to allow necessary parties to review all relevant information, including records classified as private or controlled under the Government Records Access and Management Act (Section 63G-2-101) and information otherwise protected by statute, rule, regulation, or other law.

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

(3) Each complaint shall:

(a) include the complainant's name and address;

(b) include the nature and extent of the individual's disability;

(c) describe the department's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the department of the nature and date of the alleged violation;

(d) describe the action and accommodation desired; and

(e) be signed by the complainant or by his legal representative.

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

(4) If the complaint is not in writing, the ADA coordinator shall transcribe or otherwise reduce the complaint to writing upon receipt of the complaint.

R13-3-4. Investigation of Complaints.

(1) The ADA coordinator shall investigate complaints to the extent necessary to assure all relevant facts are collected and documented. This may include gathering all information listed in Subsection R13-3-3(3) of this rule if it is not made available by the complainant.

(2) The ADA coordinator may seek assistance from the Attorney General's staff, and the department's human resource and budget staff in determining what action, if any, should be taken on the complaint. The ADA coordinator may also consult with the director of the affected division in making a recommendation.

(3) The ADA coordinator shall consult with representatives from other state agencies that could be affected by the decision, including the Office of Planning and Budget, the Department of Human Resource Management, the Division of Risk Management, the Division of Facilities Construction Management, and the Office of the Attorney General before making any recommendation that would:

(a) involve an expenditure of funds beyond what is reasonably able to be accommodated within the applicable line item so that it would require a separate appropriation;

(b) require facility modifications; or

(c) require reassignment to a different position.

R13-3-5. Recommendation and Decision.

(1) Within 15 working days after receiving the complaint, the ADA coordinator shall recommend to the director what action, if any, should be taken on the complaint. The recommendation shall be in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

(2) If the ADA coordinator is unable to make a recommendation within the 15 working day period, he shall notify the complainant in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant stating why the recommendation is delayed and what additional time is needed.

(3) The director may confer with the ADA coordinator and the complainant and may accept or modify the recommendation to resolve the cause of the complaint. The director shall decide within 15 working days. The director shall take all reasonable steps to implement his decision. The decision shall be in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

R13-3-6. Appeals.

(1) The complainant may appeal the director's decision to the executive director within ten working days from the receipt of the decision.

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

(3) The executive director may name a designee to assist on the appeal. The ADA coordinator may not also be the executive director's designee for the appeal.

(4) The appeal shall describe in sufficient detail why the decision does not meet the complainant's needs without undue hardship to the department.

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

(a) involve an expenditure of funds beyond what is reasonably able to be accommodated within the applicable line item so that it would require a separate appropriation;

(b) require facility modifications; or

(c) require reassignment to a different position.

(6) The executive director shall issue his decision within 15 working days after receiving the appeal. The decision shall be in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

(7) If the executive director or his designee is unable to reach a decision within the 15 working day period, he shall notify the individual in writing or by another accessible format suitable to the complainant why the decision is being delayed and the additional time needed to reach a decision.

R13-3-7. Record Classification.

(1) Records created in administering this rule are classified as "protected" under Section 63G-2-305.

(2) After issuing a decision under Section R13-3-5 or a decision upon appeal under Section R13-3-6, portions of the record pertaining to the complainant's medical condition shall be classified as "private" under Section 63G-2-302 or "controlled" under Section 63G-2-304, at the option of the ADA coordinator.

(a) The written decision of the division director or executive director shall be classified as "public," all other records, except controlled records under Subsection R13-3-7(2), classified as "private."

R13-3-8. Relationship to Other Laws.

This rule does not prohibit or limit the use of remedies available to individuals under:

(a) the state Anti-Discrimination Complaint Procedures, Section 35A-5-107, and Section 67-19-32;

(b) the Federal ADA Complaint Procedures, 28 CFR 35.170 through 28 CFR 35.178; or

(c) any other Utah State or federal law that provides equal or greater protection for the rights of individuals with disabilities.

KEY: grievance procedures, disabled persons
February 26, 2009 63A-1-105.5
Notice of Continuation December 10, 2007 63G-3-201(3)
28 CFR 35.107

R35. Administrative Services, Records Committee.
R35-1. State Records Committee Appeal Hearing Procedures.
R35-1-1. Scheduling Committee Meetings.

(1) The Executive Secretary shall respond in writing to the notice of appeal within five business days.

(2) Two weeks prior to the Committee meeting or appeal hearing the Executive Secretary shall send a notice of the meeting to at least one newspaper of general circulation within the geographic jurisdiction.

(3) One week prior to the Committee meeting or appeal hearing the Executive Secretary shall post a notice of the meeting indicating the agenda, date, time and place of the meeting at the building where the meeting is to be held and at the Utah State Archives.

R35-1-2. Procedures for Appeal Hearings.

(1) The meeting shall be called to order by the Committee Chair.

(2) Opening statements will be presented by the petitioner and the governmental entity. Each party shall be allowed five minutes to present their opening statements before the Committee.

(3) Testimony shall be presented by the petitioner and the governmental entity. Each party shall be allowed thirty minutes to present testimony and evidence and to call witnesses.

(4) Witnesses providing testimony shall be sworn in by the Committee Chair.

(5) Questioning of the witnesses and parties by Committee members is permitted.

(6) The government entity must bring the disputed records to the hearing to allow the Committee to view records in camera if it deems an in camera inspection necessary. If the records withheld are voluminous or the government entity contends they have not been identified with reasonable specificity, the government entity shall notify the Committee and the adverse party at least two days before the hearing and obtain approval from the Committee Chair to bring a representative sample of the potentially responsive records to the hearing, if it is possible to do so.

(7) Third party presentations shall be permitted. At the conclusion of the testimony presented, the Committee Chair shall ask for statements from any third party. Third party presentations shall be limited to ten minutes.

(8) Closing arguments may be presented by the petitioner and the governmental entity. Each party shall be allowed five minutes to present a closing argument and make rebuttal statements.

(9) After presentation of the evidence, the Committee shall commence deliberations. A Committee Member shall make a motion to grant or to deny the petitioner's request in whole or in part. Following discussion of the motion, the Chair shall call for the question. The motion shall serve as the basis for the Committee Decision and Order. The Committee shall vote and make public the decision of the Committee during the hearing.

(10) The Committee may adjourn, reschedule, continue, or reopen a hearing on the motion of a member.

(11) Except as expressly authorized by law, there shall be no communication between the parties and the members of the Committee concerning the subject matter of the appeal before the hearing or prior to the issuance of a final Decision And Order. Any other oral or written communication from the parties to the members of the Committee, or from the members of the Committee to the parties, shall be directed to the Executive Secretary for transmittal.

(12) The following provisions govern any meeting at which one or more members of the Committee or a party appears telephonically or electronically pursuant to Utah Code Section 52-4-7.8.

(a) The anchor location is the physical location from which the electronic meeting originates or from which the participants are connected. The anchor location, unless otherwise designated in the notice, shall be at the offices of the Division of State Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(b) If one or more members of the Committee or a party may participate electronically or telephonically, public notices of the meeting shall so indicate. In addition, the notice shall specify the anchor location where the members of the Committee not participating electronically or telephonically will be meeting and where interested persons and the public may attend and monitor the open portions of the meeting.

(c) When notice is given of the possibility of a member of the Committee appearing electronically or telephonically, any member of the Committee may do so and shall be counted as present for purposes of a quorum and may fully participate and vote on any matter coming before the Committee. At the commencement of the meeting, or at such time as any member of the Committee initially appears electronically or telephonically, the Chair shall identify for the record all those who are appearing telephonically or electronically. Votes by members of the Committee who are not at the physical location of the meeting shall be confirmed by the Chair.

(13) If the petitioner wishes to postpone the hearing or withdraw the appeal, the petitioner shall notify the Committee and the government entity in writing no later than two days prior to the scheduled hearing date. Failure to comply with this provision may result in a Committee order requiring that the petitioner pay the government entity's reasonable costs and expenses. The Committee will ordinarily deny a government entity's request to postpone the hearing, unless the government entity has obtained the petitioner's prior consent to reschedule the hearing date.

R35-1-3. Issuing the Committee Decision and Order.

(1) The Decision and Order shall be signed by the Committee Chair and distributed by the Executive Secretary within five business days after the hearing. Copies of the Decision and Order will be distributed to the petitioner, the governmental entity and all other interested parties. The original order shall be maintained by the Executive Secretary. A copy of the order shall be made available for public access at the Utah State Archives website.

R35-1-4. Committee Minutes.

(1) All meetings of the Committee shall be recorded. Access to the audio recordings shall be provided by the Executive Secretary at the Utah State Archives, Research Center.

(2) Approved written minutes shall be the official record of the meetings and appeal hearings and shall be maintained by the Executive Secretary. A copy of the approved minutes shall be made available for public access at the Utah State Archives.

KEY: government documents, state records committee, records appeal hearings
August 9, 2006 63GG-2-502(2)(a)
Notice of Continuation July 2, 2004

R35. Administrative Services, Records Committee.
R35-2. Declining Appeal Hearings.
R35-2-1. Authority and Purpose.

In accordance with Section 63G-2-502 and Subsection 63G-2-403(4), Utah Code, this rule establishes the procedure declining to schedule hearings by the Executive Secretary of the Records Committee.

R35-2-2. Declining Requests for Hearings.

(1) In order to decline a request for a hearing under Subsection 63G-2-403(4), the Executive Secretary shall consult with the chair of the Committee and at least one other member of the Committee as selected by the chair.

(2) In any appeal to the Committee of a governmental entity's denial of access to records for the reason that the record does not exist, the petitioner shall provide sufficient evidence in the petitioner's statement of facts, reasons, and legal authority in support of the appeal, that the record did exist at one time, or that the governmental entity has concealed, or not sufficiently or improperly searched for the record. The chair of the Committee shall determine whether or not the petitioner has provided sufficient evidence. If the chair of the Committee determines that sufficient evidence has been provided, the chair shall direct the Executive Secretary to schedule a hearing as otherwise provided in these rules. If the chair of the Committee determines that sufficient evidence has not been provided, the chair shall direct the Executive Secretary to not schedule a hearing and to inform the petitioner of the determination. Evidence that a governmental entity has disposed of the record according to retention schedules is sufficient basis for the chair to direct the Executive Secretary to not schedule a hearing.

(3) In order to file an appeal the petitioner must submit a copy of their initial records requests, as well as any denial of the records request. The Executive Secretary shall notify the petitioner that a hearing cannot be scheduled until the proper information is submitted.

(4) The chair of the Committee and one other member of the Committee must both agree with the Executive Secretary's recommendation to decline to schedule a hearing. Such a decision shall consider the potential for a public interest claim as may be put forward by the petitioner under the provisions of Subsection 63G-2-403(11)(b), Utah Code. A copy of each decision to deny a hearing shall be signed and retained in the file.

(5) The Executive Secretary's notice to the petitioner indicating that the request for hearing has been denied, as provided for in Subsection 63G-2-403(4)(b)(ii), Utah Code, shall include a copy of the previous order of the Committee holding the records series at issue appropriately classified.

(6) The Executive Secretary shall report on each of the hearings declined at each regularly scheduled meeting of the Committee in order to provide a public record of the actions taken.

(7) If a Committee member has requested a discussion to reconsider the decisions to decline a hearing, the Committee may, after discussion and by a majority vote, choose to reverse the decision of the Executive Secretary and hold a hearing. Any discussion of reconsideration shall be limited to those Committee members then present, and shall be based only on two questions: whether the records being requested were covered by a previous order of the Committee, and/or whether the petitioner has, or is likely to, put forth a public interest claim. Neither the petitioner nor the agency whose records are requested shall be heard at this time. If the Committee votes to hold a hearing, the Executive Secretary shall schedule it on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled Committee meeting.

(8) The Executive Secretary shall compile and include in an annual report to the Committee a complete documented list of all hearings held and all hearings declined.

KEY: government documents, state records committee, records appeal hearings
January 5, 2007 63G-2-403(4)
Notice of Continuation July 2, 2004

R35. Administrative Services, Records Committee.
R35-4. Compliance with State Records Committee Decisions and Orders.
R35-4-1. Authority and Purpose.

In accordance with Subsection 63G-2-403(14) Utah Code, this rule intends to establish the procedure for complying with an order of the Records Committee.

R35-4-2. Notices of Compliance.

(1) The executive secretary of the state records committee shall send an order of the state records committee by certified mail to the governmental entity ordered to produce records.

(2) Pursuant to Subsection 63G-2-403(14), Utah Code, each governmental entity ordered to produce records by the records committee, shall file with the state records committee either a notice of compliance, or a copy of the appellant's notice of appeal of the records committee order, no later than the thirtieth day following the date of the state records committee order.

(3) The notice of compliance shall contain a statement, signed by the head of the governmental entity, that the records ordered to be produced have been delivered to the petitioner, and the method and date of delivery.

(4) In the event a governmental entity fails to file a notice of compliance or a copy of the appellants notice of appeal of the records committee order within the time frame specified, the state records committee shall send written notice of the entity's noncompliance to the governor for executive branch agencies, to the Legislative Management Committee for legislative branch entities, to the Judicial Council for judicial branch entities, and to the mayor or chief executive officer of a local government for local or regional governmental entities.

(5) The state records committee may also impose a civil penalty of up to $500 for each day of continuing noncompliance, but only after holding a discussion of the matter at issue, and obtaining a majority vote at a regularly scheduled committee meeting. The non-complying governmental entity shall be heard at that meeting, with discussion being limited specifically to reasons for the neglectful, willful, or intentional act. Any civil penalty imposed shall be retroactive to the first date of noncompliance.

KEY: government documents, state records committee, records appeal hearings
March 4, 2005 63G-2-502(2)(a)
Notice of Continuation July 2, 2004

R35. Administrative Services, Records Committee.
R35-5. Subpoenas Issued by the Records Committee.
R35-5-1. Authority and Purpose.

In accordance with Subsection 63G-2-403(10), Utah Code, this rule intends to establish the procedures for issuing subpoenas by the Records Committee.

R35-5-2. Subpoenas.

(1) In order to initiate a request for subpoena, a party shall file a written request with the chair of the state records committee at least 14 days prior to a hearing. The request shall describe the purpose for which the subpoena is sought, and state specifically why, given that hearsay is available before the state records committee, the individual being subpoenaed must be present.

(2) The chair of the state records committee shall review each subpoena request and grant or deny the request within three business days, based on the following considerations:

(a) a weighing of the proposed witness' testimony as material and necessary; or

(b) a weighing of the burden to the witness against the need to have the witness present.

(3) If the chair grants the request, the requesting party may obtain a subpoena form, signed, but otherwise in blank, from the executive secretary of the state records committee. The requesting party shall fill out the subpoena and have it served upon the proposed witness at least seven business days prior to a hearing.

(4) A subpoenaed witness shall be entitled to witness fees and mileage reimbursement to be paid by the requesting party. Witnesses shall receive the same witness fees and mileage reimbursement allowed by law to witnesses in a state district court.

(5) A subpoenaed witness may file a motion to quash the subpoena with the executive secretary at least three business days prior to the hearing at which the witness has been ordered to be present, and shall simultaneously transmit a copy of that motion to the parties. Such motion shall include the reasons for quashing the subpoena, and shall be granted or denied based on the same considerations as outlined in Subsection R35-5-2(2). As part of the motion to quash, the witness must indicate whether a hearing on the motion is requested. If a hearing is requested, it shall be granted. All parties to the appeal have a right to be present at the hearing. The hearing must occur prior to the appeal hearing, and shall be heard by the committee chair. The hearing may be in person, or by telephone, as determined by the committee chair. A decision on the motion to quash shall be rendered prior to the appeal hearing.

(6) If the chair denies the request for subpoena, the denial is final and unreviewable.

KEY: government documents, state records committee, records appeal hearings
March 4, 2005 63G-2-502(2)(a)
Notice of Continuation July 2, 2004

R35. Administrative Services, Records Committee.
R35-6. Expedited Hearing.
R35-6-1. Authority and Purpose.

In accordance with Subsection 63G-2-403(4)(a)(i), this rule establishes the procedure for requesting and scheduling an Expedited Hearing.

R35-6-2. Requests for an Expedited Hearing.

(1) A party appealing a records designation to the Committee may request that a hearing be scheduled to hear the appeal prior to 10 business days after the date the notice of appeal is filed by making a written request to the Executive Secretary. A copy of this request shall also be mailed to the government entity.

(2) A written request shall include the reason(s) the request is being made.

(3) The Executive Secretary shall consult with the chair of the Committee to decide whether an Expedited Hearing is warranted.

(4) The standard for granting an Expedited Hearing is "good cause shown." The chair shall take into account the reason for the request, and balance that against the burden to the Committee and the governmental entity.

R35-6-3. Scheduling the Expedited Hearing.

(1) In the event that an Expedited Hearing is granted, the Executive Secretary shall poll the Committee to determine a date upon which a quorum can be obtained.

(2) After settling on a date no sooner than 5 days nor later than 14 days after the notice of appeal has been filed, the Executive Secretary shall contact the petitioner and governmental entity and schedule the hearing.

(3) The government entity shall file its response to the appeal with the Executive Secretary, and mail a copy to the petitioner no later than three days prior to the scheduled hearing. The Executive Secretary shall make this response available to the Committee as soon as possible.

R35-6-4. Holding the Expedited Hearing.

With the exception of the time frame for scheduling a hearing and providing responses, all other provisions governing hearings under the Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA) shall apply to Expedited Hearings.

KEY: government documents, state records committee, records appeal hearings
March 4, 2005 63G-2-502(2)
Notice of Continuation July 2, 2004

R58. Agriculture and Food, Animal Industry.
R58-17. Aquaculture and Aquatic Animal Health.
R58-17-1. Authority and Purpose.

(A) This rule is promulgated under the authority of Section 4-37-101 (et seq.) Amendments, Subsection 4-2-2(j) and 4-37-503.

(B) This rule establishes a program for the registration and fish health monitoring of aquaculture facilities, fee-fishing facilities, fish brokering, public aquaculture facilities, public fishery resources, private fish ponds, institutional facilities, private stocking, short-term fishing events and displays. This rule also addresses the importation of aquatic animals into Utah and establishes requirements for health approval of aquatic animals and their sources. The program is based on the monitoring of facility operations and aquatic animal movements to prevent the exposure to and spread of pathogens or diseases which adversely affect both cultured and wild aquatic animal stocks.

(C) Persons engaged in operations listed in R58-17-1(B) must comply with the rules for site selection and species control under Department of Agriculture and Food 4-37-201(3)and 4-37-301(3) and Department of Natural Resources rules R657-3 and R657-16.

(D) This rule is part of a statewide aquaculture disease control effort that includes procedures and policies established and adopted by the Fish Health Policy Board.

R58-17-2. Definitions.

(A) The following terms are defined for this rule:

(1) "Aquaculture" means the controlled cultivation of aquatic animals. In this rule, the word "aquaculture" refers to commercial aquaculture.

(2)(a) "Aquaculture facility" means any tank, canal, raceway, pond, off-stream reservoir, fish processing plant or other structure used for aquaculture. "Aquaculture facility" does not include any public aquaculture facility, private fish pond or fee fishing facility, as defined in this rule.

(b) Structures that are separated by more than 1/2 mile, or structures that drain to or are modified to drain into different drainages, are considered separate aquaculture facilities regardless of ownership.

(3)(a) "Aquatic animal" means a member of any species of fish, mollusk, crustacean, or amphibian.

(b) "Aquatic animal" includes a gamete or egg of any species listed in definitions under Subsection R58-17-2(3)(a).

(4) "Blue Book" means a set of the most current standard procedures approved by the American Fisheries Society for inspecting the health of aquatic animals.

(5) "Brokers or fish brokering" refers to the activities of dealers, entities, individuals or companies that are in the business of buying, selling, exchanging or transferring live aquatic animals between approved or licensed facilities pursuant to R58-17-13(C) and R58-17-14 without being actively involved in the culture, rearing or growth of the animals. This includes a person or company who rears aquatic animals, but also buys and sells (brokers) additional aquatic animals without rearing them.

(6) "Certificate of Registration (COR)" means an official document which licenses facilities with the Department of Agriculture and Food or which licenses facilities and events with the Division of Wildlife Resources pursuant to R58-17-4. The purpose of the COR is to establish the legal description of the facility, the species of aquatic animals reared and to grant the authority to engage in the described activity.

(7) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Food with appropriate regulatory responsibility pursuant to R58-17-4(A)(1) in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4-2-2 and 4-37-104, Utah Code.

(8) "Disease History" means a record of all known pathogens that have historically affected aquatic animals reared at a facility that seeks health approval pursuant to R58-17-15(C)(2)(b).

(9) "Division" means the Division of Wildlife Resources in the Department of Natural Resources with the appropriate regulatory responsibility pursuant to R58-17-4(A)(2), R657-3, R657-16 in accordance with the provisions of Sections 23-14-1 and 4-37-105, Utah Code.

(10) "Egg only sources" refers to a separate category of salmonid fish health approval that allows for the purchase of "fish eggs only" from a facility pursuant to R58-17-15(B)(5) and (D)(1). This category makes the distinction between those pathogens that are vertically transmitted (from parent to offspring through the egg, i.e., Renibacterium salmoninarum (BKD), IHNV, IPNV, OMV, VHSV, SVCV, EHNV) and those horizontally transmitted (from one fish to another by contact or association, i.e., Aeromonas salmonicida, Asian tapeworm, Ceratomyxa shasta, Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae (PKX), Myxobolus cerebralis (whirling disease), and Yersinia ruckeri).

(11) "Emergency prohibited pathogen" is a pathogen that causes high morbidity and high mortality, is exotic to Utah, and requires immediate action. These pathogens generally cannot be treated and shall be controlled through avoidance, eradication, and disinfection (see R58-17-20).

(12) "Emergency Response Procedures" are procedures established by the Fish Health Policy Board to be activated any time an emergency prohibited or prohibited pathogen is reported pursuant to R58-17-9 and R58-17-15(D)(6).

(13) "Emergency response team" means teams as defined by the Fish Health Policy Board responsible for developing and executing action plans to respond to and report findings of emergency prohibited or prohibited pathogens pursuant to R58-17-9, R58-17-10(A)(1) and R58-17-10(B)(1).

(14) "Entry Permit" means an official document issued by the Department which grants permission to the permit holder to import aquatic animals into Utah pursuant to R58-17-13. An entry permit is issued for up to 30 days and stipulates the species, size or age, weight and source of aquatic animals to be imported.

(15) "Facility disease history report" means a report of all known pathogens that have historically affected aquatic animals reared at a facility seeking approval pursuant to R58-17-15, subsections (B)(6), (C)(1)(a), and (C)(2)(b) and (d).

(16) "Fee fishing facility" means a body of water used for holding or rearing aquatic animals for the purpose of providing fishing for a fee or for pecuniary consideration or advantage pursuant to Section 4-37-103 and R58-17-18.

(17) "Fish health approved/health approval" means a system of procedures which allows an assessment of the disease history of a facility or population of aquatic animals and which grants a statistical assurance that neither "emergency prohibited" nor "prohibited" pathogens are present. The Department's and Division's responsibilities for granting health approval are delineated in R58-17-15. Health Approval status is granted to qualified COR holders in Utah and to aquatic animal sources inside and outside of Utah, all of which have satisfactorily completed health approval requirements pursuant to R58-17-15, and placed on the fish health approval list (R58-17-13(C)). Health approval of the source facility is necessary before a purchase may be made from the source facility or before the source facility may sell, transfer, or broker aquatic animals in or into Utah pursuant to R58-17-14.

(18) "Fish Health Policy Board" means the board created pursuant to Amendment 4-37-503 and referred to in R58-17 as the "Board".

(19) "Fish processing plant" means a facility pursuant to R58-17-13(G) and (H), and R58-17-17 used for receiving whole dead, eviscerated fresh or frozen salmonids or other live and dead aquatic animals as approved on the COR for processing.

(20) "Five-year disease history" means a report of all known pathogens affecting each stock native to, propagated at, or imported to the originating facility. These stocks or the offspring of these stocks are subsequently moved to another facility that seeks health approval pursuant to R58-17-15 subsections (B)(6), (C)(1)(a), and (C)(2)(b) and (d). The report shall cover up to the previous five years.

(21) "Import/importation" means to bring live aquatic animals, by any means into the State of Utah from any location outside the state and to subsequently possess and use them for any purpose.

(22) "Institutional aquaculture" means aquaculture engaged in by any institution of higher learning, school, or other educational program.

(23) "OIE" means the Office International des Epizooties of the World Organization for Animal Health, an intergovernmental organization that was established in 1924 to promote world animal health. The OIE provides guidelines and standards for health regulations and diagnostic tests. The most recent manual of health standards for aquatic animals is used to inspect for aquatic animal pathogens, for which the Bluebook has not developed standards. Such pathogens include EHNV, WSSV, YHV, TSV, and IHHNV covered in R58-17-20.

(24) "Ornamental fish" means any species of aquatic animals that are reared or marketed for their beauty or exotic characteristics, rather than for consumptive or recreational use. Tropical fish, goldfish and koi are included in the category of ornamental fish. This does not include those species of aquatic animals listed as prohibited or controlled in Department of Natural Resources rule R657-3. Ornamental fish are not regulated under rules R58-17 or R657-3. If the Department or Division determines that an introduction of ornamental fish poses a disease risk for aquatic animals, then all requirements under this rule apply.

(25)(a) "Private fish pond" means a body of water where privately owned aquatic animals are propagated or kept for a private, non-commercial purpose.

(b) "Private fish pond" does not include any aquaculture facility or fee fishing facility.

(26) "Procedures for the Timely Reporting of Pathogens" means procedures established by the Board for the timely reporting of emergency prohibited, prohibited, or reportable pathogens from any source in Utah or from any out-of-state health approved source pursuant to R58-17-9 and R58-17-15(D)(5).

(27) "Prohibited pathogen" is a pathogen that can cause high morbidity or high mortality, may be endemic to Utah, and requires action in a reasonable time. Prohibited pathogens are generally very difficult or impossible to treat and can only be controlled through avoidance, eradication, and disinfection, etc (see R58-17-20).

(28)(a) "Public aquaculture facility" means a tank, canal, raceway, pond, off-stream reservoir, or other structure used for the controlled cultivation of aquatic animals by the Division, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or an institution of higher education.

(b) Structures that are separated by more than 1/2 mile, or structures that drain to or are modified to drain into different drainages, are considered separate public aquaculture facilities.

(29) "Public fishery resource" means aquatic animals produced in public aquaculture facilities, purchased or acquired for public fishery waters and sustained as wild and free ranging populations in the surface waters of the state.

(30) "Quarantine" means the restriction of movement of live or dead aquatic animals regardless of age and of all equipment and hauling trucks into or from an area designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture or State Veterinarian pursuant to R58-17-10 and Agricultural code 4-31-16 and 17.

(31) "Reportable pathogen" is a pathogen that generally is prevented using good management practices. Reportable pathogens are not prohibited in Utah but may be prohibited in some other states or countries (see R58-17-20). Inspections are not required for reportable pathogens, but positive findings must be reported to the Board.

(32) "Salmonid and non-salmonid" designate aquatic animals based on the range of optimal growth temperatures used in their culture. "Salmonid" means any species of aquatic animal that is of the order Salmoniformes and optimally lives in coldwater conditions. "Non-salmonid" means any species of aquatic animal that is not of the order Salmoniformes nor cultured in coldwater conditions. For purposes of R58-17, aquatic animals such as cool water fish, warm water fish, and crustaceans (shrimp, crayfish, and prawns) are classified as non-salmonids.

(33) "Source" means all rearing or holding locations during all of the life stages of an aquatic animal.

(34) "Unregulated pathogen" is a pathogen that is not regulated in Utah. Unregulated pathogens include all pathogens not classified as either emergency prohibited, prohibited, or reportable. Reporting of these pathogens to the Fish Health Policy Board is not required (see R58-17-20).

R58-17-3. Penalties.

Any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of this rule, R657-59 or R657-16 or any specific requirement contained in a certificate of registration or entry permit issued pursuant to this rule, R657-59 or R657-16 may be grounds for issuance of citations, levying of fines, revocation of the certificate of registration or denial of future certificates of registration pursuant to Subsections 4-2-2(1)(f) and 4-2-15(1), as determined by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food and pursuant to Sections 23-19-9 and 23-13-11, as determined by the Director of the Division of Wildlife Resources.

R58-17-4. Certificate of Registration (COR) Required.

(A) Activities requiring a COR:

(1) A COR, issued by the Department, is required before a person may engage in the following activities within Utah:

(a) Operate an aquaculture facility.

(b) Operate a fee-fishing facility.

(c) Operate a fish processing plant.

(d) Broker aquatic animals.

(2) A COR, issued by the Division, is required for operation of the following activities within the State of Utah:

(a) public aquaculture facilities;.

(b) private fish ponds unless otherwise exempt from COR requirements under R657-59-3 and R657-59-7;

(c) institutional aquaculture facilities (R657-16-13);

(d) short term fishing events (R657-16-11);

(e) private stocking (R657-16-12);

(f) displays (R657-16-14).

(3) Entry permits shall be issued to holders of current CORs for the activities named in this subsection and to private fish pond owners pursuant to R58-17-13 (J) and R657-59.

R58-17-5. Species Allowed.

(A) Pursuant to Division of Wildlife Resources rules R657-3, R657-59, R657-16, and Utah Code sections 23-15-10 and 23-13-5, only those species authorized by the Division or the Wildlife Board may be imported, possessed, or transported in conjunction with the authorized activity.

(B) Pursuant to 4-37-105(1), 4-37-201(3)(B) and 4-37-301(3)(B) the Department shall coordinate with the Division to determine which species the holder of a COR may propagate, possess, transport or sell.

(C) The Department will monitor sales receipts to insure that the species described on CORs, sales receipts, and entry permits issued by the Department are those authorized by the

Division.

R58-17-6. Qualifying Waters.

(A) A private or public aquaculture facility, fee-fishing facility or private fish pond may not be developed on natural lakes, natural flowing streams, or reservoirs constructed on natural stream channels. Offstream reservoirs, and excavated ponds or raceways may be considered for use as an aquaculture or fee-fishing facility.

(B) During the COR application process, the Department shall coordinate with the Division to determine the suitability of the proposed site pursuant to R58-17-6(A), 4-37-111, 4-37-201(3) and 4-37-301(3).

R58-17-7. Screens Required.

(A) Screens or other devices that are designed to prevent the movement of fish into or out of an aquaculture facility, fee-fishing facility, public aquaculture facility, private fish pond, institutional aquaculture facility, short term fishing event or display must be placed at the inflow and outflow. The presence of adequate screening or other devices is a precondition to issuance or renewal of CORs pursuant to R58-17-4 and a precondition to delivery of aquatic animals to private fish ponds from health approved sources as provided in section 23-15-10 and R657-59-15.

(B) As part of the COR issuance process, the Department or the Division shall make site visits and determine the adequacy of screening.

(C) The Department or Division may inspect screening or other devices in their respective areas of responsibility to assure compliance with Subsections R58-17-7(A) and (B) and Section 23-15-10 and R657-59-15 during reasonable hours.

(D) It is the responsibility of the private fish pond owner or COR holder to report to the Department or Division, depending on which agency has jurisdictional authority, all escapements of aquatic animals from facilities. This is to be done within 72 hours of the loss or knowledge of the loss. The report shall include facility names, date of loss, estimate of number of aquatic animals lost, names of the public water the aquatic animals escaped into, remedial actions taken, and plans for future remedial action. The COR holder and/or facility operator or private fish pond owner will bear all costs for remedial actions. The Department or Division shall notify all affected agencies and parties within two working days. The agency having responsibility may suspend all activities at the facility, including aquatic animal imports, transfers, sales, fishing, etc., until the investigation and remedial actions are completed.

R58-17-8. Application and Renewal of Certificates of Registration (CORs).

(A) Application process.

(1) For application procedures pursuant to R58-17-4, contact the Fish Health Program of the Department at 350 N. Redwood Road, Box 146500, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500 for activities listed in R58-17-4(A)(1) or the Wildlife Registration Office of the Division at 1594 West North Temple, Suite 2110, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301 for activities listed in R58-17-4(A)(2).

(2) The application form must be completed and sent to the appropriate address with the required fee. Forms that are incomplete, incorrect or not accompanied by the required fee may be returned.

(3) Department or Division authorization of the site and species will be done at the earliest possible date. The Department will make every effort to process applications submitted to it within 14 work days pursuant to R58-17-5 and R58-17-6. Pursuant to R657-16-4, applications submitted under the jurisdiction of the Division require up to 45 days for processing, except for short-term fishing events, which require up to 10 days.

(4) If the application is granted, a written COR and COR number will be issued. The COR holder shall keep a copy of the COR on file for 2 years pursuant to Section 4-37-110.

(5) If the application is denied, a written explanation will be sent to the applicant.

(B) Renewal process.

(1) All CORs are valid until December 31 for the calendar year issued unless specified otherwise on the COR or unless renewed sooner.

(2) CORs must be renewed annually by submitting a completed application and the required fee to the Department or Division, and by complying with all other applicable renewal criteria.

(3) Failure to timely renew the COR annually may result in the loss of health approval, denial of future CORs, and the removal or destruction pursuant to R58-17-13(G) of the live or dead aquatic animals at the facility. Removal or disposal of live or dead aquatic animals is the responsibility of the owner and shall be done by means acceptable to the agency having responsibility.

(C) CORs are not transferable.

R58-17-9. Reporting Fish Diseases.

Persons involved in aquaculture and being regulated by this rule, R657-59, or R657-16, having knowledge of the existence in the state of any of the diseases currently on the pathogen list, Subsection R58-17-15(D)(2), (3), and (4), shall report it to the Department, Fish Health Program or the Division, Aquatics Section. The Department or Division will follow the Procedures for the Timely Reporting of Pathogens and the Emergency Response Procedures established by the Board. All confirmed findings of pathogens pursuant to R58-17-15(D)(2), (3), and (4), determined from such incidents or from inspections or diagnostic work initiated by the Department or the Division, will be reported to the Board.

R58-17-10. Quarantine of Aquatic Animals and Premises.

(A) If evidence exists that the aquatic animals in any facility are infected with or have been exposed to pathogens listed in R58-17-15(D)(2) and (3), then either quarantine or removal from the approval list (R58-17-2 (17), depending on the pathogen, may be imposed by the Commissioner of Agriculture or the State Veterinarian. Any action other than a quarantine must be approved by the Board.

(1) Lifting of the quarantine imposed on a facility infected with or exposed to emergency or prohibited pathogens requires the creation and implementation of a biosecurity plan that specifies action to control the pathogen and includes testing requirements of all lots of fish to verify the absence of the pathogen. In addition, the Department may require decontamination of the facilities and equipment in accordance with current medical knowledge of the organism, the Blue Book, and guidelines set forth by the Emergency Response Team.

(2) If the Department has reasonable evidence that the contagion is still present pursuant to R58-17-11, then quarantine, closure, or other measures such as decontamination of the facility and equipment, destruction of aquatic animals, etc. may be imposed. Such measures will be in accordance with current medical knowledge of the organism, the Blue Book, and guidelines set forth by the Emergency Response Team.

(B) A quarantine may be imposed by the Commissioner of Agriculture or the State Veterinarian where aquatic animals are possessed, transported or transferred in violation of this rule, wildlife rules, or statute and consequently pose a possible disease threat; or where a quarantine is reasonably necessary to

protect aquatic animals within the state. This action may be reviewed by the Board for recommendations to the Department.

(1) Quarantines imposed on facilities for rule or statute violations or for purposes of protecting aquatic animals may be lifted once sufficient evidence is presented to the State Veterinarian's satisfaction that infection is not present at the facility or that biosecurity control measures are being followed which will control further spread of the pathogen, and that removal of the quarantine does not create a risk to other aquatic animal populations. In addition, the Department may require decontamination of the facilities and equipment in accordance with current medical knowledge of the organism, Blue Book procedures, and guidelines set forth by the Emergency Response Team.

(2) If the Department has reasonable evidence that the contagion is present pursuant to R58-17-11, then quarantine, closure, or other measures shall be imposed pursuant to R58-17-10(A)(2).

(C) Any person, licensed pursuant to R58-17 and affiliated with a facility under quarantine, who delivers aquatic animals from health-approved sources for other public or private aquaculture facilities may, with written permission from the Department, use their hauling trucks if the operator either houses the truck off the quarantined facility, or sanitizes the truck according to Department recommendations each time it leaves the quarantined facility.

R58-17-11. Handling of Aquatic Animals and Premises Confirmed to Be Infected With a Listed Pathogen in R58-17-15(D).

(A) Where any facility or group of aquatic animals is confirmed to be infected with one or more of the pathogens listed in R58-17-15(D), the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food or State Veterinarian may either quarantine or remove the facility from the health approval list pursuant to R58-17-10 and take steps to prevent the spread of the pathogen and to eliminate it. These actions may be reviewed by the Board for recommendations to the Department. The Department or Division, in their respective areas of responsibility, may take one or more of the following actions as listed below in this subsection, depending on the pathogen involved and the potential effects of the pathogen on the receiving water, neighboring aquaculture facilities or the public fishery resource.

(1) Destruction and disposal of all infected and exposed aquatic animals.

(2) Cleaning and decontamination or disposal of all handling equipment and holding facilities.

(3) Testing is required of all lots of fish, which may be at the owner's expense, to detect the presence or spread of the pathogen. This may include the use of sentinel fish. After two negative tests, six months apart, the quarantine shall be reassessed, possibly released, and/or other measures may be imposed pursuant to R58-17-10(A)(2). Once sufficient evidence shows that the pathogen is not present at a facility, full restocking may begin.

(4) The infected aquatic animals may be allowed to remain on the premises through the production cycle depending on the pathogen involved and its potential effects on adjacent animals. All stocks within the facility shall be tested according to provisions outlined in the biosecurity plan to determine if the pathogen persists. At the end of the production cycle, then testing should be done at least annually. If the pathogen is not found after two consecutive annual inspections, then testing may revert to the original requirements for the facility. If biosecurity of the facility cannot or is not being maintained, immediate destruction of the stocks may be required. The biosecurity plan for the facility shall remain in effect if the COR holder sells or goes out of business.

R58-17-12. Statement of Variances.

Circumstances may arise which cannot be adequately addressed or resolved with this rule. The Board may grant specific variances to the rule if the following conditions are met:

(A) The variance is based on scientifically sound information and rationale.

(B) The variance will cause no significant threat to other aquaculture operations, state or private, or to public fishery resources.

(C) The variance is documented appropriately.

R58-17-13. Importation of Aquatic Animals or Aquaculture Products Into Utah.

(A) An official ENTRY PERMIT is required to import live aquatic animals or their gametes into Utah. This permit is in addition to the COR for operation of the facility or as otherwise specified in R58-17-4. The entry permit can be obtained at no charge by contacting the Department, Fish Health Program and providing the following information:

(1) Name, address, phone number and COR number of importer.

(2) Species, size and/or number of aquatic animals to be imported.

(3) Name and health approval number of sources, origin of aquatic animals, transfer history, and approximate date of shipment.

(4) For international shipments, a certificate of veterinary inspection from the source must be obtained by the importer indicating a negative record of testing by OIE reference labs for prohibited pathogens pursuant to R58-17-15(D)(2) and (3), a negative record of other OIE-listed pathogens affecting the aquatic animals to be imported, and that known nuisance species are not found in the water source. In addition, written authorization from the US Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) for the importation must be included.

(B) Each shipment of live aquatic animals must be authorized. A copy of the entry permit will be sent to the requesting party and a copy must accompany the shipment. The permit holder shall allow up to two weeks for the Department to verify the health approval status of the source and to verify authorized species status pursuant to R58-17-5.

(C) All import shipments of live aquatic animals must originate from sources that have been health approved by the Department pursuant to R58-17-15(A)(2) and (B). A list of approved sources is maintained by the Department, but the list is not published due to frequent updates. Information on currently approved sources may be obtained by contacting the Department Fish Health Program.

(D) All importations must be species that have been authorized by the Wildlife Board and the Division pursuant to R657-3, R657-59-16, and 4-37-105(1).

(E) To import live grass carp (Ctenopharyngodon idella), the fish must be verified as being triploid (sterile) by a laboratory and method acceptable to the Department. A U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service triploid verification form must be obtained from the supplier as required in R657-16-7. Both this form and the Department's statement verifying treatment or testing for the Asian tapeworm must be on file with the Department prior to shipment of the fish. Copies of the entry permit, treatment or testing statement and the triploid verification forms must accompany the fish during transit. The statement verifying treatment or testing is also required for all aquatic animal species that are known or reported hosts or carriers of the Asian tapeworm.

(F) The State Veterinarian may require inspection, treatment or testing of any aquatic animal and plant species, including aquatic invasive species, water, vehicle, or container, in accordance with current scientific knowledge before

importation.

(G) Whole dead and eviscerated fresh or frozen salmonid fish or live aquatic animals may be imported into Utah for processing at a fish processing plant without an Entry Permit. Live salmonid fish may be imported into and transported within Utah for processing at a fish processing plant without an Entry Permit, but they must be killed upon release from the transport vehicle and may not be held live at the fish processing plant. Waste products, i.e., brine shrimp cysts, carcasses, viscera and waste water, must be incinerated, buried with "quick lime" (Calcium oxide), composted, digested, or disposed of by means acceptable to the Department to deter the spread of pathogens and non-native species pursuant to R657-3 by water or animals. The Department may apply the requirements in this subsection to other species of aquatic animals and pathogens if future needs arise.

(H) Placement of dead fish, fish parts, or fish waste products from a fish processing plant, or live or dead aquatic animals from any facility into public waters is illegal. Proper disposal is the responsibility of the processor/owner/broker pursuant to R58-17-13(G).

(I) All transport vehicles, importing aquatic animals imported into Utah or transporting them through Utah pursuant to R58-17-14(C), must have proper documentation and are subject to inspection. The lack of proper documentation and/or the findings of an inspection may result in entry denial, fines, or other Department actions. All inspection costs will be born by the importer.

(J) Aquatic animals may be imported and transported to a private fish pond by an out-of-state source, approved by the Department, or by an aquaculture facility representative with a current COR by following requirements in section 4-37-204. The approved or licensed facility representative and the private fish pond representative shall sign and forward receipts pursuant to R58-17-17 (D).

R58-17-14. Buying, Selling, and Transporting Aquatic Animals.

(A) Buying aquatic animals:

Live aquatic animals, except ornamental fish, unless the ornamental fish are determined a risk pursuant to R58-17-2(A)(24), may be purchased or acquired only by persons or entities who possess a valid COR that authorizes the animals or as otherwise specified in R58-17-4. This applies to separate facilities owned by the same individual. Live aquatic animals must be purchased only from sources that either are located in-state and have a valid COR for aquaculture or are located outside of Utah. In both cases, the sources must also be on the current fish health approval list.

(B) Selling aquatic animals:

Live aquatic animals, except ornamental fish, unless the ornamental fish are determined a risk pursuant to R58-17-2(A)(24), may be sold only by a person or entity located in-state who possesses a valid COR for aquaculture or by a person or entity located outside of Utah. Current listing for each source and species on the health approval list is also required. Within Utah, an aquaculture facility operator may only sell or transfer live aquatic animals to a person or entity, which has been issued a valid COR to possess such animals or as otherwise specified in R58-17-4.

(C) Transporting aquatic animals:

(1) Any person possessing a valid COR may transport the live aquatic animals specified on the COR to the facility named on the COR.

(2) All transfers or shipments of live aquatic animals within Utah, except ornamental fish, unless the ornamental fish are determined a risk pursuant to R58-17-2(A)(24), must be accompanied by documentation of the source and destination, including:

(a) Name, address, phone number, COR number and COR expiration date, fish health approval number and expiration date of source and transfer history.

(b) Species, size, number or weight being shipped.

(c) Name, address, phone number, COR number and COR expiration date of the destination or as specified in R58-17-4.

(d) Date of transaction.

(3) Live aquatic animals may be shipped through Utah without a COR, provided that the animals will not be sold, released or transferred, the products remain in the original container, water from the out-of-state source is not exchanged or released, and the shipment is in Utah no longer than 72 hours. Proof of legal ownership, origin of aquatic animals and destination must accompany the shipment.

(4) Any person who hauls fish may transport a species other than those listed on their COR provided the source facility and destination both have a valid COR to possess that species. Transportation of aquatic animals to a private fish pond may not require a COR pursuant to R657-59-3, but movement and delivery of the aquatic animals is subject to the species restrictions in R657-59-16.

(5) No person may move or cause to be moved aquatic animals from a facility known to be exposed to or infected with any of the pathogens on the pathogen list, R58-17-15(D)(2) through (4), without first reporting it to the appropriate regulating agency pursuant to R58-17-9 and receiving written authorization to move the aquatic animals.

(D) Brokers:

(1) Brokers shall follow the same requirements that other producers follow as to importation, health approval of their facility and their source facilities and assuring that live sales are only made to those with valid CORs.

(2) To qualify for health approval of their fish, brokers shall obtain health approval for all source facilities from which they broker fish.

R58-17-15. Aquatic Animal Health Approval.

(A) Live aquatic animals, except ornamental fish, unless the ornamental fish are determined a risk pursuant to R58-17-2(A)(24), may be acquired, purchased, sold or transferred only from sources which have been granted health approval by the Department pursuant to this section. This applies to separate facilities owned by the same individual and to both in-state and out-of-state facilities.

(1) The Department shall be responsible for granting health approval and assigning a health approval number to aquaculture facilities in Utah, and to any out-of-state sources pursuant to 4-37-501(1). The Division shall be responsible for granting health approval and assigning a health approval number to public aquaculture facilities within the state, and for the movement of live aquatic animals from wild populations in waters of the state pursuant to 4-37-501(1).

(2) The Department is responsible for granting health approval for the importation into or transportation through Utah of aquatic animals.

(3) The Board may review health approval actions of the Department or the Division.

(B) Basis for Health Approval:

(1) Health approval for salmonid aquatic animals is based on the statistical attribute sampling of each lot of aquatic animals at the facility in accordance with current Blue Book procedures. This shall require minimum sampling at the 95% confidence level, assuming a 5% carrier prevalence for the prohibited pathogens, pursuant to R58-17-15(D)(2) and (3). Health approval is applied to the entire facility, not individual lots of fish.

(2) All lots of fish shall be sampled.

(3) For brood facilities, lethal sampling may be required on

the brood fish if the following conditions exist:

(a) Progeny are not available at the facility for lethal sampling;or

(b) A statistically valid sample of ovarian fluids from ripe females is not tested.

(4) Collection, transportation and laboratory testing of the samples will follow standard procedures specified by the Department, the Division and the Board. Inspections will be conducted under the direction of an individual certified by the American Fisheries Society as a fish health inspector.

(5) EGG ONLY sources - A facility which cannot gain full health approval because of a horizontally transmitted pathogen, may be approved to sell eggs provided the eggs are free of the listed vertically transmitted pathogens pursuant to R58-17-15(D)(1) and are properly disinfected using approved methods prior to shipment. Eggs may be required to be from incubation units isolated from hatchery and open water supplies and to be from fish-free water sources.

(6) Health approval for non-salmonid aquatic animals is based on specific pathogen testing for that identified aquatic animal as per R58-17-15(D). In addition, the agency having responsibility pursuant to R58-17-15(A)(1) and (2) will discuss the disease history of the facility with the producer, and then contact acceptable fish health professionals to identify other existing or potential disease problems.

(7) Under no circumstances shall health approval be granted to a facility if any lots test positive for pathogens listed in R58-17-15(D)(2) or (3) or if any of the same pathogens contaminate the facility's production waters or water source.

(C) Approval Procedures:

(1) Applicable to all aquatic animals.

(a) To receive initial health approval, inspection reports or other evidence of the disease status of an aquaculture facility or public aquaculture facility must be submitted to the appropriate agency (see R58-17-15(A)(1) and (2)). Applicants seeking initial approval and annual renewal for non-salmonid aquatic animals shall complete and submit forms provided by the Department or Division. Initial approval also requires the applicant to include information on origins of the aquatic animals at the facility, available disease histories by means of a facility disease history report and a five year disease history report, and fish transfer histories. The same application materials shall be required annually for renewal of health approval for activities occurring between applications.

(b) Inspections are conducted pursuant to Utah Code Section 4-37-502 and this section rule to detect the presence of any prohibited pathogens listed under R58-17-15(D)(2) and (3). Overt disease need not be evident to disqualify a facility. To qualify for initial and renewal of health approval, evidence must be available verifying that prohibited pathogens listed under R58-17-15(D)(2) and (3) are not present.

(c) Once requirements for health approval have been met, the facility shall be added to the health approval list of the responsible agency and assigned a health approval number for the current year. Health approval of each facility shall be reviewed annually for continuance on the lists maintained by the Department and the Division pursuant to R58-17-15(A)(1).

(d) The Department will report all confirmed results of pathogens pursuant to R58-17-15(D) for sources under its jurisdiction at each meeting of the Board.

(e) Public aquaculture facilities and wild brood stocks are included on the health approval list maintained by the Division. The Division will report all confirmed results of pathogens pursuant to R58-17-15(D) for sources under its jurisdiction at each meeting of the Board.

(f) If all aquatic animals are removed from an approved facility for a period of three months or more, or if health approval is canceled or denied, then subsequent health approval may be granted only after the facility owner has satisfactorily reapplied pursuant to R58-17-15(C).

(2) Applicable to salmonid aquatic animals:

(a) For initial approval of new facilities, two inspections of the same lot, at least four months apart and negative for any prohibited pathogen listed in R58-17-15(D)(2) and (3), are required. The aquatic animals must have been at the facility at least six months prior to the first inspection. During the inspections, the aquatic animals shall be reared for appropriate periods in waters from one source, and lots from all source waters at a facility shall be inspected.

(b) For initial approval of existing facilities, health inspection reports for a minimum of the previous two years, and facility disease history reports for up to the previous five years and five-year disease histories for all stocks transferred to the facility are required.

(c) All lots of aquatic animals at the facility as well as any outside sources of these aquatic animals must be inspected for initial approval and for renewals pursuant to R58-17-15(B)(4).

(d) After initial approval, annual inspections shall be conducted to renew health approval. A two-month grace period is granted at the completion of the annual inspection for laboratory testing of samples and reporting of test results. This is to allow the facility to conduct business while awaiting test results. Health inspection reports, the facility disease history for at least the previous year, and disease histories for at least the previous year for all stocks imported to the facility shall be required before each renewal.

(3) Applicable to non-salmonid aquatic animals:

(a) For approval of facilities, one inspection of aquatic animals to be approved from the pond, reservoir, or holding facility and negative testing of an appropriate attribute sample for any applicable prohibited pathogen pursuant to R58-17-15(D)(2) and (3)is required. A composite sample of 60 fish of the same lot from all ponds in the shipment from the same water source may be accepted in lieu of a full attribute sample.

(b) In addition, a written report is required from an acceptable fish health professional stating that no clinical signs of any infectious fish disease are ongoing and that certain pathogens are not infecting the species to be imported at the time of importation.

(D) Prohibited and reportable pathogen list:

(1) Pathogens requiring control are classified as emergency prohibited, prohibited, or reportable. Those pathogens denoted by an asterisk (*) preceding the name will only be tested for if the aquatic animals or eggs originate from an area where the pathogen is found. Pathogens denoted by a double asterisk (**) after the name can only be transmitted in fish and not in the eggs, therefore permitting the special provisions for egg only sources provided in R58-17-2(A)(10) and R58-17-15(B)(5). Excluding Artemia cysts, aquatic shrimp and prawns are not marketed as eggs, thus exempting shrimp and prawns from the egg-only provisions. However, the egg-only provision may be applied should shrimp or prawns be marketed as eggs and the Department or Division determines a vertically transmissible, emergency prohibited pathogen is present. Pathogens of aquatic shrimp and prawns are denoted with a triple asterisk (***) after the name. Pathogens that are inspected using the most current OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals are denoted with the pound sign (#) after the name.

(2) Emergency prohibited pathogens.

(a) Infectious hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHNV).

(b) Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV).

(c) Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV).

(d) *Oncorhynchus masou virus (OMV).

(e) Spring viremia of carp virus (SVCV).

(f) *Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis virus (EHNV)#.

(g) White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)***#.

(h) Yellow head virus (YHV)***#.

(i) Taura syndrome virus (TSV)***#.

(j) Infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV)***#.

(3) Prohibited pathogens.

(a) Myxobolus cerebralis (whirling disease)**.

(b) Renibacterium salmoninarum (bacterial kidney disease (BKD)).

(c) *Ceratomyxa shasta (ceratomyxosis disease)**.

(d) Bothriocephalus (Asian tapeworm disease bothriocephalosis)**.

(e) *Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae or PKX (proliferative kidney disease (PKD))**.

(4) Reportable pathogens.

(a) Yersinia ruckeri (enteric redmouth disease)**.

(b) Aeromonas salmonicida (furunculosis disease)**.

(c) Centrocestus formosanus.

(d) Emerging fish pathogens (including any filterable agent or agent of clinical significance as determined by the Board).

(5) The Procedures for the Timely Reporting of Pathogens shall be followed if any emergency prohibited, prohibited, or reportable pathogen is found. Inspection for reportable pathogens is optional, but positive findings of these pathogens must be reported to the Board. Reporting of unregulated pathogens to the Board is not required.

(6) The Emergency Response Procedures shall be activated any time a confirmed finding or unconfirmed evidence of an emergency prohibited or prohibited pathogen is reported.

R58-17-16. Inspection of Records and Facilities.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in R657-16-9 and R657-59-12, the following records shall be maintained for a period of up to five years and be available for inspection during reasonable hours by the appropriate agency pursuant to R58-17-4.

(1) Purchase, acquisition, distribution, and production histories of live aquatic animals.

(2) CORs and entry permits.

(3) Valid identification of stocks, including origin of stocks.

(B) The appropriate agency representatives pursuant to R58-17-4 and Utah Codes 4-1-4, 4-31-16 and 23-15-10 and under appropriate regulatory responsibility may conduct pathological or physical investigations at any registered facility, private fish ponds and fish being imported or transported in vehicles, during reasonable hours if there is cause to believe that a disease condition exists or as otherwise authorized in R58-17-7, R58-17-17 (D), R657-59 and R657-16. Any laboratory testing as a result of this investigation will be at the owner's expense if evidence indicates that R58-17 has been violated pursuant to the investigation.

R58-17-17. Aquaculture Facilities, Fish Processing Plants, Brokers.

(A) COR required:

A COR is required to operate an aquaculture facility or a fish processing plant and to act as a broker. A separate COR and fee are required for each facility defined under "aquaculture facility", Section 4-37-103(2), regardless of ownership.

(B) Live aquatic animals may be sold or transferred:

The operator of an aquaculture facility with health approval may take the aquatic animals as authorized on the COR from the facility at any time and offer them for sale. Within Utah, live aquatic animals can only be sold to other facilities which have a valid COR for that species. Fish processing plants dealing with salmonids shall neither hold nor sell live salmonids.

(C) Fee-fishing facility and/or fish processing plant allowed: The operator of an aquaculture facility may also operate a fee-fishing facility pursuant to R58-17-18 and/or a fish processing plant pursuant to R58-17-17 and R58-17-13(G) and (H), provided the fee-fishing facility or the fish processing plant is within one half mile distance from the aquaculture facility, contains only those species authorized on the COR for the aquaculture facility, and this activity is listed on the COR for the aquaculture facility.

(D) Receipts required: Any sale, shipment, or transfer of live aquatic animals from an out-of-state approved source, from an aquaculture facility or by a broker must be accompanied by a receipt. A receipt book will be provided by the Department upon request. Copies of all receipts will be submitted to the Department with the annual report. The receipt will contain:

(1) Names, addresses, phone numbers, COR numbers, COR expiration dates, fish health approval numbers and expiration dates of sources.

(2) Number, strain name, species name, age/size, reproductive capability and weight being shipped.

(3) Names, addresses and phone numbers of destinations.

(4) COR numbers and COR expiration dates for destinations excluding private fish pond owners that qualify to operate without a COR.

(5) Dates of transactions.

(6) Signatures of seller and buyer or as otherwise required in R657-59.

(E) Annual reports required:

Aquaculture facility owners, fish processing plant owners, and brokers shall submit annual reports of all sales, transfers, and purchases to the Department at the time of the COR renewal, pursuant to R58-17-8(B)(2). Report forms will be provided by the Department.

(1) The report will contain: (a) Names, addresses, phone numbers, COR numbers and health approval numbers of sources.

(b) Number, size and weight by species.

(c) Names, addresses, phone numbers, COR numbers of the destinations.

(d) Dates of transactions.

(2) Copies of receipts pursuant to R58-17-17(D), shall be submitted as part of the annual report to the Department.

(3) Reports shall be submitted to the Department by December 31 each year and must be received before a COR will be renewed. If the report, application, receipts and fee are not received by December 31 pursuant to R58-17-8(B), the COR will no longer be valid and regulatory action may be initiated pursuant to R58-17-8(B)(3). For sales made after submittal of the annual report and before January 1, the facility owner shall submit an addendum report that is due by January 31.

(4) The report made by operators of fish processing plants shall also contain all purchases and transfers to and from the facility and shall address proper methods of disposal with dates and locations pursuant to R58-17-13(G) and (H).

(F) Fees assessed:

The initial and annual renewal COR fee for aquaculture facilities, brokers, and fish processing plants is $150.00, pursuant to Section 4-37-301.

(G) The COR holder shall keep a copy of CORs, reports, and records on file for two years pursuant to 4-37-110.

R58-17-18. Fee-Fishing Facilities.

(A) COR required:

A COR is required to operate a fee-fishing facility. A separate COR is necessary for separate fee-fishing facilities as defined under "aquaculture facility", Section 4-37-103(2), regardless of ownership.

(B) Live sales or transfers prohibited:

The operator of a fee-fishing facility may not sell, donate, or otherwise transfer live aquatic animals, except when the approved species may be transferred into the same facility from an approved source.

(C) Fishing licenses not required:

A fishing license is not required to take aquatic animals at a fee-fishing facility.

(D) Receipts required:

To transport dead aquatic animals from a fee-fishing facility, the customer (owner associations and catch and release operations are exempt) shall receive from the operator a receipt which includes:

(1) Name, address, COR number, COR expiration date and phone number of the facility.

(2) Date caught.

(3) Species and number of fish.

(E) Annual report required:

The operator of a fee-fishing facility shall submit to the Department an annual report of all live aquatic animals purchased or acquired during the year. A report form will be provided by the Department. This report must contain:

(1) Names, addresses, phone numbers, health approval numbers, COR numbers and COR expiration dates of all sources.

(2) Number, size and weight by species.

(3) Dates of purchase and acquisition of aquatic animals.

(F) Fees assessed and annual report deadline:

(1) The initial and annual renewal fee for a fee fishing COR is $30.00, pursuant to 4-37-301.

(2) Holders of CORs, who renew applications including report, receipts, and fee after December 31 pursuant to R58-17-17(E)(3), shall be assessed a $25.00 late fee. If the application, report, receipts and fee are not received by December 31 pursuant to R58-17-8(B)(1), the COR will be no longer valid and regulatory action may be initiated pursuant to R58-17-8(B)(3).

(G) The COR holder shall keep a copy of CORs, reports, logs, and records on file for two years pursuant to 4-37-110.

R58-17-19. Public Aquaculture, Private Fish Ponds, Institutional Aquaculture Facilities, Short Term Fishing Events, Private Stocking and Displays.

Details on the COR and regulatory requirements pursuant to R58-17-4 for operating public aquaculture, private fish ponds, institutional aquaculture facilities, short term fishing events, private stocking and displays are found in Division of Wildlife Resources' Rules R657-16 and R657-59.

R58-17-20. Classification of Pathogens.

TABLE

I. Emergency prohibited pathogens are pathogens that cause high morbidity and high mortality, are exotic to Utah, and require immediate action. These pathogens generally can not be treated and shall be controlled through avoidance, eradication, and disinfection.

Pathogen	Classification	Species	Inspection Requirement/Comment
Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHNV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids	
Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV)/Aquatic Birnaviruses	Emergency Prohibited	All susceptible hosts	May be isolated from many species of aquatic organisms
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids, pike, herring turbot, pilchard, etc.	
Oncorhynchus Masou Virus (OMV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids	
Spring Viremia Of Carp Virus (SVCV)	Emergency Prohibited	All cyprinids esocids Shrimp	Required use of Bluebook designated, cell lines; inspection requirement shall be applied as needed to koi and ornamental fish
Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (EHNV)	Emergency Prohibited	Salmonids, percids, ictalurids, silurids, Gambusia, etc.	Required only for fish from endemic areas; use OIE Manual for test protocol
White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual
Yellow Head Virus (YHV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual
Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine Shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual
Infectious Hypodermal and Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV)	Emergency Prohibited	Freshwater or marine shrimp	Protocol for testing in OIE Manual

II. Prohibited pathogens are pathogens that can cause high morbidity or high mortality, may be endemic to Utah, and require action in a reasonable time. Prohibited pathogens are generally very difficult or impossible to treat and can only be controlled through avoidance, eradication, and disinfection, etc.

Myxobolus cerebralis (Whirling Disease)	Prohibited	Salmonids	Focus on more susceptible species as per Bluebook
Renibacterium salmoninarum (Bacterial Kidney Disease, BKD)	Prohibited	Salmonids	Required for salmonid species with more frequently reported clinical disease, such as Pacific salmon, brook trout, lake trout, Atlantic salmon, grayling, etc.
Ceratomyxa shasta	Prohibited	Salmonids	Inspect fish only from reported endemic areas
Bothriocephalus acheilognathi (Asian tapeworm)	Prohibited	All cyprinids, one Poecilid	Mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis) is the poecilid regulated under this section
Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae (proliferative kidney disease, PKD)	Prohibited	Salmonids	Inspect fish only from reported endemic areas

III. Reportable pathogens are pathogens that are generally prevented using good management practices. Reportable pathogens are not prohibited in Utah, but may be prohibited in some other states or countries (see R58-17-20). Inspections are not required for reportable pathogens, but all positive findings must be reported to the Board.

Yersinia ruckeri (enteric redmouth disease)	Reportable	No inspection requirement in Utah
Aeromonas salmonicida (furunculosis)	Reportable	No inspection requirement in Utah
Centrocestus	Reportable	Not applicable.

formosanus	Usually diagnosed by the presence of metacercarial cysts in gills via light microscopy: no inspection protocols available

KEY: aquaculture
February 19, 2009 4-2-2
Notice of Continuation February 3, 2005 4-37

R58. Agriculture and Food, Animal Industry.
R58-20. Domesticated Elk Hunting Parks.
R58-20-1. Authority and Purpose.

In accordance with the Domesticated Elk Act, and the provisions of Section 4-39-106, Utah Code, this rule specifies:

(i) procedures for obtaining domesticated elk facility licenses,

(ii) requirements for operating those facilities,

(iii) standards for disposal/removal of animals within those facilities, and

(iv) health standards and requirements in such facilities.

R58-20-2. Definitions.

In addition to terms used in Section 4-39-102, and R58-18-2:

(1) "Elk farm" means a place where domestic elk are raised, bred and sold within the practice of normal or typical ranching operations.

(2) "Hunting Park" means a place where domestic elk are harvested through normal or typical hunting methods.

(3) "Division" means the Division of Animal Industry, in the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

(4) "Domestic elk" means any elk which is born inside of, and has spent its entire life in captivity, and is the offspring of domestic elk.

(5) "Isolation Facility" means a confined area where selected elk can be secured, contained and isolated from all other elk or livestock.

(6) "Secure Enclosure" means a perimeter fence or barrier that is constructed and maintained in accordance with Section 4-39-201 and will prevent domestic elk from escaping into the wild or the ingress of big game wildlife into the facility.

R58-20-3. Application and Licensing Process.

(1) Pursuant to Section 4-39-203, Utah Code, the owner of each facility that is involved in the hunting of domestic elk must first fill out and complete a separate elk hunting park application which shall be submitted to the Division for approval.

(2) In addition to the application, a general plot plan should be submitted showing the location of the proposed hunting park in conjunction with roads, town, etc. in the immediate area.

(3) A facility number shall be assigned to an elk hunting park at the time a completed application is received at the Department of Agriculture and Food building.

(4) A complete facility inspection and approval shall be conducted prior to the issuing of a license or entry of elk to any facility. This inspection shall be made by an approved Department of Agriculture and Food employee and Division of Wildlife Resources employee. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to request this inspection at least 72 hours in advance.

(5) Upon receipt of an application, inspection and approval of the facility, completion of the facility approval form, and receipt of the license fee, a license will be issued.

(6) All licenses for hunting parks expire on July 1 in the year following the year of issuance.

(7) No domestic elk shall be allowed to enter a hunting park until a license is issued by the division and received by the applicant.

R58-20-4. License Renewal.

(1) All laws found in Section 4-39-205 and rules found in R58-18-4 pursuant to the renewal of elk farms are applicable to elk hunting parks.

R58-20-5. Facilities.

(1) Fencing requirements established by Section 4-39-201 of the Utah Code are applicable to both domestic elk farms and hunting parks.

(2) A hunting park for domesticated elk may be no smaller than 300 acres, with sufficient trees, rocks, hills and natural habitat, etc. to provide cover for the animals. Hunting park owners intending to operate facilities larger than 5,000 acres must obtain prior written approval of the Elk Advisory Council, following studies, reviews or assessments, etc., which the Council may deem necessary to undertake, in order to make an informed decision.

(3) There shall be notices posted on the outside fence and spaced a minimum of every 100 yards, to notify the public that the land area is a private hunting park.

(4) Each location of a licensed facility with separate perimeter fences must have its own separate loading facility.

(5) To be licensed, the park must include a handling and isolation facility which can be accessed and operated with reasonable ease for identification and disease control purposes. An exception to this rule may be granted in cases where there is a licensed farm owned by the same individual within 50 miles of the hunting park which can be accessed in a reasonably short period of time.

R58-20-6. Records.

(1) All laws and rules set forth in Sections 4-39-206 and R58-18-6 apply to hunting parks.

R58-20-7. Genetic Purity.

(1) All laws and rules found in Sections 4-39-301 and R58-18-7 pursuant to genetic purity are applicable to hunting parks.

R58-20-8. Acquisition of Elk.

(1) All laws and rules found in Sections 4-39-302, 4-39-303, R58-18-8 and R58-18-11 pursuant to importation or acquisition of domestic elk are applicable to hunting parks.

R58-20-9. Identification.

(1) All laws and regulations provided in Sections 4-39-304 and R58-18-9 governing individual animal identification are applicable in hunting parks.

R58-20-10. Inspections.

(1) All hunting park facilities must be inspected yearly within 60 days before a license or the renewal of an existing license is issued. It is the responsibility of the applicant to arrange for an appointment with the department for such inspection, giving the department ample time to respond to such a request.

(2) All elk must be inspected for inventory purposes within a reasonable timely period before a license renewal can be issued.

(3) All live domestic elk must be brand inspected prior to entering or leaving the park.

(4) Any elk purchased or brought into the facility from an out-of-state source shall be inspected upon arrival at a licensed hunting park before being released into an area inhabited by other domestic elk.

(5) A Utah Brand Inspection Certificate shall accompany any shipment of live elk into or out of the hunting park including those which move from facility to facility within Utah.

(6) A Domestic Elk Harvest Permit must be filled out by the park owner at the time of harvest. One copy of the permit shall be sent to the division office, one copy shall go to the hunter and one copy shall be kept on file at the facility. Validated tags must be attached to the carcass and the antlers prior to leaving the park and remain affixed during transportation to residence, meat processor, taxidermist, etc.

(7) Pursuant to Section 4-39-207, agricultural inspectors

may, at any reasonable time during regular business hours, have free and unimpeded access to inspect all facilities, animals and records where domestic elk are kept.

R58-20-11. Health Rules.

(1) All laws and rules found in Sections 4-39-107, R58-18-11 and R58-18-12 pursuant to animal health are applicable to hunting parks.

R58-20-12. Meat.

(1) The selling of domestic elk meat obtained from a licensed hunting park will not be allowed and:

(a) Must be consumed by either the hunter or park owner or their immediate family members, regular employees or guests, or the meat shall be:

(b) Donated as a charitable food item in compliance with Section 4-34-2 of the Utah Agriculture Code.

R58-20-13. Liability.

(1) All laws found in Section 4-39-401 concerning the escape of domesticated elk are applicable to hunting parks.

(2) A hunting park owner shall remove all wild big game animals prior to enclosing the park. If wild big game animals are found within the park after it has been licensed, the owner shall notify the Division of Wildlife Resources within 48 hours. A cooperative removal program may be designed by the parties involved to remove the animals.

(3) No person(s) may hunt domestic elk in an approved park without first being issued written permission to do so from the owner. The approval document shall be in the hunter's possession during hunting times. Hunting hours will be from 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

(4) In accordance with the state's governmental immunity act, as found in Section 63-30-1, et seq., the granting of a hunting park license or the imposing of a requirement to gain an owner's permission does not attach any liability to the state for any accident, mishap or injury that occurs on, adjacent to, or in connection with the hunting park.

KEY: inspections
May 4, 2004 **4-39-106**
Notice of Continuation February 23, 2009

R68. Agriculture and Food, Plant Industry.
R68-2. Utah Commercial Feed Act Governing Feed.
R68-2-1. Authority.

Promulgated under authority of Section 4-12-3.

R68-2-2. Definition and Terms.

A. The names and definitions for commercial feeds shall be the Official Definition of Feed Ingredients adopted by the Association of American Feed Control Officials, except as the Commissioner designates other wise in specific cases.

B. The terms used in reference to commercial feeds shall be the Official Feed Terms adopted by the AAFCO, except as the Commissioner designates otherwise in specific cases.

C. The following commodities are declared exempt from the definition of commercial feed, under the provisions of Section 4-12-2: hay, straw, stover, silages, cobs, husks, and hulls when unground and when not mixed or intermixed with other materials: provided that these commodities are not adulterated within the meaning of Section 4-12-2.

R68-2-3. Registration of Products.

A. All commercial feeds and feed ingredients except those specifically exempted herein shall be officially registered annually with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

1. Application for registration shall be made to the Department upon forms prescribed and provided by the Department and the applicant shall furnish all information requested thereon, being totally responsible for the accuracy and completeness of all required information.

2. A registration fee per product, determined by the department pursuant to Subsection 4-2-2(2) shall be paid by the applicant annually.

3. Each registration is renewable for a period of one year upon payment of the annual renewal fee per product, determined by the department pursuant to Subsection 4-2-2(2) which shall be paid on or before December 31 of each year. If the renewal of a commercial feed or feed ingredient registration is not filed prior to January 1 of any one year, an additional fee determined by the department pursuant to Subsection 4-2-2(2), shall be assessed per product and added to the original registration fee and shall be paid by the applicant before the registration renewal for that commercial feed or feed ingredient shall be issued.

4. Whenever the name of a feed product is changed or there are changes in the product ingredients, a new registration shall be required. Other labeling changes shall not require registration, but the registrant shall submit copies of all changes to the Department as soon as they are effective. A reasonable time may be permitted to dispose of properly labeled stocks of the old product.

B. Any person who distributes customer-formula feed shall obtain a permit annually from the Department before distribution of such feeds.

1. Application for a customer-formula feed distribution permit shall be made to the Department upon forms prescribed and furnished by the Department accompanied by the annual renewal fee of $50.00.

2. Each renewal fee shall be paid on or before December 31 of each year. If the renewal fee for customer-formula feed distribution permit is not filed prior to January 1 of any one year, an additional fee determined by the department pursuant to Subsection 4-2-2(2), shall be assessed and added to the original permit fee and shall be paid by the applicant before the permit shall be issued.

R68-2-4. Commercial Feed Labeling.

Commercial feed, other than customer-formula feed, shall be labeled with the information prescribed in this rule on the principal display panel of the product in the following general format.

A. Net weight.

B. Product name and brand name if any.

C. If a drug is used:

1. The word "medicated" shall appear directly following and below the product name in type size no smaller than one-half the type size of the product name.

2. The purpose of medication (claim statement).

3. An active drug ingredient statement listing the active drug ingredients by their established name and the amount in accordance with Subsection R68-2-7-D.

4. The required directions for use and precautionary statements or reference to their location if the detailed feeding directions and precautionary statements required by Section R68-2-9, appear elsewhere on the label.

D. Purpose statement

1. The statement of purpose shall contain the specific species and animal class(es) for which the feed is intended.

2. The manufacturer shall have flexibility in describing in more specific and common language the defined animal class, specie and purpose while being consistent with the category of animal class defined, which may include but not limited to including the weight range(s), sex or ages of the animal(s) for which the feed is manufactured.

3. The purpose statement may be excluded from the label if the product name includes a description of the species and animal class(es) for which the product is intended.

4. The purpose statement of a premix for the manufacture of feed may exclude the animal class and species and state "For Further Manufacture of Feed" if the nutrients contained in the premix are guaranteed and sufficient for formulation into various animal species feeds and premix specification are provided by the end user.

5. The purpose statement of a single purpose ingredient blend, such as a blend of animal protein products, milk products, fat products, roughage products or molasses products may exclude the animal class and species and state "For Further Manufacture of Feed" if the label guarantees of the nutrients contained in the single purpose nutrient blend are sufficient to provide for formulation into various animal species feeds.

E. The guaranteed analysis of the feed shall include the following items, unless exempted in Section R68-2-4, and in the order listed:

1. Minimum percentage of crude protein.

2. Maximum or minimum percentage of equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen as required in Section R68-2-7.

3. Minimum percentage of amino acids when required by animal class or specie.

4. Minimum percentage of crude fat.

5. Maximum percentage of crude fiber.

6. Maximum percentage of acid detergent fiber when required by animal class or specie.

7. Maximum percentage of moisture in pet foods.

8. Minerals, to include, in the following order: (a) minimum and maximum percentages of calcium (Ca), (b) minimum percentage of phosphorus (P), (c) minimum and maximum percentages of salt (NaCl) and sodium, and (d) other minerals.

9. Vitamins in such terms as specified in Section R68-2-7.

10. Total sugars as invert on dried molasses products or products being sold primarily for their sugar content.

11. Other required and voluntary guarantees should follow in a general format such that the units of measure used to express guarantees (percentage, parts per million, International Units, etc.) are listed in a sequence which provides a consistent grouping of the units of measure.

12. Exemptions.

a. Guarantees for minerals are not required when there are no specific label claims and when the commercial feed contains less than 6 1/2% of Calcium, Phosphorus, Sodium and Chloride

and does not serve as a principal source of that mineral to the animal.

b. Guarantees for vitamins are not required when the commercial feed is neither formulated for nor represented in any manner as a vitamin supplement.

c. Guarantees for crude protein, crude fat, and crude fiber are not required when the commercial feed is intended for purposes other than to furnish these substances or they are of minor significance relating to the primary purpose of the product, such as drug premixes, mineral or vitamin supplements, and molasses.

F. Feed ingredients, collective terms for the grouping of feed ingredients, or appropriate statements.

1. The name of each ingredient as defined in the Official Publication of the Association of American Feed Control Officials, common or usual name, or one approved by the Commissioner.

2. Collective terms for the grouping of feed ingredients as defined in the Official Definitions of Feed Ingredients published in the Official Publication of the Association of American Feed Control Officials in lieu of the individual ingredients; provided that:

a. When a collective term for a group of ingredients is used on the label, individual ingredients within that group shall not be listed on the label.

b. The manufacturer shall provide the feed control officials, upon request, with a list of individual ingredients, within a defined group, that are or have been used at manufacturing facilities distributing in or into the state.

3. The registrant may affix the statement, "Ingredients as registered with the State" in lieu of the ingredient list on the label. The list of ingredients must be on file with the Department. This list shall be made available to the feed purchaser upon request.

G. Name and principal mailing address of the manufacturer, registrant, or person responsible for distributing the feed.

H. The lot number or batch number shall be on each label and may be the date the feed product was manufactured.

I. Commercial Livestock Feed Labeling requirements.

1. Swine formula feeds.

Animal classes: Pre-starter - 2 to 11 pounds, Starter - 11 to 44 pounds, Grower - 44 to 110 pounds, Finisher (market) 110 to 242 pounds, gilts, sows and adult boars, lactating gilts and sows.

Guaranteed Analysis, Swine complete feeds and supplements, (all animal classes).

Minimum percentage of crude protein, lysine and crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee. Minimum selenium in parts per million (ppm). Minimum zinc in parts per million (ppm).

2. Poultry Feeds, Layers, Broilers, and Turkeys.

Animal classes:

a. Layers: - chickens that are grown to produce eggs for food, i.e., table eggs. Starting/growing - from day of hatch to approximately 10 weeks of age. Finisher - from approximately 10 weeks of age to time first egg is produced. (Approximately 20 weeks of age). Laying - from time first egg is laid throughout the time of egg production. Breeders - chickens that produce fertile eggs for hatch replacement layers to produce eggs for food, table eggs, from time first egg is laid throughout their reproductive cycle

b. Broilers - chickens that are grown for human food. Starting/growing - from day of hatch to approximately 5 weeks of age. Finisher - from approximately 5 weeks of age to market (42- to 52 days). Breeders - hybrid strains of chickens whose offspring are grown for human food, (broilers), any age and either sex.

c. Broilers, Breeders - chickens whose offspring are grown for human food (broilers). Starting/growing - from day of hatch until approximately 10 weeks of age. Finishing - from approximately 10 weeks of age to time first egg is produced, approximately 20 weeks of age. Laying - fertile egg producing chickens (broilers/roasters) from day of first egg throughout the time fertile eggs are produced.

d. Starting/growing - Turkeys that are grown for human food from day of hatch to approximately 13 weeks of age (females)and 16 weeks of age (males). Finisher - Turkeys that are grown for human food, females from approximately 13 weeks of age to approximately 17 weeks of age; males from 16 weeks of age to 20 weeks of age, (or desired market weight). Laying - Female turkeys that are producing eggs; from time first egg is produced, throughout the time they are producing eggs. Breeder - Turkeys that are grown to produce fertile eggs, from day of hatch to time first egg is produced (approximately 30 weeks of age), both sexes.

Guaranteed analysis: Poultry complete feeds and supplements. (all animal classes): Minimum percentage of crude protein, lysine, methionine and crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

3. Beef cattle formula feeds: Animal classes; calves, birth to weaning. Cattle on Pasture (may be specific as to reproduction stage; e.g. stocker, feeder, replacement heifers, brood cows, bulls, etc.)

a. Guaranteed analysis; Beef complete feeds and supplements, (all animal classes). Minimum percentage of crude protein. Maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN) when added. Minimum percentage of crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee. Minimum percentage of potassium. Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

b. Guaranteed analysis; Beef mineral feeds (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee. Minimum percentage of magnesium. Minimum percentage of potassium. Minimum copper, selenium, and zinc in parts per million (PPM). Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A in International Units per pound.

4. Dairy formula feeds: Animal classes; Veal milk replacer - milk replacer to be fed for veal production. Herd milk replacer - milk replacer to be fed for herd replacement calves. Starter - approximately 3 days to 3 months. Growing heifers, bull, and dairy beef, (a.) grower 1 - 3 months to 12 months of age, (b) grower 2 - more than 12 months of age. Lactating dairy cattle. Non-lactating dairy cattle.

a. Guaranteed analysis; Veal and herd replacement milk replacer. Minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

b. Guaranteed analysis: Dairy cattle complete feeds and

supplements; Minimum percentage of crude protein. Maximum percentage of non-protein nitrogen (NPN) when added. Minimum percentage of crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Maximum percentage of acid detergent fiber (ADF). Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum selenium in parts per million (PPM). Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound

c. Guaranteed analysis: Dairy mixing and pasture mineral with vitamins (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt. Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum guarantee. Minimum percentage of magnesium. Minimum percentage of potassium. Minimum selenium in parts per million (ppm). Minimum vitamin A, other than the precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound.

5. Equine formula feeds: Animal classes; Foal, Mare, Breeding, Maintenance. Guaranteed analysis; Equine complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes). Minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum copper, selenium and zinc in parts per million (ppm). Minimum vitamin A, other than the precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added). Guaranteed analysis for Equine Mineral Feeds (all animal classes). Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium, minimum percentage of phosphorus, minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added), minimum and maximum percentage of sodium shall be guaranteed only when the total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee. Minimum copper, selenium and zinc in parts per million (ppm), minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added)

6. Goat and Sheep formula feeds: Animal classes; starter, grower, finisher, breeder, lactating. Guaranteed analysis; Goat and Sheep complete feeds and supplements (all animal classes). Minimum percentage of crude protein. Maximum percentage of equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen (NPN) when added. Minimum percentage of crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee. Minimum and maximum copper in parts per million (PPM) (if added, or if total copper exceeds 20 ppm). Minimum selenium in parts per million (ppm). Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

7. Duck and Geese formula feeds: Animal classes; Ducks, starter - 0 to 3 weeks of age, grower - 3 to 6 weeks of age, finisher - 6 weeks to market, breeder/developer- 8 to 19 weeks of age, breeder-22 weeks to end of lay. Geese, starter-0 to 4 weeks of age, grower-4 to 8 weeks of age, finisher-8 weeks to market, breeder/developer-10 to 22 weeks of age, breeder-22 weeks to end of lay. Guaranteed analysis: duck and geese complete feeds and supplements (for all animal classes). Minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee.

8. Fish complete feeds and supplements. Animal species shall be declared in lieu of animal class; trout, catfish, and other species. Guaranteed analysis: fish complete feeds and supplements; Minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minimum percentage of phosphorus.

9. Rabbit complete feeds and supplements. Animal classes, grower-4 to 12 weeks of age, breeder-12 weeks of age and over. Guaranteed analysis, Rabbit complete feeds and supplements(all animal classes). Minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat. Minimum and maximum percentage of crude fiber (the maximum crude fiber shall not exceed the minimum by more than 5.0 units). Minimum and maximum percentage of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee. Minimum vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in International Units per pound (if added).

10. Other feeds shall include the following items in the order listed (unless exempted). The required guarantees of grain mixtures with or without molasses and feeds other than those described shall include the following items, unless exempted and in the order listed: Animal class(es) and species for which the product is intended. Guaranteed analysis; Minimum percentage of crude protein. Maximum or minimum percentage of equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen as required. Minimum percentage of crude fat. Maximum percentage of crude fiber. Minerals in formula feeds, to include in the following order. Minimum and maximum percentages of calcium. Minimum percentage of phosphorus. Minimum and maximum percentage of salt (if added). Minimum and maximum percentage of total sodium shall be guaranteed only when total sodium exceeds that furnished by the maximum salt guarantee, other mineral.

J. A vignette, graphic, or pictorial representation of a product on a pet food label shall not misrepresent the contents of the package.

1. The use of the word "proven" in connection with label claims for a pet food is improper unless scientific or other empirical evidence establishing the claim represented as "proven" is available.

K. No statement shall appear upon the label of a pet food which makes false or misleading comparisons between that pet food and any other pet food.

L. Personal or commercial endorsements are permitted on pet food labels where said endorsements are factual and not otherwise misleading.

M. When a pet food is enclosed in any outer container or wrapper which is intended for retail sale, all required label information must appear on such outside container or wrapper.

N. The words "Dog Food," "Cat Food," or similar designations must appear conspicuously upon the principal display panels of the pet food labels.

O. The label of a pet food shall not contain an unqualified representation or claim, directly or indirectly, that the pet food therein contained or a recommended feeding thereof is or meets the requisites of a complete, perfect scientific or balanced ration for dogs or cats unless such product or feeding:

1. Contains ingredients in quantities sufficient to provide the estimated nutrient requirements for all stages of the life of a dog or cat, as the case may be, which have been established by a recognized authority on animal nutrition, such as the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences or,

2. Contains a combination of ingredients which when fed to a normal animal as the only source of nourishment will provide satisfactorily for fertility of females, gestation and lactation, normal growth from weaning to maturity without supplementary feeding, and will maintain the normal weight of an adult animal whether working or at rest and has had its capabilities in this regard demonstrated by adequate testing.

P. Labels for products which are compounded for or which

are suitable for only a limited purpose (i.e., a product designed for the feeding of puppies) may contain representations that said pet food product or recommended feeding thereof, is or meets the requisites of a complete, perfect, scientific or balanced ration for dogs or cats only:

1. In conjunction with a statement of a limited purpose for which the product is intended or suitable (as, for example, in the statement 'a complete food for puppies'). Such representations and such required qualification therefore shall be juxtaposed on the same panel and in the same size, style and color print; and

2. Such qualified representations may appear on pet food labels only if:

a. The pet food contains ingredients in quantities sufficient to satisfy the estimated nutrient requirements established by a recognized authority on animal nutrition, such as the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences for such limited or qualified purpose; or

b. The pet food product contains a combination of ingredients which when fed for such limited purpose will satisfy the nutrient requirements for such limited purpose and has had its capabilities in this regard demonstrated by adequate testing.

Q. Except as specified by Section R68-2-6, the name of any ingredient which appears on the label other than in the product name shall not be given undue emphasis so as to create the impression that such an ingredient is present in the product in a larger amount than is the fact, and if the names of more than one such ingredient are shown, they shall appear in the order of their respective predominance by weight in the product.

R68-2-5. Customer-Formula Feed Labeling.

A. Customer-formula feed shall be accompanied with the following prescribed information shown on label, invoice, delivery ticket, or other shipping document:

1. The name and address of the manufacturer.
2. The name and address of the purchaser.
3. The date of sale or delivery.
4. The customer-formula feed name and brand name if any.
5. The product name and net weight of each registered commercial feed and each other ingredient used in the mixture.
6. If a drug-containing product is used:

a. The purpose of the medication (claim statement).

b. The established name of each active drug ingredient and the level of each drug used in the final mixture expressed in accordance with Section R68-2-7.

c. The directions for use and precautionary statements as required by Section R68-2-9.

R68-2-6. Brand and Product Names.

A. The brand or product name must be appropriate for the intended use of the feed and must not be misleading. If the name indicates the feed is made for a specific use, the character of the feed must conform therewith. A mixture labeled "Dairy Feed," for example, must be suitable for that purpose.

B. Commercial, registered brand or trade names are not permitted in guarantees of ingredient listings and only in the product name of feeds produced by or for the firm holding the rights to such a name.

C. The name of a commercial feed shall not be derived from one or more ingredients of a mixture to the exclusion of other ingredients and shall not be one representing any components of a mixture unless all components are included in the name; provided, that if any ingredient or combination of ingredients is intended to impart a distinctive characteristic to the product which is of significance to the purchaser, the name of that ingredient or combination of ingredients may be used as a part of the brand name or product name if the ingredient or combination of ingredients is quantitatively guaranteed in the guaranteed analysis, and the brand or product name is not otherwise false or misleading.

D. The word "protein" shall not be permitted in the product name of a feed that contains added non-protein nitrogen.

E. When the name carries a percentage value, it shall be understood to signify protein and/or equivalent protein content only, even though it may not explicitly modify the percentage with the word "protein"; provided, that other percentage values may be permitted if they are followed by the proper description and conform to good labeling practice. Digital numbers shall not be used in such a manner as to be misleading or confusing to the customer.

F. Single ingredient feeds shall have a product name in accordance with the designated definition of feed ingredients as recognized by the Association of American Feed Control Officials unless the Commissioner designates otherwise.

G. The word "vitamin," or a contraction thereof, or any word suggesting vitamin can be used only in the name of a feed which is represented to be a vitamin supplement, and which is labeled with the minimum content of each vitamin declared, as specified in Section R68-2-7.

H. The term "mineralized" shall not be used in the name of a feed except for "TRACE MINERALIZED SALT." When so used, the product must contain significant amounts of trace minerals which are recognized as essential for animal nutrition.

I. The term "meat" and "meat by-products" shall be qualified to designate the animal from which the meat and meat by-products is derived unless the meat and meat by-products are made from cattle, swine, sheep and goats.

J. No flavor designation shall be used on a pet food label unless the designated flavor is detectable by a recognized test method, or is one, the presence of which, provides a characteristic distinguishable by the pet. Any flavor designation on a pet food label must either conform to the name of its source as shown in the ingredient statement or the ingredient statement shall show the source of its flavor. The word flavor shall be printed in the same size type and with an equal degree of conspicuousness as the ingredient term(s) from which the flavor designation is derived. Distribution of pet food employing such flavor designation or claims on the labels of the product distributed by them shall, upon request, supply verification of the designated or claimed flavor to the appropriate control official.

K. The designation "100%" or "All" or words of similar connotation shall not be used in the brand or product name of a pet food if it contains more than one ingredient. However, for the purpose of this provision, water sufficient for processing, required decharacterizing agents and trace amounts of preservatives and condiments shall not be considered ingredients.

L. The name of the pet food shall not be derived from one or more ingredients of a mixture of a pet food product unless all components or ingredients are included in the name except as specified by Subsections R68-2-6-J, M or N; provided that the name of an ingredient or combination of ingredients may be used as a part of the product name if:

1. the ingredient or combination of ingredients is present in sufficient quantity to impart a distinctive characteristic to the product or is present in amounts which have a material bearing upon the price of the product or upon acceptance of the product by the purchaser thereof; or

2. it does not constitute a representation that the ingredient or combination of ingredients is present to the exclusion of other ingredients; or

3. it is not otherwise false or misleading.

M. When an ingredient or a combination of ingredients derived from animals, poultry, or fish constitutes 95% or more of the total weight of all ingredients of a pet food mixture, the name or names of such ingredient(s) may form a part of the

product name of the pet food; provided, that where more than one ingredient is part of such product name, then all such ingredient names shall be in the same size, style and color print.

N. When an ingredient or a combination of ingredients derived from animals, poultry or fish constitutes at least 25% but less than 95% of the total weight of all ingredients of a pet food mixture the name or names of such ingredient or ingredients may form a part of the product name of the pet food only if the product name also includes a primary descriptive term such as "meatballs" or "fishcakes" so that the product name describes the contents of the products in accordance with an established law, custom or usage or so that the product name is not misleading. All such ingredient names and the primary descriptive term shall be in the same size, style and color print.

O. Contractions or coined names referring to ingredients shall not be used in the name of a pet food unless it is in compliance with Subsections R68-2-6-J, L, M and N.

R68-2-7. Expression of Guarantees.

A. The guarantees for crude protein, equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen, crude fat, crude fiber and mineral guarantees, (when required) will be in terms of percentage.

B. Commercial feeds containing 6 1/2% or more Calcium, Phosphorus, Sodium and Chloride shall include in the guaranteed analysis the minimum and maximum percentages of calcium (Ca), the minimum percentage of phosphorus (P), and if salt is added, the minimum and maximum percentage of salt (NaCl). Minerals, except salt (NaCl), shall be guaranteed in terms of percentage of the element. When calcium and/or salt guarantees are given in the guaranteed analysis such shall be stated and conform to the following:

1. When the minimum is 5.0% the maximum shall not exceed the minimum by more than one percentage point.

2. When the minimum is above 5.0% the maximum shall not exceed the minimum by more than 5 percentage points.

C. Guarantees for minimum vitamin content of commercial feeds and feed supplements, when made, shall be stated on the label in milligrams per pound of feed except that:

1. Vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, shall be stated in International or USP units per pound.

2. Vitamin D, in products offered for poultry feeding, shall be stated in International Chick Units per pound.

3. Vitamin D for other uses shall be stated in International or USP units per pound.

4. Vitamin E shall be stated in International or USP Units per pound.

5. Guarantees for vitamin content on the label of a commercial feed shall state the guarantee as true vitamins, not compounds, with the exception of the compounds, Pyridoxine, Hydrochloride, Choline Chloride, Thiamine, and d-Panto-thenic Acid.

6. Oils and premixes containing vitamin D or both may be labeled to show vitamin content in terms of units per gram.

D. Guarantees for drugs shall be stated in terms of percent by weight.

1. Antibiotics present at less than 2,000 grams per ton (total) of commercial feed shall be stated in grams per ton of commercial feed.

2. Antibiotics present at 2,000 or more grams per ton (total) of commercial feed shall be stated in grams per pound of commercial feed.

3. Labels for commercial feeds containing growth promotion and/or feed efficiency levels of antibiotics, which are to be fed continuously as the sole ration, are not required to make quantitative guarantees except as specifically noted in the Federal Food Additive Regulation for certain antibiotics, wherein, quantitative guarantees are required regardless of the level or purpose of the antibiotic.

4. The term "milligrams per pound" may be used for drugs or antibiotics in those cases where a dosage is given in "milligrams" in the feeding directions.

E. Commercial feeds containing any added non-protein nitrogen shall be labeled as follows:

1. For ruminants.

a. Complete feeds, supplements, and concentrates containing added non-protein nitrogen and containing more than 5% protein from natural sources shall be guaranteed as follows:

Crude Protein, minimum, (%)

(This includes not more than (%) equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen).

b. Mixed feed concentrates and supplements containing less than 5% protein from natural sources may be guaranteed as follows:

Equivalent Crude Protein from Non-Protein Nitrogen, minimum, (%)

c. Ingredient sources of non-protein nitrogen such as Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Polyphosphate Solution, Ammoniated Rice Hulls, or other basic non-protein nitrogen ingredients defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials shall be guaranteed as follows:

Nitrogen, minimum, (%)

Equivalent Crude Protein from Non-Protein Nitrogen, minimum, (%)

2. For non-ruminants.

a. Complete feeds, supplements and concentrates containing crude protein from all forms of non-protein nitrogen, added as such, shall be labeled as follows:

Crude Protein, minimum (%)

(This includes not more than (%) equivalent crude protein which is not nutritionally available to species of animal for which feed is intended.)

b. Premixes, concentrates or supplements intended for non-ruminants containing more than 1.25% equivalent crude protein with adequate directions for use and a prominent statement: "WARNING: This feed must be used only in accordance with directions furnished on the label."

F. Mineral phosphatic materials for feeding purposes shall be labeled with the guarantee for minimum and maximum percentage of calcium (when present), the minimum percentage of phosphorus, and the maximum percentage of fluorine.

G. or the purpose of determining compliance with this act, a commercial feed shall be deemed in violation if an analysis shows one or more ingredients varies from the guarantee in an amount exceeding the permitted analytical variations (PAV) published by the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

R68-2-8. Ingredients.

A. The name of each ingredient or collective term for the grouping of ingredients, when required to be listed, shall be the name as defined in the Official Definitions of Feed Ingredients as published in the Official Publication of American Feed Control Officials, the common or usual name, or one approved by the Commissioner. Failure to list the ingredients of a pet food in descending order by their predominance by weight in non-quantitative terms may be misleading.

B. The name of each ingredient must be shown in letters or type of the same size.

C. No references to quality or grade of an ingredient shall appear in the ingredient statement of a feed.

D. The term "dehydrated" may precede the name of any product that has been artificially dried.

E. A single ingredient product defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials is not required to have an ingredient statement.

F. Tentative definitions for ingredients shall not be used until adopted as official, unless no official definition exists or the ingredient has a common accepted name that requires no

definition exists or the ingredient has a common accepted name that requires no definition, (i.e. sugar).

G. When the word "iodized" is used in connection with a feed ingredient, the feed ingredient shall contain not less than 0.0007% iodine, uniformly distributed.

R68-2-9. Directions for Use and Precautionary Statements.

A. Directions for use and precautionary statements on the labeling of all commercial feeds and customer-formula feeds containing additives (including drugs, special purpose additives, or non-nutritive additives) shall:

1. Be adequate to enable safe and effective use for the intended purposes by users with no special knowledge of the purpose and use of such articles: and,

2. Include, but not be limited to, all information described by all applicable rules under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

B. Adequate directions for use and precautionary statements are required for feeds containing non-protein nitrogen as specified in Section R68-2-9.

C. Adequate directions for use and precautionary statements necessary for safe and effective use are required on commercial feeds distributed to supply particular dietary needs or for supplementing or fortifying the usual diet or ration with any vitamin, mineral, or other dietary nutrient or compound.

R68-2-10. Non-Protein Nitrogen.

A. Urea and other non-protein nitrogen products defined in the Official Publication of the Association of American Feed Control Officials are acceptable ingredients only in commercial feeds for reminant animal as a source of equivalent crude protein. If the commercial feed contains more than 8.75% of equivalent crude protein from all forms of non-protein nitrogen, added as such, exceeds one-third of the total crude protein, the label shall bear adequate directions for the safe use of feeds and a precautionary statement: "CAUTION: USE AS DIRECTED." The directions for use and the caution statement shall be read and understood by ordinary persons under customary conditions of purchase and use.

B. Non-protein nitrogen defined in the Official Publication of the Association of American Feed Control Officials, when so indicated, are acceptable ingredients in commercial feeds distributed to non-ruminant animals as a source of nutrient as a source of nutrients other than equivalent crude protein. The maximum equivalent crude protein from non-protein nitrogen sources when used in non-ruminant rations shall not exceed 1.25% of the total daily ration.

C. On labels such as those for medicated feeds which bear adequate feeding directions and/or warning statements, the presence of added non-protein nitrogen shall not require a duplication of the feeding directions or the precautionary statements as long as those statements include sufficient information to ensure the safe and effective use of this product due to the presence of non-protein nitrogen.

R68-2-11. Drug and Feed Additives.

A. Prior to approval of a registration application and/or approval of a label for commercial feed which contain additives (including drugs, other special purpose additives, or non-nutritive additives) the distributor may be required to submit evidence to prove the safety and efficacy of the commercial feed when used according to the directions furnished on the label.

B. Satisfactory evidence of safety and efficacy of a commercial feed may be:

1. When the commercial feed contains such additives, the use of which conforms to the requirements of the applicable rule in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, or which are "prior sanctioned" or "generally recognized as safe" for such use, or

2. When the commercial feed is itself a drug as defined in Section 4-12-2 and is generally recognized as safe and effective for the labeled use or is marketed subject to an application approved by the Food and Drug Administration under Title 21 U.S.C., 360 (b).

R68-2-12. Adulterants.

A. For the purpose of Section 4-12-2, the terms "poisonous or deleterious substances" include but are not limited to the following:

1. Fluorine and any mineral mixture which is to be used directly for the feeding of domestic animals and in which the fluorine exceeds 0.20% for breeding and dairy cattle; 0.30% for slaughter cattle; 0.30% for sheep; 0.35% for lambs; 0.45% for swine and 0.60% for poultry.

2. Fluorine bearing ingredients when used in such amounts that they raise the fluorine content of the total ration above the following amounts: 0.004% for breeding and dairy cattle: 0.009% for slaughter cattle; 0.006% for sheep; 0.01% for lambs; 0.015% for swine and 0.03% for poultry.

3. Soybean meal, flakes or pellets or other vegetable meal, flakes or pellets which have been extracted with trichlorethylene or other chlorinated solvents.

4. Sulfur dioxide, Sulfurous acid, and salts of Sulfurous acid when used in or on feeds or feed ingredients which are considered or reported to be a significant source of B_1 (Thiamine).

5. Aflatoxin content of any feed ingredient which exceeds 20 parts per billion and/or any quantity established by Federal Statutes or Guidelines.

B. A commercial feed shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contains a drug and the methods used in or the facilities or controls used for its manufacture, processing or packaging do not conform to current good manufacturing practice rules for medicated feeds and for medicated premixes as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 225 and 226 Sections 225.1-225.115 and 226.1-226.115, respectively.

C. All screenings or by-products of grain and seeds containing weed seeds, when used in commercial feed or sold as such to the ultimate consumer shall be ground fine enough or other wise treated to destroy the viability of such weed seeds so that the finished product contains no more than six viable prohibited noxious weed seeds per pound.

KEY: feed contamination
February 25, 2009 4-12-3
Notice of Continuation September 6, 2005

R152. Commerce, Consumer Protection.
R152-21. Credit Services Organizations Act Rules.
R152-21-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to clarify the legal mandates and prohibitions of Section 13-21-3.

R152-21-2. Definitions.

The definitions set forth in Section 13-21-2, as well as the following supplementary definitions, shall be used in construing the meaning of this rule.

(1) "Challenge" means any act performed by a credit services organization for the purpose of facilitating the disputation, by any person, of an entry appearing on the buyer's credit report.

(2) "Credit report" means any document prepared by a credit reporting agency showing the credit-worthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity of the buyer.

(3) "Inaccurate information" means data affected by typographical errors and other similar inadvertent technical faults which create a reasonable doubt about the reliability of such data.

(4) "Material error" means false or misleading information that could reasonably affect a decision to extend or deny credit to the buyer. "Accurate" information contains no material errors.

(5) "Material omission" means missing information that could reasonably affect a decision to extend or deny credit to the buyer. "Complete" information contains no material omissions.

(6) "Outdated information" means information that should not appear on the buyer's credit report because of its age. How long a given entry may remain on a credit report is determined by applicable state and federal law. Information which is not outdated is "timely."

(7) "Unverifiable information" means an entry on a credit report lacking sufficient supporting evidence to convince a reasonable person that it is proper. Information which is not unverifiable is "verifiable".

R152-21-3. Factual Basis for Credit Report Challenges.

(1) A credit services organization shall not challenge an entry made on the buyer's credit report without first having a factual basis for believing that the entry contains a material error or omission, or outdated, inaccurate, or unverifiable information.

(2) A credit services organization has a factual basis for challenging an entry on the buyer's credit report only when it:

(a) has received a written statement from the buyer identifying any entry on his credit report that he believes contains a material error or omission, or outdated, inaccurate, or unverifiable information;

(b) has conducted an investigation to determine if the information in the buyer's written statement is correct; and

(c) has concluded in good faith, based upon the results of its investigation, that the buyer's credit report contains one or more material errors or omissions, or outdated, inaccurate, or unverifiable information.

(3) In connection with any investigation undertaken pursuant to this rule, a credit services organization shall:

(a) contact the person who provided the information in question to the credit reporting agency and give him a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate the accuracy, completeness, timeliness, and verifiability of such information;

(b) memorialize, in writing and in detail, the results of the investigation; and

(c) retain the investigative report for not less two years after it is completed.

R152-21-4. Fraudulent Practices.

It shall be a violation of Section 13-21-3 for a credit services organization to do any of the following:

(1) to state or imply that it can permanently remove from a buyer's credit report an accurate, complete, timely, and verifiable entry;

(2) to challenge an entry on a buyer's credit report without a factual basis for believing the entry contains a material error or omission, or outdated, inaccurate, or unverifiable information; or

(3) to challenge an entry on a credit report for the purpose of temporarily denying accurate, complete, timely, and verifiable information to any person about the credit-worthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity of the buyer.

KEY: credit services, consumer, protection
1994 13-2-5
Notice of Continuation February 17, 2009

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-1. General Rule of the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-1-101. Title.

This rule is known as the General Rule of the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing.

R156-1-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, as used in Title 58 or this rule:

(1) "Active and in good standing" means a licensure status which allows the licensee full privileges to engage in the practice of the occupation or profession subject to the scope of the licensee's license classification.

(2) "Aggravating circumstances" means any consideration or factors that may justify an increase in the severity of an action to be imposed upon an applicant or licensee. Aggravating circumstances include:

(a) prior record of disciplinary action, unlawful conduct, or unprofessional conduct;

(b) dishonest or selfish motive;

(c) pattern of misconduct;

(d) multiple offenses;

(e) obstruction of the disciplinary process by intentionally failing to comply with rules or orders of the Division;

(f) submission of false evidence, false statements or other deceptive practices during the disciplinary process including creating, destroying or altering records after an investigation has begun;

(g) refusal to acknowledge the wrongful nature of the misconduct involved, either to the client or to the Division;

(h) vulnerability of the victim;

(i) lack of good faith to make restitution or to rectify the consequences of the misconduct involved;

(j) illegal conduct, including the use of controlled substances; and

(k) intimidation or threats of withholding clients' records or other detrimental consequences if the client reports or testifies regarding the unprofessional or unlawful conduct.

(3) "Branching questionnaire", as used in Section R156-1-601, means an adaptive, progressive inquiry used by a physician to determine a health history and assessment, and serves as the basis for a diagnosis.

(4) "Cancel" or "cancellation" means nondisciplinary action by the division to rescind, repeal, annul, or void a license issued in error. Such action includes rescinding a license issued to an applicant whose payment of the required application fee is dishonored when presented for payment, or who has been issued a conditional license pending a criminal background check and the check cannot be completed due to the applicant's failure to resolve an outstanding warrant or to submit acceptable fingerprint cards.

(5) "Charges" means the acts or omissions alleged to constitute either unprofessional or unlawful conduct or both by a licensee, which serve as the basis to consider a licensee for inclusion in the diversion program authorized in Section 58-1-404.

(6) "Denial of licensure" means action by the division refusing to issue a license to an applicant for initial licensure, renewal of licensure, reinstatement of licensure or relicensure.

(7) "Disciplinary action" means adverse licensure action by the division under the authority of Subsections 58-1-401(2)(a) through (2)(b).

(8) "Diversion agreement" means a formal written agreement between a licensee, the division, and a diversion committee, outlining the terms and conditions with which a licensee must comply as a condition of entering in and remaining under the diversion program authorized in Section 58-1-404.

(9) "Diversion committees" mean diversion advisory committees authorized by Subsection 58-1-404(2)(a)(i) and created under Subsection R156-1-404a.

(10) "Duplicate license" means a license reissued to replace a license which has been lost, stolen, or mutilated.

(11) "Emergency review committees" mean emergency adjudicative proceedings review committees created by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-108(2).

(12) "Expire" or "expiration" means the automatic termination of a license which occurs:

(a) at the expiration date shown upon a license if the licensee fails to renew the license before the expiration date; or

(b) prior to the expiration date shown on the license:

(i) upon the death of a licensee who is a natural person;

(ii) upon the dissolution of a licensee who is a partnership, corporation, or other business entity; or

(iii) upon the issuance of a new license which supersedes an old license, including a license which:

(A) replaces a temporary license;

(B) replaces a student or other interim license which is limited to one or more renewals or other renewal limitation; or

(C) is issued to a licensee in an upgraded classification permitting the licensee to engage in a broader scope of practice in the licensed occupation or profession.

(13) "Inactive" or "inactivation" means action by the division to place a license on inactive status in accordance with Sections 58-1-305 and R156-1-305.

(14) "Investigative subpoena authority" means, except as otherwise specified in writing by the director, the division regulatory and compliance officer, or if the division regulatory and compliance officer is unable to so serve for any reason, a bureau manager designated by the regulatory and compliance officer, or if both the division regulatory and compliance officer and the designated bureau manager are unable to so serve for any reason, a department administrative law judge.

(15) "License" means a right or privilege to engage in the practice of a regulated occupation or profession as a licensee.

(16) "Limit" or "limitation" means nondisciplinary action placing either terms and conditions or restrictions or both upon a license:

(a) issued to an applicant for initial licensure, renewal or reinstatement of licensure, or relicensure; or

(b) issued to a licensee in place of the licensee's current license or disciplinary status.

(17) "Mitigating circumstances" means any consideration or factors that may justify a reduction in the severity of an action to be imposed upon an applicant or licensee.

(a) Mitigating circumstances include:

(i) absence of prior record of disciplinary action, unlawful conduct or unprofessional conduct;

(ii) absence of dishonest or selfish motive;

(iii) personal, mental or emotional problems provided such problems have not posed a risk to the health, safety or welfare of the public or clients served such as drug or alcohol abuse while engaged in work situations or similar situations where the licensee or applicant should know that they should refrain from engaging in activities that may pose such a risk;

(iv) timely and good faith effort to make restitution or rectify the consequences of the misconduct involved;

(v) full and free disclosure to the client or Division prior to the discovery of any misconduct;

(vi) inexperience in the practice of the occupation and profession provided such inexperience is not the result of failure to obtain appropriate education or consultation that the applicant or licensee should have known they should obtain prior to beginning work on a particular matter;

(vii) imposition of other penalties or sanctions; and

(viii) remorse.

(b) The following factors should not be considered as

mitigating circumstances:

(i) forced or compelled restitution;

(ii) withdrawal of complaint by client or other affected persons;

(iii) resignation prior to disciplinary proceedings;

(iv) failure of injured client to complain; and

(v) complainant's recommendation as to sanction.

(18) "Nondisciplinary action" means adverse licensure action by the division under the authority of Subsections 58-1-401(1) or 58-1-401(2)(c) through (2)(d).

(19) "Peer committees" mean advisory peer committees to boards created by the legislature in Title 58 or by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-203(1)(f).

(20) "Private reprimand" means disciplinary action to formally reprove or censure a licensee for unprofessional or unlawful conduct, with the documentation of the action being classified as a private record.

(21) "Probation" means disciplinary action placing terms and conditions upon a license;

(a) issued to an applicant for initial licensure, renewal or reinstatement of licensure, or relicensure; or

(b) issued to a licensee in place of the licensee's current license or disciplinary status.

(22) "Public reprimand" means disciplinary action to formally reprove or censure a licensee for unprofessional or unlawful conduct, with the documentation of the action being classified as a public record.

(23) "Regulatory authority" as used in Subsection 58-1-501(2)(d) means any governmental entity who licenses, certifies, registers, or otherwise regulates persons subject to its jurisdiction, or who grants the right to practice before or otherwise do business with the governmental entity.

(24) "Reinstate" or "reinstatement" means to activate an expired license or to restore a license which is restricted, as defined in Subsection (26)(b), or is suspended, or placed on probation, to a lesser restrictive license or an active in good standing license.

(25) "Relicense" or "relicensure" means to license an applicant who has previously been revoked or has previously surrendered a license.

(26) "Remove or modify restrictions" means to remove or modify restrictions, as defined in Subsection (26)(a), placed on a license issued to an applicant for licensure.

(27) "Restrict" or "restriction" means disciplinary action qualifying or limiting the scope of a license:

(a) issued to an applicant for initial licensure, renewal or reinstatement of licensure, or relicensure in accordance with Section 58-1-304; or

(b) issued to a licensee in place of the licensee's current license or disciplinary status.

(28) "Revoke" or "revocation" means disciplinary action by the division extinguishing a license.

(29) "Suspend" or "suspension" means disciplinary action by the division removing the right to use a license for a period of time or indefinitely as indicated in the disciplinary order, with the possibility of subsequent reinstatement of the right to use the license.

(30) "Surrender" means voluntary action by a licensee giving back or returning to the division in accordance with Section 58-1-306, all rights and privileges associated with a license issued to the licensee.

(31) "Temporary license" or "temporary licensure" means a license issued by the division on a temporary basis to an applicant for initial licensure, renewal or reinstatement of licensure, or relicensure in accordance with Section 58-1-303.

(32) "Unprofessional conduct" as defined in Title 58 is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), in Section R156-1-502.

(33) "Warning or final disposition letters which do not constitute disciplinary action" as used in Subsection 58-1-108(3) mean letters which do not contain findings of fact or conclusions of law and do not constitute a reprimand, but which may address any or all of the following:

(a) division concerns;

(b) allegations upon which those concerns are based;

(c) potential for administrative or judicial action; and

(d) disposition of division concerns.

R156-1-102a. Global Definitions of Levels of Supervision.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, the global definitions of levels of supervision herein shall apply to supervision terminology used in Title 58 and Title R156, and shall be referenced and used, to the extent practicable, in statutes and rules to promote uniformity and consistency.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, all unlicensed personnel specifically allowed to practice a regulated occupation or profession are required to practice under an appropriate level of supervision defined herein, as specified by the licensing act or licensing act rule governing each occupation or profession.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, all license classifications required to practice under supervision shall practice under an appropriate level of supervision defined herein, as specified by the licensing act or licensing act rule governing each occupation or profession.

(4) Levels of supervision are defined as follows:

(a) "Direct supervision" and "immediate supervision" mean the supervising licensee is present and available for face-to-face communication with the person being supervised when and where occupational or professional services are being provided.

(b) "Indirect supervision" means the supervising licensee:

(i) has given either written or verbal instructions to the person being supervised;

(ii) is present within the facility in which the person being supervised is providing services; and

(iii) is available to provide immediate face-to-face communication with the person being supervised as necessary.

(c) "General supervision" means that the supervising licensee:

(i) has authorized the work to be performed by the person being supervised;

(ii) is available for consultation with the person being supervised by personal face-to-face contact, or direct voice contact by telephone, radio or some other means, without regard to whether the supervising licensee is located on the same premises as the person being supervised; and

(iii) can provide any necessary consultation within a reasonable period of time and personal contact is routine.

(5) "Supervising licensee" means a licensee who has satisfied any requirements to act as a supervisor and has agreed to provide supervision of an unlicensed individual or a licensee in a classification or licensure status that requires supervision in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

R156-1-103. Authority - Purpose.

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

R156-1-106. Division - Duties, Functions, and Responsibilities.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-106(2), the following responses to requests for lists of licensees may include multiple licensees per request and may include home telephone numbers and home addresses, subject to the restriction that the addresses and telephone numbers shall only be used by a requester for purposes for which the requester is

properly authorized and shall not be sold or otherwise redisclosed by the requester:

(a) responses to requests from another governmental entity, government-managed corporation, a political subdivision, the federal government, another state, or a not-for-profit regulatory association to which the division is a member;

(b) responses to requests from an occupational or professional association, private continuing education organizations, trade union, university, or school, for purposes of education programs for licensees;

(c) responses to a party to a prelitigation proceeding convened by the division under Title 78, Chapter 14;

(d) responses to universities, schools, or research facilities for the purposes of research;

(e) responses to requests from licensed health care facilities or third party credentialing services, for the purpose of verifying licensure status for credentialing or reimbursement purposes; and

(f) responses to requests from a person preparing for, participating in, or responding to:

(i) a national, state or local emergency;

(ii) a public health emergency as defined in Section 26-23b-102; or

(iii) a declaration by the President of the United States or other federal official requesting public health-related activities.

(2) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-106(3)(a), the division may deny a request for an address or telephone number of a licensee to an individual who provides proper identification and the reason for the request, in writing, to the division, if the reason for the request is deemed by the division to constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy or a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare.

(3) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-106(3)(c), proper identification of an individual who requests the address or telephone number of a licensee and the reason for the request, in writing, shall consist of the individual's name, mailing address, and daytime number, if available.

R156-1-107. Organization of Rules - Content, Applicability and Relationship of Rules.

(1) The rules and sections in Title R156 shall, to the extent practicable, follow the numbering and organizational scheme of the chapters in Title 58.

(2) Rule R156-1 shall contain general provisions applicable to the administration and enforcement of all occupations and professions regulated in Title 58.

(3) The provisions of the other rules in Title R156 shall contain specific or unique provisions applicable to particular occupations or professions.

(4) Specific rules in Title R156 may supplement or alter Rule R156-1 unless expressly provided otherwise in Rule R156-1.

R156-1-109. Presiding Officers.

In accordance with Subsection 63G-4-103(1)(h), Sections 58-1-104, 58-1-106, 58-1-109, 58-1-202, 58-1-203, 58-55-103, and 58-55-201, except as otherwise specified in writing by the director, or for Title 58, Chapter 55, the Construction Services Commission, the designation of presiding officers is clarified or established as follows:

(1) The division regulatory and compliance officer is designated as the presiding officer for issuance of notices of agency action and for issuance of notices of hearing issued concurrently with a notice of agency action or issued in response to a request for agency action, provided that if the division regulatory and compliance officer is unable to so serve for any reason, a bureau manager designated by the regulatory and compliance officer is designated as the alternate presiding officer.

(2) Subsections 58-1-109(2) and 58-1-109(4) are clarified with regard to defaults as follows. Unless otherwise specified in writing by the director, or with regard to Title 58, Chapter 55, by the Construction Services Commission, the department administrative law judge is designated as the presiding officer for entering an order of default against a party, for conducting any further proceedings necessary to complete the adjudicative proceeding, and for issuing a recommended order to the director or commission, respectively, determining the discipline to be imposed, licensure action to be taken, relief to be granted, etc.

(3) Except as provided in Subsection (4) or otherwise specified in writing by the director, the presiding officer for adjudicative proceedings before the division are as follows:

(a) Director. The director shall be the presiding officer for:

(i) formal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-201(1)(f) through (g), and R156-46b-201(2)(a) through (b), however resolved, including stipulated settlements and hearings; and

(ii) informal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-202(1)(d), (h),(j), (m), (n), (p), and (q), and R156-46b-202(2)(a) through (c), however resolved, including memorandums of understanding and stipulated settlements.

(b) Bureau managers or program coordinators. Except for Title 58, Chapter 55, the bureau manager or program coordinator over the occupation or profession or program involved shall be the presiding officer for:

(i) formal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-201(1)(a) through (c), provided that any evidentiary hearing requested shall be conducted by the appropriate board who shall be designated as the presiding officer to act as the fact finder at any evidentiary hearing and shall issue a recommended order to the division based upon the record developed at the hearing determining all issues pending before the division to the director for a final order, and R156-46b-201(1)(e). The authority of the presiding officer in formal adjudicative proceedings described in R156-46b-201(1)(e) shall be limited to approval of claims, conditional denial of claims, and final denial of claims based upon jurisdictional defects;

(ii) formal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsection R156-46b-201(1)(h), for purposes of determining whether a request for a board of appeal is properly filed as set forth in Subsections R156-56-105(1) through (4); and

(iii) informal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-202(1)(a) through (c), (e), (g), (i), (k), and (o).

(iv) At the direction of a bureau manager or program coordinator, a licensing technician or program technician may sign an informal order in the name of the licensing technician or program technician provided the wording of the order has been approved in advance by the bureau manager or program coordinator and provided the caption "FOR THE BUREAU MANAGER" or "FOR THE PROGRAM COORDINATOR" immediately precedes the licensing technician's or program technician's signature.

(c) Contested Citation Hearing Officer. The regulatory and compliance officer or other contested citation hearing officer designated in writing by the director shall be the presiding officer for the adjudicative proceeding described in Subsection R156-46b-202(1)(l).

(d) Uniform Building Code Commission. The Uniform Building Code Commission shall be the presiding officer for the adjudicative proceeding described in Subsection R156-46b-202(1)(f) for convening a board of appeal under Subsection 58-56-8(3), for serving as fact finder at any evidentiary hearing associated with a board of appeal, and for entering the final order associated with a board of appeal. An administrative law judge shall perform the role specified in Subsection 58-1-

109(2).

(e) Residence Lien Recovery Fund Advisory Board. The Residence Lien Recovery Fund Advisory Board shall be the presiding officer for adjudicative proceedings described in Subsection R156-46b-201(1)(e) and R156-46b-202(1)(g) that exceed the authority of the program coordinator, as delegated by the board, or are otherwise referred by the program coordinator to the board for action.

(4) Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Construction Services Commission, the presiding officers and process for adjudicative proceedings under Title 58, Chapter 55, are established or clarified as follows:

(a) Commission.

(i) The commission shall be the presiding officer for all adjudicative proceedings under Title 58, Chapter 55, except as otherwise delegated by the commission in writing or as otherwise provided in this rule; provided, however, that all orders adopted by the commission as a presiding officer shall require the concurrence of the director.

(ii) Unless otherwise specified in writing by the commission, the commission is designated as the presiding officer:

(A) for formal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-201(1)(g) and R156-46b-201(2)(a) through (b), however resolved, including stipulated settlements and hearings;

(B) informal adjudicative proceedings described in Subsections R156-46b-202(1)(d), (m), (n), (p), and (q), and R156-46b-202(2)(a) and (c), however resolved, including memorandums of understanding and stipulated settlements;

(C) to serve as fact finder and adopt orders in formal evidentiary hearings associated with adjudicative proceedings involving persons licensed as or required to be licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55; and

(D) to review recommended orders of a board, an administrative law judge, or other designated presiding officer who acted as the fact finder in an evidentiary hearing involving a person licensed or required to be licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55, and to adopt an order of its own. In adopting its order, the commission may accept, modify or reject the recommended order.

(iii) If the commission is unable for any reason to act as the presiding officer as specified, it shall designate another presiding officer in writing to so act.

(iv) Orders of the commission shall address all issues before the commission and shall be based upon the record developed in an adjudicative proceeding conducted by the commission. In cases in which the commission has designated another presiding officer to conduct an adjudicative proceeding and submit a recommended order, the record to be reviewed by the commission shall consist of the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended order submitted to the commission by the presiding officer based upon the evidence presented in the adjudicative proceeding before the presiding officer.

(v) The commission or its designee shall submit adopted orders to the director for the director's concurrence or rejection within 30 days after it receives a recommended order or adopts an order, whichever is earlier. An adopted order shall be deemed issued and constitute a final order upon the concurrence of the director.

(vi) If the director or his designee refuses to concur in an adopted order of the commission or its designee, the director or his designee shall return the order to the commission or its designee with the reasons set forth in writing for the nonconcurrence therein. The commission or its designee shall reconsider and resubmit an adopted order, whether or not modified, within 30 days of the date of the initial or subsequent return, provided that unless the director or his designee and the commission or its designee agree to an extension, any final order must be issued within 90 days of the date of the initial recommended order, or the adjudicative proceeding shall be dismissed. Provided the time frames in this subsection are followed, this subsection shall not preclude an informal resolution such as an executive session of the commission or its designee and the director or his designee to resolve the reasons for the director's refusal to concur in an adopted order.

(vii) The record of the adjudicative proceeding shall include recommended orders, adopted orders, refusals to concur in adopted orders, and final orders.

(viii) The final order issued by the commission and concurred in by the director may be appealed by filing a request for agency review with the executive director or his designee within the department.

(ix) The content of all orders shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 63G-4-203(1)(i) and Sections 63G-4-208 and 63G-4-209.

(b) Director. Unless otherwise specified in writing by the commission, the director is designated as the presiding officer for conducting informal adjudicative proceedings specified in R156-46b-202(2)(b).

(c) Administrative Law Judge. Unless otherwise specified in writing by the commission, the department administrative law judge is designated as the presiding officer to conduct formal adjudicative proceedings before the commission and its advisory boards, as specified in Subsection 58-1-109(2).

(d) Bureau Manager. Unless otherwise specified in writing by the commission, the responsible bureau manager is designated as the presiding officer for conducting:

(i) formal adjudicative proceedings specified in Subsections R156-46b-201(1)(a) through (c), provided that any evidentiary hearing requested shall be conducted by the appropriate board or commission who shall be designated as the presiding officer to act as the fact finder at any evidentiary hearing and to adopt orders as set forth in this rule; and

(ii) informal adjudicative proceedings specified in Subsections R156-46b-202(1)(a) through (c), (e), (i), and (o) and R156-46b-202(2)(d) and (e).

(iii) At the direction of a bureau manager, a licensing technician may sign an informal order in the name of the licensing technician provided the wording of the order has been approved in advance by the bureau manager and provided the caption "FOR THE BUREAU MANAGER" immediately precedes the licensing technician's signature.

(e) Plumbers Licensing Board. Except as set forth in Subsection (c) or as otherwise specified in writing by the commission, the Plumbers Licensing Board is designated as the presiding officer to serve as the fact finder and to issue recommended orders to the commission in formal evidentiary hearings associated with adjudicative proceedings involving persons licensed as or required to be licensed as plumbers.

(f) Electricians Licensing Board. Except as set forth in Subsection (c) or as otherwise specified in writing by the commission, the Electricians Licensing Board is designated as the presiding officer to serve as the fact finder and to issue recommended orders to the commission in formal evidentiary hearings associated with adjudicative proceedings involving persons licensed as or required to be licensed as electricians.

(g) Alarm System Security and Licensing Board. Except as set forth in Subsection (c) or as otherwise specified in writing by the commission, the Alarm System Security and Licensing Board is designated as the presiding officer to serve as the fact finder and to issue recommended orders to the commission in formal evidentiary hearings associated with adjudicative proceedings involving persons licensed as or required to be licensed as alarm companies or agents.

R156-1-110. Issuance of Investigative Subpoenas.

(1) All requests for subpoenas in conjunction with a

division investigation made pursuant to Subsection 58-1-106(1)(c), shall be made in writing to the investigative subpoena authority and shall be accompanied by an original of the proposed subpoena.

(a) Requests to the investigative subpoena authority shall contain adequate information to enable the subpoena authority to make a finding of sufficient need, including: the factual basis for the request, the relevance and necessity of the particular person, evidence, documents, etc., to the investigation, and an explanation why the subpoena is directed to the particular person upon whom it is to be served.

(b) Approved subpoenas shall be issued under the seal of the division and the signature of the subpoena authority.

(2) The investigative subpoena authority may quash or modify an investigative subpoena if it is shown to be unreasonable or oppressive.

R156-1-205. Peer or Advisory Committees - Executive Director to Appoint - Terms of Office - Vacancies in Office - Removal from Office - Quorum Requirements - Appointment of Chairman - Division to Provide Secretary - Compliance with Open and Public Meetings Act - Compliance with Utah Administrative Procedures Act - No Provision for Per Diem and Expenses.

(1) The executive director shall appoint the members of peer or advisory committees established under Title 58 or Title R156.

(2) Except for ad hoc committees whose members shall be appointed on a case-by-case basis, the term of office of peer or advisory committee members shall be for four years. The executive director shall, at the time of appointment or reappointment, adjust the length of terms to ensure that the terms of committee members are staggered so that approximately half of the peer or advisory committee is appointed every two years.

(3) No peer or advisory committee member may serve more than two full terms, and no member who ceases to serve may again serve on the peer or advisory committee until after the expiration of two years from the date of cessation of service.

(4) If a vacancy on a peer or advisory committee occurs, the executive director shall appoint a replacement to fill the unexpired term. After filling the unexpired term, the replacement may be appointed for only one additional full term.

(5) If a peer or advisory committee member fails or refuses to fulfill the responsibilities and duties of a peer or advisory committee member, including the attendance at peer committee meetings, the executive director may remove the peer or advisory committee member and replace the member in accordance with this section. After filling the unexpired term, the replacement may be appointed for only one additional full term.

(6) Committee meetings shall only be convened with the approval of the appropriate board and the concurrence of the division.

(7) Unless otherwise approved by the division, peer or advisory committee meetings shall be held in the building occupied by the division.

(8) A majority of the peer or advisory committee members shall constitute a quorum and may act in behalf of the peer or advisory committee.

(9) Peer or advisory committees shall annually designate one of their members to serve as peer or advisory committee chairman. The division shall provide a division employee to act as committee secretary to take minutes of committee meetings and to prepare committee correspondence.

(10) Peer or advisory committees shall comply with the procedures and requirements of Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings, in their meetings.

(11) Peer or advisory committees shall comply with the procedures and requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, in their adjudicative proceedings.

(12) Peer or advisory committee members shall perform their duties and responsibilities as public service and shall not receive a per diem allowance, or traveling or accommodations expenses incurred in peer or advisory committees business, except as otherwise provided in Title 58 or Title R156.

R156-1-206. Emergency Adjudicative Proceeding Review Committees - Appointment - Terms - Vacancies - Removal - Quorum - Chairman and Secretary - Open and Public Meetings Act - Utah Administrative Procedures Act - Per Diem and Expenses.

(1) The chairman of the board for the profession of the person against whom an action is proposed may appoint the members of emergency review committees on a case-by-case or period-of-time basis.

(2) With the exception of the appointment and removal of members and filling of vacancies by the chairman of a board, emergency review committees, committees shall serve in accordance with Subsections R156-1-205(7), and (9) through (12).

R156-1-301. Application for Licensure - Filing Date - Applicable Requirements for Licensure - Issuance Date.

(1) The filing date for an application for licensure shall be the postmark date of the application or the date the application is received and date stamped by the division, whichever is earlier.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by statute, rule or order, the requirements for licensure applicable to an application for licensure shall be the requirements in effect on the filing date of the application.

(3) The issuance date for a license issued to an applicant for licensure shall be as follows:

(a) the date the approval is input into the division's electronic licensure database for applications submitted and processed manually; or

(b) the date printed on the verification of renewal certificate for renewal applications submitted and processed electronically via the division's Internet Renewal System.

R156-1-302. Consideration of Good Moral Character, Unlawful Conduct, Unprofessional Conduct, or Other Mental or Physical Condition.

Pursuant to the provisions of Subsection 58-1-401(1) and (2), if an applicant or licensee has failed to demonstrate good moral character, has been involved in unlawful conduct, has been involved in unprofessional conduct, or has any other mental or physical condition which conduct or condition, when considered with the duties and responsibilities of the license held or to be held, demonstrates a threat or potential threat to the public health, safety or welfare, the Division may consider various relevant factors in determining what action to take regarding licensure including the following:

(1) aggravating circumstances, as defined in Subsection R156-1-102(2);

(2) mitigating circumstances, as defined in Subsection R156-1-102(17);

(3) the degree of risk to the public health, safety or welfare;

(4) the degree of risk that a conduct will be repeated;

(5) the degree of risk that a condition will continue;

(6) the magnitude of the conduct or condition as it relates to the harm or potential harm;

(7) the length of time since the last conduct or condition has occurred;

(8) the current criminal probationary or parole status of the

applicant or licensee;

(9) the current administrative status of the applicant or licensee;

(10) results of previously submitted applications, for any regulated profession or occupation;

(11) results from any action, taken by any professional licensing agency, criminal or administrative agency, employer, practice monitoring group, entity or association;

(12) evidence presented indicating that restricting or monitoring an individual's practice, conditions or conduct can protect the public health, safety or welfare;

(13) psychological evaluations; or

(14) any other information the Division or the board reasonably believes may assist in evaluating the degree of threat or potential threat to the public health, safety or welfare.

R156-1-305. Inactive Licensure.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-1-305, except as provided in Subsection (2), a licensee may not apply for inactive licensure status.

(2) The following licenses issued under Title 58 that are active in good standing may be placed on inactive licensure status:

(a) advanced practice registered nurse;
(b) audiologist;
(c) certified nurse midwife;
(d) certified public accountant emeritus;
(e) certified registered nurse anesthetist;
(f) certified court reporter;
(g) certified social worker;
(h) chiropractic physician;
(i) clinical social worker;
(j) contractor;
(k) deception detection examiner;
(l) deception detection intern;
(m) dental hygienist;
(n) dentist;
(o) direct-entry midwife;
(p) genetic counselor;
(q) health facility administrator;
(r) hearing instrument specialist;
(s) licensed substance abuse counselor;
(t) marriage and family therapist;
(u) naturopath/naturopathic physician;
(v) optometrist;
(w) osteopathic physician and surgeon;
(x) pharmacist;
(y) pharmacy technician;
(z) physician assistant;
(aa) physician and surgeon;
(bb) podiatric physician;
(cc) private probation provider;
(dd) professional counselor;
(ee) psychologist;
(ff) radiology practical technician;
(gg) radiology technologist;
(hh) security personnel;
(ii) speech-language pathologist; and
(jj) veterinarian.

(3) Applicants for inactive licensure shall apply to the division in writing upon forms available from the division. Each completed application shall contain documentation of requirements for inactive licensure, shall be verified by the applicant, and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee.

(4) If all requirements are met for inactive licensure, the division shall place the license on inactive status.

(5) A license may remain on inactive status indefinitely except as otherwise provided in Title 58 or rules which implement Title 58.

(6) An inactive license may be activated by requesting activation in writing upon forms available from the division. Unless otherwise provided in Title 58 or rules which implement Title 58, each reactivation application shall contain documentation that the applicant meets current renewal requirements, shall be verified by the applicant, and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee.

(7) An inactive licensee whose license is activated during the last four months of a renewal cycle shall, upon payment of the appropriate fees, be licensed for a full renewal cycle plus the period of time remaining until the impending renewal date, rather than being required to immediately renew their activated license.

R156-1-308a. Renewal Dates.

(1) The following standard two-year renewal cycle renewal dates are established by license classification in accordance with the Subsection 58-1-308(1):

TABLE
RENEWAL DATES

(1)	Acupuncturist	May 31	even years
(2)	Advanced Practice Registered Nurse	January 31	even years
(3)	Alternate Dispute Resolution Provdr	September 30	even years
(4)	Architect	May 31	even years
(5)	Athlete Agent	September 30	even years
(6)	Athletic Trainer	May 31	odd years
(7)	Audiologist	May 31	odd years
(8)	Barber	September 30	odd years
(9)	Barber School	September 30	odd years
(10)	Building Inspector	November 30	odd years
(11)	Burglar Alarm Security	November 30	even years
(12)	C.P.A. Firm	September 30	even years
(13)	Certified Court Reporter	May 31	even years
(14)	Certified Dietitian	September 30	even years
(15)	Certified Nurse Midwife	January 31	even years
(16)	Certified Public Accountant	September 30	even years
(17)	Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist	January 31	even years
(18)	Certified Social Worker	September 30	even years
(19)	Chiropractic Physician	May 31	even years
(20)	Clinical Social Worker	September 30	even years
(21)	Construction Trades Instructor	November 30	odd years
(22)	Contractor	November 30	odd years
(23)	Controlled Substance Precursor Distributor	May 31	odd years
(24)	Controlled Substance Precursor Purchaser	May 31	odd years
(25)	Controlled Substance Handler	May 31	odd years
(26)	Cosmetologist/Barber	September 30	odd years
(27)	Cosmetology/Barber School	September 30	odd years
(28)	Deception Detection	November 30	even years
(29)	Dental Hygienist	May 31	even years
(30)	Dentist	May 31	even years
(31)	Direct-entry Midwife	September 30	odd years
(32)	Electrician Apprentice, Journeyman, Master, Residential Journeyman, Residential Master	November 30	even years
(33)	Electrologist	September 30	odd years
(34)	Electrology School	September 30	odd years
(35)	Environmental Health Scientist	May 31	odd years
(36)	Esthetician	September 30	odd years
(37)	Esthetics School	September 30	odd years
(38)	Factory Built Housing Dealer	September 30	even years
(39)	Funeral Service Director	May 31	even years
(40)	Funeral Service Establishment	May 31	even years
(41)	Genetic Counselor	September 30	even years
(42)	Health Facility Administrator	May 31	odd years
(43)	Hearing Instrument Specialist	September 30	even years
(44)	Landscape Architect	May 31	even years
(45)	Licensed Practical Nurse	January 31	even years
(46)	Licensed Substance Abuse Counselor	May 31	odd years
(47)	Marriage and Family Therapist	September 30	even years
(48)	Massage Apprentice, Therapist	May 31	odd years
(49)	Master Esthetician	September 30	odd years
(50)	Medication Aide Certified	March 31	odd years

(51)	Nail Technologist	September 30	odd years
(52)	Nail Technology School	September 30	odd years
(53)	Naturopath/Naturopathic Physician	May 31	even years
(54)	Occupational Therapist	May 31	odd years
(55)	Occupational Therapy Assistant	May 31	odd years
(56)	Optometrist	September 30	even years
(57)	Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon	May 31	even years
(58)	Pharmacy (Class A-B-C-D-E)	September 30	odd years
(59)	Pharmacist	September 30	odd years
(60)	Pharmacy Technician	September 30	odd years
(61)	Physical Therapist	May 31	odd years
(62)	Physician Assistant	May 31	even years
(63)	Physician and Surgeon	January 31	even years
(64)	Plumber Apprentice, Journeyman, Residential Apprentice, Residential Journeyman	November 30	even years
(65)	Podiatric Physician	September 30	even years
(66)	Pre Need Funeral Arrangement Provider	May 31	even years
(67)	Pre Need Funeral Arrangement Sales Agent	May 31	even years
(68)	Private Probation Provider	May 31	odd years
(69)	Professional Counselor	September 30	even years
(70)	Professional Engineer	March 31	odd years
(71)	Professional Geologist	March 31	odd years
(72)	Professional Land Surveyor	March 31	odd years
(73)	Professional Structural Engineer	March 31	odd years
(74)	Psychologist	September 30	even years
(75)	Radiology Practical Technician	May 31	odd years
(76)	Radiology Technologist	May 31	odd years
(77)	Recreational Therapy Technician, Specialist, Master Specialist	May 31	odd years
(78)	Registered Nurse	January 31	odd years
(79)	Respiratory Care Practitioner	September 30	even years
(80)	Security Personnel	November 30	even years
(81)	Social Service Worker	September 30	even years
(82)	Speech-Language Pathologist	May 31	odd years
(83)	Veterinarian	September 30	even years

(2) The following non-standard renewal terms and renewal or extension cycles are established by license classification in accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1) and in accordance with specific requirements of the license:

(a) Certified Marriage and Family Intern licenses shall be issued for a three year term and may be extended if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the division and the board that reasonable progress is being made toward passing the qualifying examinations or is otherwise on a course reasonably expected to lead to licensure; but the period of the extension may not exceed two years past the date the minimum supervised experience requirement has been completed.

(b) Certified Professional Counselor Intern licenses shall be issued for a three year term and may be extended if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the division and the board that reasonable progress is being made toward passing the qualifying examinations or is otherwise on a course reasonably expected to lead to licensure; but the period of the extension may not exceed two years past the date the minimum supervised experience requirement has been completed.

(c) Certified Social Worker Intern licenses shall be issued for a period of six months or until the examination is passed whichever occurs first. An intern license may be extended if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the Division and the board that reasonable progress is being made toward passing the qualifying examinations or is otherwise on a course reasonably expected to lead to licensure; but the period of the extension may not exceed two years past the date the minimum supervised experience requirement has been completed.

(d) Funeral Service Apprentice licenses shall be issued for a two year term and may be extended for an additional two year term if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the division and the board that reasonable progress is being made toward passing the qualifying examinations or is otherwise on a course reasonably expected to lead to licensure.

(e) Psychology Resident licenses shall be issued for a two year term and may be extended if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the division and the board that reasonable progress is being made toward passing the qualifying examinations or is otherwise on a course reasonably expected to lead to licensure; but the period of the extension may not exceed two years past the date the minimum supervised experience requirement has been completed.

(f) Hearing Instrument Intern licenses shall be issued for a three year term and may be extended if the licensee presents satisfactory evidence to the Division and the Board that reasonable progress is being made toward passing the qualifying examination, but a circumstance arose beyond the control of the licensee, to prevent the completion of the examination process.

R156-1-308b. Renewal Periods - Adjustment of Renewal Fees for an Extended or Shortened Renewal Period.

(1) Except as otherwise provided by statute or as required to establish or reestablish a renewal period, each renewal period shall be for a period of two years.

(2) The renewal fee for a renewal period which is extended or shortened by more than one month to establish or reestablish a renewal period shall increased or decreased proportionately.

R156-1-308c. Renewal of Licensure Procedures.

The procedures for renewal of licensure shall be as follows:

(1) The division shall mail a renewal notice to each licensee at least 60 days prior to the expiration date shown on the licensee's license. The notice shall include directions for the licensee to renew the license via the Division's website.

(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 automated license system. Such mailing shall constitute legal notice. It shall be the duty and responsibility of each licensee to maintain a current address with the division.

(3) Renewal notices shall specify the renewal requirements and require that each licensee document or certify that the licensee meets the renewal requirements.

(4) Renewal notices shall advise each licensee that a license that is not renewed prior to the expiration date shown on the license automatically expires and that any continued practice without a license constitutes a criminal offense under Subsection 58-1-501(1)(a).

(5) Licensees licensed during the last four months of a renewal cycle shall be licensed for a full renewal cycle plus the period of time remaining until the impending renewal date, rather than being required to immediately renew their license.

R156-1-308d. Waiver of Continuing Education Requirements - Renewal Requirements.

(1)(a) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(g), a licensee may request a waiver of any continuing education requirement established under this title or an extension of time to complete any requirement on the basis that the licensee was unable to complete the requirement due to a medical or related condition, humanitarian or ecclesiastical services, extended presence in a geographical area where continuing education is not available, etc.

(b) A request must be submitted no later than the deadline for completing any continuing education requirement.

(c) A licensee submitting a request has the burden of proof and must document the reason for the request to the satisfaction of the Division.

(d) A request shall include the beginning and ending dates during which the licensee was unable to complete the continuing education requirement and a detailed explanation of

the reason why. The explanation shall include the extent and duration of the impediment, extent to which the licensee continued to be engaged in practice of his profession, the nature of the medical condition, the location and nature of the humanitarian services, the geographical area where continuing education is not available, etc.

(e) The Division may require that a specified number of continuing education hours, courses, or both, be obtained prior to reentering the practice of the profession or within a specified period of time after reentering the practice of the profession, as recommended by the appropriate board, in order to assure competent practice.

(f) While a licensee may receive a waiver from meeting the minimum continuing education requirements, the licensee shall not be exempted from the requirements of Subsection 58-1-501(2)(i), which requires that the licensee provide services within the competency, abilities and education of the licensee. If a licensee cannot competently provide services, the waiver of meeting the continuing education requirements may be conditioned upon the licensee limiting practice to areas in which the licensee has the required competency, abilities and education.

R156-1-308e. Automatic Expiration of Licensure Upon Dissolution of Licensee.

(1) A license that automatically expires prior to the expiration date shown on the license due to the dissolution of the licensee's registration with the Division of Corporations, with the registration thereafter being retroactively reinstated pursuant to Section 16-10a-1422, shall:

(a) upon written application for reinstatement of licensure submitted prior to the expiration date shown on the license, be retroactively reinstated to the date of expiration of licensure; and

(b) upon written application for reinstatement submitted after the expiration date shown on the current license, be reinstated on the effective date of the approval of the application for reinstatement, rather than relating back retroactively to the date of expiration of licensure.

R156-1-308f. Denial of Renewal of Licensure - Classification of Proceedings - Conditional Renewal of Licensure During Adjudicative Proceedings - Conditional Initial, Renewal, or Reinstatement Licensure During Audit or Investigation.

(1) Denial of renewal of licensure shall be classified as a formal adjudicative proceeding under Rule R156-46b.

(2) When a renewal application is denied and the applicant concerned requests a hearing to challenge the division's action as permitted by Subsection 63G-4-201(3)(d)(ii), unless the requested hearing is convened and a final order is issued prior to the expiration date shown on the applicant's current license, the division shall conditionally renew the applicant's license during the pendency of the adjudicative proceeding as permitted by Subsection 58-1-106(1)(h).

(3)(a) When an initial, renewal or reinstatement applicant under Subsections 58-1-301(2) through (3) or 58-1-308(5) or (6)(b) is selected for audit or is under investigation, the division may conditionally issue an initial license to an applicant for initial licensure, or renew or reinstate the license of an applicant pending the completion of the audit or investigation.

(b) The undetermined completion of a referenced audit or investigation rather than the established expiration date shall be indicated as the expiration date of a conditionally issued, renewed, or reinstated license.

(c) A conditional issuance, renewal, or reinstatement shall not constitute an adverse licensure action.

(d) Upon completion of the audit or investigation, the division shall notify the initial license, renewal, or reinstatement applicant whether the applicant's license is unconditionally issued, renewed, reinstated, denied, or partially denied or reinstated.

(e) A notice of unconditional denial or partial denial of licensure to an applicant the division conditionally licensed, renewed, or reinstated shall include the following:

(i) that the applicant's unconditional initial issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of licensure is denied or partially denied and the basis for such action;

(ii) the division's file or other reference number of the audit or investigation;

(iii) that the denial or partial denial of unconditional initial licensure, renewal, or reinstatement of licensure is subject to review and a description of how and when such review may be requested;

(iv) that the applicant's conditional license automatically will or did expire on the expiration date shown on the conditional license, and that the applicant will not be issued, renewed, or reinstated unless or until the applicant timely requests review; and

(v) that if the applicant timely requests review, the applicant's conditionally issued, renewed, or reinstated license does not expire until an order is issued unconditionally issuing, renewing, reinstating, denying, or partially denying the initial issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of the applicant's license.

R156-1-308g. Reinstatement of Licensure which was Active and in Good Standing at the Time of Expiration of Licensure - Requirements.

The following requirements shall apply to reinstatement of licensure which was active and in good standing at the time of expiration of licensure:

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(5), if an application for reinstatement is received by the division between the date of the expiration of the license and 31 days after the date of the expiration of the license, the applicant shall:

(a) submit a completed renewal form as furnished by the division demonstrating compliance with requirements and/or conditions of license renewal; and

(b) pay the established license renewal fee and a late fee.

(2) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(5), if an application for reinstatement is received by the division between 31 days after the expiration of the license and two years after the date of the expiration of the license, the applicant shall:

(a) submit a completed renewal form as furnished by the division demonstrating compliance with requirements and/or conditions of license renewal; and

(b) pay the established license renewal fee and reinstatement fee.

(3) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(6)(a), if an application for reinstatement is received by the division more than two years after the date the license expired and the applicant has not been active in the licensed occupation or profession while in the full-time employ of the United States government or under license to practice that occupation or profession in any other state or territory of the United States during the time the license was expired, the applicant shall:

(a) submit an application for licensure complete with all supporting documents as is required of an individual making an initial application for license demonstrating the applicant meets all current qualifications for licensure and compliance with requirements and/or conditions of license reinstatement;

(b) provide information requested by the division and board to clearly demonstrate the applicant is currently competent to engage in the occupation or profession for which reinstatement of licensure is requested;

(c) if the applicant has not been engaged in unauthorized practice of the applicant's occupation or profession following the expiration of the applicant's license, pay the established license fee for a new applicant for licensure and the reinstatement fee; and

(d) if the applicant has been engaged in unauthorized practice of the applicant's occupation or profession following the expiration of the applicant's license, pay the current license renewal fee multiplied by the number of renewal periods for which the license renewal fee has not been paid since the time of expiration of license, plus a reinstatement fee.

(4) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(6)(b), if an application for reinstatement is received by the division more than two years after the date the license expired but the applicant has been active in the licensed occupation or profession while in the full-time employ of the United States government or under license to practice that occupation or profession in any other state or territory of the United States shall:

(a) provide documentation of prior licensure in the State of Utah;

(b) provide documentation that the applicant has continuously, since the expiration of the applicant's license in Utah, been active in the licensed occupation or profession while in the full-time employ of the United States government or under license to practice that occupation or profession in any other state or territory of the United States;

(c) provide documentation that the applicant has completed or is in compliance with any renewal qualifications;

(d) provide documentation that the applicant's application was submitted within six months after reestablishing domicile within Utah or terminating full-time government service; and

(e) pay the established license renewal fee and the reinstatement fee.

R156-1-308h. Reinstatement of Restricted, Suspended, or Probationary Licensure During Term of Restriction, Suspension, or Probation - Requirements.

(1) Reinstatement of restricted, suspended, or probationary licensure during the term of limitation, suspension, or probation shall be in accordance with the disciplinary order which imposed the discipline.

(2) Unless otherwise specified in a disciplinary order imposing restriction, suspension, or probation of licensure, the disciplined licensee may, at reasonable intervals during the term of the disciplinary order, petition for reinstatement of licensure.

(3) Petitions for reinstatement of licensure during the term of a disciplinary order imposing restriction, suspension, or probation, shall be treated as a request to modify the terms of the disciplinary order, not as an application for licensure.

R156-1-308i. Reinstatement of Restricted, Suspended, or Probationary Licensure After the Specified Term of Suspension of the License or After the Expiration of Licensure in a Restricted, Suspended or Probationary Status - Requirements.

Unless otherwise provided by a disciplinary order, an applicant who applies for reinstatement of a license after the specified term of suspension of the license or after the expiration of the license in a restricted, suspended or probationary status shall:

(1) submit an application for licensure complete with all supporting documents as is required of an individual making an initial application for license demonstrating the applicant meets all current qualifications for licensure and compliance with requirements and conditions of license reinstatement;

(2) pay the established license renewal fee and the reinstatement fee;

(3) provide information requested by the division and board to clearly demonstrate the applicant is currently competent to be reinstated to engage in the occupation or profession for which the applicant was suspended, restricted, or placed on probation; and

(4) pay any fines or citations owes to the Division prior to the expiration of license.

R156-1-308j. Relicensure Following Revocation of Licensure - Requirements.

An applicant for relicensure following revocation of licensure shall:

(1) submit an application for licensure complete with all supporting documents as is required of an individual making an initial application for license demonstrating the applicant meets all current qualifications for licensure and compliance with requirements and/or conditions of license reinstatement;

(2) pay the established license fee for a new applicant for licensure; and

(3) provide information requested by the division and board to clearly demonstrate the applicant is currently competent to be relicensed to engage in the occupation or profession for which the applicant was revoked.

R156-1-308k. Relicensure Following Surrender of Licensure - Requirements.

The following requirements shall apply to relicensure applications following the surrender of licensure:

(1) An applicant who surrendered a license that was active and in good standing at the time it was surrendered shall meet the requirements for licensure listed in Section R156-1-308.

(2) An applicant who surrendered a license while the license was active but not in good standing as evidenced by the written agreement supporting the surrender of license shall:

(a) submit an application for licensure complete with all supporting documents as is required of an individual making an initial application for license demonstrating the applicant meets all current qualifications for licensure and compliance with requirements and/or conditions of license reinstatement;

(b) pay the established license fee for a new applicant for licensure;

(c) provide information requested by the division and board to clearly demonstrate the applicant is currently competent to be relicensed to engage in the occupation or profession for which the applicant was surrendered;

(d) pay any fines or citations owed to the Division prior to the surrender of license.

R156-1-308l. Reinstatement of Licensure and Relicensure - Term of Licensure.

Except as otherwise governed by the terms of an order issued by the division, a license issued to an applicant for reinstatement or relicensure issued during the last four months of a renewal cycle shall, upon payment of the appropriate fees, be issued for a full renewal cycle plus the period of time remaining until the impending renewal date, rather than requiring the licensee to immediately renew their reinstated or relicensed license.

R156-1-310. Cheating on Examinations.

(1) Policy.

The passing of an examination, when required as a condition of obtaining or maintaining a license issued by the division, is considered to be a critical indicator that an applicant or licensee meets the minimum qualifications for licensure. Failure to pass an examination is considered to be evidence that an applicant or licensee does not meet the minimum qualifications for licensure. Accordingly, the accuracy of the examination result as a measure of an applicant's or licensee's competency must be assured. Cheating by an applicant or licensee on any examination required as a condition of obtaining a license or maintaining a license shall be considered unprofessional conduct and shall result in imposition of an appropriate penalty against the applicant or licensee.

(2) Cheating Defined.

Cheating is defined as the use of any means or instrumentality by or for the benefit of an examinee to alter the

results of an examination in any way to cause the examination results to inaccurately represent the competency of an examinee with respect to the knowledge or skills about which they are examined. Cheating includes:

(a) communication between examinees inside of the examination room or facility during the course of the examination;

(b) communication about the examination with anyone outside of the examination room or facility during the course of the examination;

(c) copying another examinee's answers or looking at another examinee's answers while an examination is in progress;

(d) permitting anyone to copy answers to the examination;

(e) substitution by an applicant or licensee or by others for the benefit of an applicant or licensee of another person as the examinee in place of the applicant or licensee;

(f) use by an applicant or licensee of any written material, audio material, video material or any other mechanism not specifically authorized during the examination for the purpose of assisting an examinee in the examination;

(g) obtaining, using, buying, selling, possession of or having access to a copy of the examination prior to administration of the examination.

(3) Action Upon Detection of Cheating.

(a) The person responsible for administration of an examination, upon evidence that an examinee is or has been cheating on an examination shall notify the division of the circumstances in detail and the identity of the examinees involved with an assessment of the degree of involvement of each examinee;

(b) If cheating is detected prior to commencement of the examination, the examinee may be denied the privilege of taking the examination; or if permitted to take the examination, the examinee shall be notified of the evidence of cheating and shall be informed that the division may consider the examination to have been failed by the applicant or licensee because of the cheating; or

(c) If cheating is detected during the examination, the examinee may be requested to leave the examination facility and in that case the examination results shall be the same as failure of the examination; however, if the person responsible for administration of the examination determines the cheating detected has not yet compromised the integrity of the examination, such steps as are necessary to prevent further cheating shall be taken and the examinee may be permitted to continue with the examination.

(d) If cheating is detected after the examination, the division shall make appropriate inquiry to determine the facts concerning the cheating and shall thereafter take appropriate action.

(e) Upon determination that an applicant has cheated on an examination, the applicant may be denied the privilege of retaking the examination for a reasonable period of time, and the division may deny the applicant a license and may establish conditions the applicant must meet to qualify for a license including the earliest date on which the division will again consider the applicant for licensure.

(4) Notification.

The division shall notify all proctors, test administrators and examinees of the rules concerning cheating.

R156-1-404a. Diversion Advisory Committees Created.

(1) There are created diversion advisory committees of at least three members for the professions regulated under Title 58. The diversion committees are not required to be impaneled by the director until the need for the diversion committee arises. Diversion committees may be appointed with representatives from like professions providing a multi-disciplinary committee.

(2) Committee members are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the director.

(3) A majority of the diversion committee members shall constitute a quorum and may act on behalf of the diversion committee.

(4) Diversion committee members shall perform their duties and responsibilities as public service and shall not receive a per diem allowance, or traveling or accommodations expenses incurred in diversion committees business.

R156-1-404b. Diversion Committees Duties.

The duties of diversion committees shall include:

(1) reviewing the details of the information regarding licensees referred to the diversion committee for possible diversion, interviewing the licensees, and recommending to the director whether the licensees meet the qualifications for diversion and if so whether the licensees should be considered for diversion;

(2) recommending to the director terms and conditions to be included in diversion agreements;

(3) supervising compliance with all terms and conditions of diversion agreements;

(4) advising the director at the conclusion of a licensee's diversion program whether the licensee has completed the terms of the licensee's diversion agreement; and

(5) establishing and maintaining continuing quality review of the programs of professional associations and/or private organizations to which licensees approved for diversion may enroll for the purpose of education, rehabilitation or any other purpose agreed to in the terms of a diversion agreement.

R156-1-404c. Diversion - Eligible Offenses.

In accordance with Subsection 58-1-404(4), the unprofessional conduct which may be subject to diversion is set forth in Subsections 58-1-501(2)(e) and (f).

R156-1-404d. Diversion - Procedures.

(1) Diversion committees shall complete the duties described in Subsections R156-1-404b(1) and (2) no later than 60 days following the referral of a licensee to the diversion committee for possible diversion.

(2) The director shall accept or reject the diversion committee's recommendation no later than 30 days following receipt of the recommendation.

(3) If the director finds that a licensee meets the qualifications for diversion and should be diverted, the division shall prepare and serve upon the licensee a proposed diversion agreement. The licensee shall have a period of time determined by the diversion committee not to exceed 30 days from the service of the proposed diversion agreement to negotiate a final diversion agreement with the director. The final diversion agreement shall comply with Subsections 58-1-404.

(4) If a final diversion agreement is not reached with the director within 30 days from service of the proposed diversion agreement, the division shall pursue appropriate disciplinary action against the licensee in accordance with Section 58-1-108.

(5) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-404(5), a licensee may be represented, at the licensee's discretion and expense, by legal counsel during negotiations for diversion, at the time of execution of the diversion agreement and at any hearing before the director relating to a diversion program.

R156-1-404e. Diversion - Agreements for Rehabilitation, Education or Other Similar Services or Coordination of Services.

(1) The division may enter into agreements with professional or occupational organizations or associations, education institutions or organizations, testing agencies, health care facilities, health care practitioners, government agencies or other persons or organizations for the purpose of providing

rehabilitation, education or any other services necessary to facilitate an effective completion of a diversion program for a licensee.

(2) The division may enter into agreements with impaired person programs to coordinate efforts in rehabilitating and educating impaired professionals.

(3) Agreements shall be in writing and shall set forth terms and conditions necessary to permit each party to properly fulfill its duties and obligations thereunder. Agreements shall address the circumstances and conditions under which information concerning the impaired licensee will be shared with the division.

(4) The cost of administering agreements and providing the services thereunder shall be borne by the licensee benefiting from the services. Fees paid by the licensee shall be reasonable and shall be in proportion to the value of the service provided. Payments of fees shall be a condition of completing the program of diversion.

(5) In selecting parties with whom the division shall enter agreements under this section, the division shall ensure the parties are competent to provide the required services. The division may limit the number of parties providing a particular service within the limits or demands for the service to permit the responsible diversion committee to conduct quality review of the programs given the committee's limited resources.

R156-1-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) surrendering licensure to any other licensing or regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the licensee or applicant in the same occupation or profession while an investigation or inquiry into allegations of unprofessional or unlawful conduct is in progress or after a charging document has been filed against the applicant or licensee alleging unprofessional or unlawful conduct;

(2) practicing a regulated occupation or profession in, through, or with a limited liability company which has omitted the words "limited company," "limited liability company," or the abbreviation "L.C." or "L.L.C." in the commercial use of the name of the limited liability company;

(3) practicing a regulated occupation or profession in, through, or with a limited partnership which has omitted the words "limited partnership," "limited," or the abbreviation "L.P." or "Ltd." in the commercial use of the name of the limited partnership;

(4) practicing a regulated occupation or profession in, through, or with a professional corporation which has omitted the words "professional corporation" or the abbreviation "P.C." in the commercial use of the name of the professional corporation;

(5) using a DBA (doing business as name) which has not been properly registered with the Division of Corporations and with the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing; or

(6) failing, as a prescribing practitioner, to follow the "Model Policy for the Use of Controlled Substances for the Treatment of Pain", 2004, established by the Federation of State Medical Boards, which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

R156-1-503. Reporting Disciplinary Action.

The division may report disciplinary action to other state or federal governmental entities, state and federal data banks, the media, or any other person who is entitled to such information under the Government Records Access and Management Act.

R156-1-601. Online Assessment, Diagnosis and Prescribing Protocols.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-501(4), a person licensed to prescribe under this title may prescribe legend drugs to a person located in this state following an online assessment and diagnosis in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) the prescribing practitioner is licensed in good standing in this state;

(b) an assessment and diagnosis is based upon a comprehensive health history and an assessment tool that requires the patient to provide answers to all the required questions and does not rely upon default answers, such as a branching questionnaire;

(c) only includes legend drugs and may not include controlled substances;

(d) the practice is authorized by this rule and a written agreement signed by the Division and the practitioner and approved by a panel comprised of three board members from the Physicians Licensing Board or the Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon's Licensing Board and three members from the Utah State Board of Pharmacy. The written agreement shall include:

(i) the specific name of the drug or drugs approved to be prescribed;

(ii) the policies and procedures that address patient confidentiality;

(iii) a method for electronic communication by the physician and patient;

(iv) a mechanism for the Division to be able to conduct audits of the website and records to ensure an assessment and diagnosis has been made prior to prescribing any medications; and

(v) a mechanism for the physician to have ready access to all patients' records.

KEY: diversion programs, licensing, occupational licensing, supervision

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Notice of Continuation March 1, 2007	**58-1-308**
	58-1-501(4)

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-31b. Nurse Practice Act Rule.
R156-31b-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Nurse Practice Act Rule".

R156-31b-102. Definitions.

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

(1) "Academic year", as used in Section R156-31b-601, means three quarters or two semesters. A quarter is defined to be equal to ten weeks and a semester is defined to be equal to 14 or 15 weeks.

(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) "APRN-CRNA" means an advanced practice registered nurse specializing and certified as a certified registered nurse anesthetist.

(5) "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 Subsection R156-31b-102(6); 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", 2006-2007 edition, published by the American Council on Education.

(6) "Approved education program" as defined in Subsection 58-31b-102(3) is further defined to include any nursing education program located within the state of Utah which meets the standards established in Sections R156-31b-601, 602 and 603; and any nursing education program located outside of Utah which meets the standards established in Section R156-31b-607.

(7) "CCNE" means the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education.

(8) "CGFNS" means the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools.

(9) "COA", as used in this rule, means the Council of Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Education Programs.

(10) "Clinical preceptor", as used in Section R156-31b-608, means an individual who is employed by a clinical health care facility and is chosen by that agency, in collaboration with the Parent Nursing Education-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.

(11) "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 conditions as well as emergent changes in patient's health status; recognizing alterations to previous patient conditions; synthesizing the biological, psychological, spiritual and social aspects of the patient'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.

(12) "Contact hour" means 60 minutes.

(13) "Delegatee", as used in Sections R156-31b-701 and 701a, means one or more competent persons receiving a delegation who acts in a complementary role to the delegating nurse, who has been trained appropriately for the task delegated, and whom the delegating nurse authorizes to perform a task that the delegates is not otherwise authorized to perform.

(14) "Delegation" means transferring to delegates the authority to perform a selected nursing task in a selected situation. The delegating nurse retains accountability for the delegation.

(15) "Delegation", as used in Sections R156-31b-701 and 701a, means the nurse making the delegation.

(16) "Diabetes medical management plan (DMMP), as used in this rule, means an individualized plan that describes the health care services that the student is to receive at school. The plan is developed and signed by the student's parent or guardian and health care team. It provides the school with information regarding how the student will manage diabetes at school on a daily basis. The DMMP shall be incorporated into and shall become a part of the student's IHP.

(17) "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.

(18) "Disruptive behavior", as used in this rule, 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.

(19) "Equivalent to an approved practical nursing education program", as used in Subsection 58-31b-302(2)(e), means the applicant for licensure as an LPN by equivalency is currently enrolled in an RN education program with full approval status, and has completed course work which is equivalent to the course work of an NLNAC accredited practical nursing program.

(20) "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.

(21) "Individualized healthcare plan (IHP), as used in Section R156-31b-701a, means a plan for managing the health needs of a specific student, written and reviewed at least annually by a school nurse. The IHP is developed by a nurse working in a school setting in conjunction with the student and the student's parent or guardian to guide school personnel in the care of a student with medical needs. The plan shall be based on the student's practitioner's orders for the administration of medications or treatments for the student, or the student's DMMP.

(22) "Licensure by equivalency" as used in this rule 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.

(23) "LPN" means a licensed practical nurse.

(24) "Medication", as used in Sections R156-31b-701 and 701a, means any prescription or nonprescription drug as defined in Subsections 58-17b-102(39) and (61) of the Pharmacy Practice Act.

(25) "NLNAC" means the National League for Nursing Accrediting Commission.

(26) "NCLEX" means the National Council Licensure Examination of the National Council of State Boards of Nursing.

(27) "Non-approved education program" means any foreign nurse education program.

(28) "Nurse", as used in this rule, means an individual licensed under Title 58, Chapter 31b as a licensed practical nurse, registered nurse, advanced practice registered nurse, or advanced practice registered nurse-certified registered nurse anesthetist, or a certified nurse midwife licensed under Title 58, Chapter 44a.

(29) "Nurse accredited", as used in this rule, means accreditation issued by NLNAC, CCNE or COA.

(30) "Other specified health care professionals", as used in Subsection 58-31b-102(15), 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) naturopathic physician; or

(j) mental health therapist as defined in Subsection 58-60-102(5).

(31) "Parent academic institution", as used in this rule, means the educational institution which grants the academic degree or awards the certificate of completion.

(32) "Parent nursing education-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.

(33) "Patient", as used in this rule, means a recipient of nursing care and includes students in a school setting or clients of a health care facility, clinic, or practitioner.

(34) "Patient surrogate", as used in Subsection R156-31b-502(1)(d), 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.

(35) "Psychiatric mental health nursing specialty", as used in Subsection 58-31b-302(4)(g), includes psychiatric mental health nurse specialists and psychiatric mental health nurse practitioners.

(36) "Practitioner", as used in Sections R156-31b-701 and 701a, means a person authorized by law to prescribe treatment, medication, or medical devices, and who acts within the scope of such authority.

(37) "RN" means a registered nurse.

(38) "School", as used in Section R156-31b-701a, means any private or public institution of primary or secondary education, including charter schools, pre-school, kindergarten, and special education programs.

(39) "Supervision", as used in Sections R156-31b-701 and 701a, means the provision of guidance and review by a licensed nurse for the accomplishment of a nursing task or activity, including the provision for the initial direction of the task, periodic inspection of the actual act of accomplishing the task or activity, and evaluation of the outcome.

(40) "Supervisory clinical faculty", as used in Section R156-31b-608, 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 preceptors who provide the actual direct clinical experience.

(41) "Unprofessional conduct" as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 31b, is further defined in Section R156-31b-502.

R156-31b-103. Authority - Purpose.

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

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(2)(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 a registered nurse education program with full approval status, 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(4)(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(4)(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) An applicant for licensure under Title 58, Chapter 31b shall pass the applicable licensure examination within three years from the date of completion or graduation from a nursing education program or four attempts whichever is sooner. An individual who does not pass the applicable licensure examination within three years of completion or graduation or four attempts is required to complete another approved nursing education program.

(2) 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 the applicant's 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; or

(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) one of the following examinations administered by the American Association of Critical Care Nurses Certification Corporation Inc.:

(A) the Advanced Practice Certification for the Clinical Nurse Specialist in Acute and Critical Care; or

(B) the Acute Care Nurse Practitioner Certification;

(vii) the national nurse midwifery certifying examination administered by the Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education; or

(viii) the examination of the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists.

(3) 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.

(4) The examinations required under this Section are national exams and cannot be challenged before the Division.

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.

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 or has completed a Utah-based, nursing education program with full approval status 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; and

(d) has registered for the appropriate NCLEX examination.

(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) 90 days from the date of issuance; or

(c) the date upon which the division issues the individual full licensure.

(2) A temporary license issued in accordance with Section 58-1-303 to a graduate of a foreign nursing education program may be issued for a period of time not to exceed one year from the date of issuance and shall not be renewed or extended.

R156-31b-306. Inactive Licensure, Reinstatement or Relicensure.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-305(1), an individual seeking activation of an inactive RN or LPN license must document current competency to practice as a nurse as defined in Subsection (3) below.

(2) An individual seeking reinstatement of RN or LPN licensure or relicensure as a RN or LPN in accordance with Subsection R156-1-308g(3)(b), R156-1-308i(3), R156-1-308j(3) and R156-1-308k(2)(c) shall document current competence as defined in Subsection (3) below.

(3) Documentation of current competency to practice as a nurse is established as follows:

(a) an individual who has not practiced as a nurse for five years or less must document current compliance with the continuing competency requirements as established in Subsection R156-31b-303(3);

(b) an individual who has not practiced as a nurse for more than five years but less than eight years must pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c within six months prior to making application for licensure or successfully complete an approved re-entry program;

(c) an individual who has not practiced as a nurse for more than eight years but less than 10 years must pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c within six months prior to making application for licensure and successfully complete an approved re-entry program;

(d) an individual who has not practiced as a nurse for 10 years shall repeat an approved nursing education program and pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c within six months prior to making application for licensure.

(4) To document current competency for activation, reinstatement or relicensure as an APRN, an individual must pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c and be currently certified or recertified in the specialty area.

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 the earlier of:

(a) 90 days from the date of issuance, unless the applicant is applying for licensure as an APRN specializing in psychiatric mental health nursing, then the intern license shall be issued for a period of one year and can be extended in one year increments not to exceed five years;

(b) 30 days after notification from the applicant or the examination agency, if the applicant fails the 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.

(3) It is the professional responsibility of the APRN Intern to inform the Division of examination results and to cause to have the examination agency send the examination results directly to the Division.

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.

(3) An applicant for licensure by endorsement must have a current, active license in another state, or pass the required examinations as defined in Section R156-31b-302c, within six months prior to making application for licensure.

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 the licensee can demonstrate that the licensee can resume competent practice.

(3) An individual who has had any license issued under Title 58, Chapter 31b revoked or surrendered two times or more as a result of unlawful or unprofessional conduct is ineligible to apply for relicensure.

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.

(1) "Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(a) failing to destroy a license which has expired due to the issuance and receipt of an increased scope of practice license;

(b) 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;

(c) failing as the nurse accountable for directing nursing practice of an agency to verify any of the following:

(i) that standards of nursing practice are established and carried out so that safe and effective nursing care is provided to patients;

(ii) that guidelines exist for the organizational management and management of human resources needed for safe and effective nursing care to be provided to patients;

(iii) nurses' knowledge, skills and ability and determine current competence to carry out the requirements of their jobs;

(d) 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:

(i) did not result in any form of abuse or exploitation of the surrogate or patient; and

(ii) did not adversely alter or affect in any way:

(A) the nurse's professional judgment in treating the patient;

(B) the nature of the nurse's relationship with the surrogate; or

(C) the nurse/patient relationship; and

(e) engaging in disruptive behavior in the practice of nursing.

(2) In accordance with a prescribing practitioner's order and an IHP, a nurse who follows the delegation rule as provided in Sections R156-31b-701 and R156-31b-701a and delegates or trains an unlicensed assistive personnel to administer medications under Sections 53A-11-601, R156-31b-701 and R156-31b-701a shall not be considered to have engaged in unprofessional conduct for inappropriate delegation.

R156-31b-601. Standards for Parent Academic Institution Offering Nursing Education Program.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-601(2), the minimum standards that a parent academic institution offering a nursing education program must meet to qualify graduates for licensure under this chapter are as follows.

(1) The parent academic institution shall be legally authorized by the State of Utah to provide a program of education beyond secondary education.

(2) The parent academic institution shall admit as students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate.

(3) At least 20 percent of the parent academic institution's revenue shall be from sources that are not derived from funds provided under title IV, HEA program funds or student fees, including tuition if a proprietary school.

(4) In addition to the standards established in Subsections (1), (2), and (3) above, a parent education institution offering a nursing education program leading toward licensure as an LPN shall:

(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), Council on Occupational Education, or the Accrediting Commission of the Distance Education and Training Council (DETC); and

(b) provide not less than one academic year program of study that leads to a certificate or recognized educational credential.

(5) In addition to the standards established in Subsections (1), (2), and (3) above, a parent education institution offering a nursing education program leading toward licensure as an RN shall:

(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); and

(b) provide or require not less than a two academic year program of study that awards a minimum of an associate degree.

(6) In addition to the standards established in Subsections (1), (2), and (3) above, a parent education institution offering a nursing education program leading toward licensure as an APRN or APRN-CRNA shall:

(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;

(b) admit as students, only persons having completed at least an associate degree in nursing or baccalaureate degree in

a related discipline; and

(c) provide or require not less than a two academic year program of study that awards a minimum of a master's degree.

R156-31b-602. Categories of Nursing Education Programs Approval Status.

(1) Full approval status of a nursing program shall be granted and maintained by adherence to the following:

(a) current accreditation by the NLNAC, CCNE, or COA; and

(b) compliance with the standards established in Sections R156-31b-601 and 603 and the nurse accrediting body in which the program chooses to become accredited.

(2) 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 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.

(3) The Division may grant provisional approval status to a nursing education program for a period not to exceed two 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 established in Sections R156-31b-601 and 603; and

(d) is progressing in a timely manner to qualify for full approval status by obtaining accreditation from a nurse accrediting body.

(4)(a) A nursing education program seeking accreditation from NLNAC shall demonstrate progression toward accreditation and qualifying for full approval status by becoming a Candidate for Accreditation by the NLNAC no later than six months from the date of the first day a nursing course is offered.

(b) A program that fails to obtain NLNAC Candidacy Status as required in this Subsection shall:

(i) immediately cease accepting any new students;

(ii) the approval status of the program shall be changed to "Probationary" and if the program fails to become a Candidate for NLNAC accreditation within one year from the date of the first day a nursing course is offered, the program shall cease operation at the end of the current academic term such as at the end of the current semester or quarter; and

(iii) a nursing education program that ceases operation under this Subsection, is eligible to submit a new application for approval status of a nursing education program to the Division for review and action no sooner than one calendar year from the date the program ceased operation.

(5) A nursing education program that has been granted provisional approval status and fails to become accredited by a nurse accrediting body within two years of the first graduating class, shall cease operation at the end of the two year period of time and the academic term, such as a semester or quarter, of that time period.

(6) After receiving notification from a nurse accrediting body of a failed site visit or denied application for accreditation by the nurse accrediting body, a nursing education program on provisional approval status shall:

(i) notify the Division and Board within 10 days of being notified of the failed site visit or denied application for accreditation;

(ii) cease operation at the end of the current academic term; and

(iii) be eligible to submit a new application for approval status of a nursing education program to the Division for review and action no sooner than one calendar year from the date the program ceased operation.

(7)(a) A nursing education program on provisional approval status shall schedule a nurse accreditation site visit no later than one calendar year from the graduation date of the first graduating class.

(b) A program that fails to schedule a site visit within one year of the first graduating class shall:

(i) cease to accept any new students;

(ii) no later than two years after the first graduating class, cease operation; and

(iii) if ceasing operation under this Subsection, be eligible to submit a new application for approval status of a nursing education program to the Division for review and action no sooner than one calendar year from the date the program ceased operation.

R156-31b-603. 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 as follows.

(1) A nursing education program shall meet the following standards:

(a) purposes and outcomes shall be consistent with the Nurse Practice Act and Rule and other relevant state statutes;

(b) purposes and outcomes shall be consistent with generally accepted standards of nursing practice appropriate for graduates of the type of nursing program offered;

(c) consumer input shall be considered in developing and evaluating the purpose and outcomes of the program;

(d) the 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, integrated didactic and clinical learning experiences across the lifespan, consistent with program outcomes;

(f) the faculty and students shall participate in program planning, implementation, evaluation, and continuous improvement;

(g) the nursing program administrator shall be professionally and academically qualified as a 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) 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 shall meet all the criteria established in this rule;

(l) the program shall be an integral part of a parent academic institution which is accredited by an accrediting body that is recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education; and

(m) the program shall require students to obtain general education, pre-requisite, and co-requisites courses from a regionally accredited institution of higher education, or have in place an articulation agreement with a regionally accredited institution of higher education.

(2) 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) evidence that the head of the academic institution and the administration support program outcomes;

(f) evidence that 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.

(3) 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, 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 integrated with supervised clinical experience in the prevention of illness and the promotion, restoration, and maintenance of health in patients 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 patient values for optimal care, including skills to identify and apply best practices to nursing care;

(C) providing patient-centered, culturally competent care:

(1) respecting patient differences, values, preferences and expressed needs;

(2) involving patients in decision-making and care management;

(3) coordinating and managing continuous patient care; and

(4) promoting healthy lifestyles for patients and populations;

(D) working in interdisciplinary teams to cooperate, collaborate, communicate and integrate patient care and health promotion; and

(E) participating in quality improvement processes to measure patient outcomes, identify hazards and errors, and develop changes in processes of patient care;

(e) supervised clinical practice which includes development of skill in making clinical judgments, management and care of groups of patients, experience with interdisciplinary teamwork, working with families in the provision of care, managing crisis situations, and delegation to and supervision of other health care providers:

(i) clinical experience shall be comprised of sufficient hours, shifts, variety of populations, and hands-on practice to meet these standards, and ensure students' ability to practice at an entry level;

(ii) no more than 25% of the clinical hours can be obtained in a nursing skills laboratory, or by clinical simulation or virtual clinical excursions;

(iii) all student clinical experiences, including those with preceptors, shall be supervised by qualified nursing faculty at a ratio of not more than 10 students to one faculty member unless the experience includes students working with preceptors who can be supervised at a ratio of not more than 15 students to one faculty member; and

(iv) nursing faculty, must be on-site with students during all fundamental, medical-surgical and acute care clinical experiences;

(f)(i) clinical preceptors may be used to enhance faculty-directed clinical learning experiences after a student has completed didactic and clinical instruction in all foundational courses including introduction to nursing, fundamentals, medical-surgical, obstetrics, and pediatrics. Therefore, clinical preceptors shall not be utilized in LPN nursing programs.

(ii) a clinical preceptor shall:

(A) demonstrate competencies related to the area of assigned clinical teaching responsibilities;

(B) serve as a role model and educator to the student;

(C) be licensed as a nurse at or above the level for which the student is preparing;

(D) not be used to replace clinical faculty;

(F) be provided with a written document defining the functions and responsibilities of the preceptor;

(G) confer with the clinical faculty member and student for monitoring and evaluating learning experiences, but the clinical faculty member shall retain responsibility for student learning; and

(H) not supervise more than two students during any one scheduled work time or shift; and

(g) 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.

(4) Students rights and responsibilities:

(a) opportunities to acquire and demonstrate the knowledge, skills and abilities for safe and effective nursing practice, in theory and clinical experience with faculty oversight shall be provided to students;

(b) all policies shall be written and available to students;

(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;

(e) students shall maintain the integrity of their work;

(f)(i) an applicant accepted into a nursing education program that has received provisional approval status from the Division, must sign a disclaimer form indicating the applicant's knowledge of the provisional approval status of the program, and the lack of a guarantee that the program will achieve national nursing accreditation and full approval status from the Division; and

(ii) the disclaimer shall also contain a statement regarding the lack of a guarantee that the credit received from the provisionally approved program will be accepted by or transferable to another educational facility; and

(g) an applicant accepted into a nursing education program or a student of a nursing education program that is on or receives probationary approval status from the Division, must sign a disclaimer form indicating the applicant or student has knowledge of the program's probationary approval status, and the lack of a guarantee that the program will maintain any approval status or will be able to offer the complete program.

(5) An administrator of a nursing education program shall meet the following requirements:

(a) a program preparing an individual for licensure as an

LPN:

(i) have a current, active, unencumbered RN or APRN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii) have a minimum of an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing, or a baccalaureate degree in nursing and an earned doctoral degree in a related discipline from a nurse accredited education program or regionally accredited institution;

(iii) have academic preparation in curriculum and instruction;

(iv) have at least three years of experience teaching in an accredited nursing education program;

(v) have knowledge of current LPN practice; and

(vi) have adequate time to fulfill the role and responsibilities of a program administrator;

(b) a program preparing an individual for licensure as an RN:

(i) have a current, active, unencumbered RN or APRN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii)(A) associate degree program: have a minimum of an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing from a nurse accredited education program;

(B) baccalaureate degree program: have a minimum of an earned graduate degree in nursing and an earned doctorate in nursing or a related discipline from a nurse accredited program or regionally accredited institution;

(iii) have academic preparation in curriculum and instruction;

(iv) have at least three years of experience teaching in an accredited nursing education program;

(v) have knowledge of current RN practice; and

(vi) have adequate time to fulfill the role and responsibilities of a program administrator;

(c) a program preparing an individual for licensure as an APRN:

(i) have a current, active, unencumbered RN or APRN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii) have a minimum of an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing and an earned doctorate in nursing or a related discipline from a nurse accredited program or regionally accredited institution;

(iii) have academic preparation in curriculum and instruction;

(iv) have at least three years of experience teaching in an accredited nursing education program;

(v) have knowledge of current nursing practice;

(vi) have adequate time to fulfill the role and responsibilities of a program administrator; and

(v) if the program administrator is not a licensed APRN, then the program must also have a director that meets the qualifications of Subsection (d) below;

(d) the director of a graduate program preparing an individual for licensure as an APRN shall meet the following requirements:

(i) have a current, active, unencumbered APRN license or multistate privilege to practice as an APRN in Utah;

(ii) have a minimum of an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing in an APRN role and specialty from a nurse accredited program;

(iii) have educational preparation in curriculum and instruction;

(iv) have at least three years of experience teaching in an accredited nursing education program;

(v) have knowledge of current APRN practice; and

(vi) have adequate time to fulfill the role and responsibilities of a program director.

(6) The qualifications for nursing faculty who teach didactic, clinical, or in a skills practice laboratory, in a nursing education program shall include:

(a) a program preparing an individual for licensure as an LPN:

(i) have a current, active, unencumbered RN or APRN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii) have a baccalaureate degree in nursing or an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing from a nurse accredited program, the majority of faculty (at least 51%) shall have an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing from a nurse accredited program;

(iii) have at least two years of clinical experience;

(iv) (A) have educational preparation in curriculum and instruction; or

(B) have at least three years of experience teaching in an accredited nursing education program; and

(v) the majority of faculty shall have documented educational preparation as specified in Subsection (iv)(A) above;

(b) a program preparing an individual for licensure as an RN:

(i) have a current, active, unencumbered RN or APRN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii) have an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing from a nurse accredited program or be currently enrolled in a graduate level accredited nursing education program with graduation from the program no later than three years from the date of hire;

(iii) have at least two years of clinical experience;

(iv) (A) have educational preparation in curriculum and instruction; or

(B) have at least three years of experience teaching in an accredited nursing education program; and

(v) the majority of faculty shall have documented educational preparation as specified in Subsection (iv)(A) above;

(c) a program preparing an individual for licensure as an APRN:

(i) have a current, active, unencumbered APRN license or multistate privilege to practice nursing in Utah;

(ii) have an earned graduate degree with a major in nursing in an APRN role and specialty from a nurse accredited program or regionally accredited institution; the majority of the faculty shall have an earned doctorate from a regionally accredited institution;

(iii) have at least two years of clinical experience practicing as an APRN;

(iv)(A) have educational preparation in curriculum and instruction; or

(B) have at least three years of experience teaching in an accredited nursing education program; and

(v) the majority of faculty shall have documented educational preparation as specified in Subsection (iv)(A) above.

(7) At the time this Rule becomes effective, any currently employed nursing faculty member who does not meet the criteria established in Subsection (6), shall have until July 1, 2011 to meet the criteria.

(8) Adjunct clinical faculty, except clinical associates, employed solely to supervise clinical nursing experiences of students shall meet all the faculty qualifications for the program level they are teaching. A clinical associate is a staff member of a health care facility with an earned graduate degree or a student currently enrolled in a graduate nursing education program, who is given release time from the facility to provide clinical supervision to other students. The clinical associate is supervised by a graduate prepared mentor faculty member.

(9) Interdisciplinary faculty who teach non-clinical nursing courses shall have advanced preparation appropriate to the area of content.

(10) A nursing education program preparing graduates for

licensure as either an LPN or RN must maintain an average pass rate on the applicable NCLEX examination that is no more than 5% below the national average pass rate for the same time period.

(11) A program that has received full approval status from the Division in collaboration with the board and is accredited by either CCNE or NLNAC:

(a) if the low NCLEX pass rate occurs twice, either after two consecutive graduation cycles or over a two year period of time, the program shall be issued a letter of warning by the Division in collaboration with the Board, and within 30 days from the date of the letter of warning, the program administrator shall submit a written remediation plan to the Board for approval;

(b) if the low NCLEX pass rate occurs three times either after three consecutive graduation cycles or over a two year period of time, the program administrator shall schedule and participate in a meeting with the Board to discuss the approved remediation plan and its implementation, and the program's approval status shall be changed to "Probationary"; and

(c) if the low NCLEX pass rate occurs four times either after four consecutive graduation cycles or over a two year period of time, the program shall cease accepting new students;

(i) if the program is unable to raise the pass rate to the required level after five consecutive graduation cycles or over a two year period of time, the program shall cease operation at the end of the current academic timeframe such as at the end of the current semester or quarter; and

(ii) a nursing education program that ceases to operate under this Subsection, may submit a new application for approval status of a nursing education program to the Division for review and action no sooner than one year from the date the program ceases to operate.

(12) A program that has been granted provisional approval status by the Division in collaboration with the Board, but has not received either CCNE or NLNAC accreditation:

(a) if a low NCLEX pass rate occurs after any one graduation cycle, the program shall be issued a letter of warning by the Division in collaboration with the Board, and within 30 days from the date of the letter of warning, the program administrator shall submit a written remediation plan to the Board for approval;

(b) if the low NCLEX pass rate occurs twice, either after two consecutive graduation cycles, or a two year period of time, the program administrator shall schedule and participate in a meeting with the Board to discuss the approved remediation plan and its implementation and the program's approval status shall be changed to "Probationary"; and

(c) if the low NCLEX pass rate occurs three times either after three consecutive graduation cycles or over a two year period of time, the program shall cease accepting new students;

(i) if the program is unable to raise the pass rate to the required level after four consecutive graduation cycles or over a two year period of time, the program shall cease operation at the end of the current academic timeframe such as at the end of the current semester or quarter; and

(ii) a nursing education program that ceases operation under this Subsection, may submit a new application for approval status of a nursing education program to the Division for review and action no sooner than one year from the date the program ceases to operate.

(13) 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 level 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

(ii) 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 experience directly related to the recognized APRN role and specialty;

(e) specialty tracks that provide care to multiple age groups and care settings shall require additional hours distributed in a manner that represents the populations served;

(f) 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;

(g) post-masters nursing students shall complete the requirements of the APRN masters program through a formal graduate level certificate or master level track in the desired role and specialty;

(i) 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; and

(ii) 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; and

(h) a lead faculty member who is educated and nationally certified in the same specialty area and licensed as an APRN or possessing an APRN multistate privilege shall coordinate the educational component for the role and specialty in the APRN program.

R156-31b-604. Nursing Education Program - Disciplinary Action.

(1) The Division, in collaboration with the Board, may conduct an administrative hearing or issue a Memorandum of Understanding and Order placing a nursing program on probationary status for any of the following reasons:

(a) change in nurse accreditation status;

(b) failure to maintain the standards established by the nurse accreditation bodies such as receiving significant deficiencies during a review as evidenced by conditions being placed on the program;

(c) failure to maintain the standards established in this rule;

(d) pass rate of more than 5% below the national average;

(e) low graduation rate defined as the percent of first-time, degree seeking students who graduate longer than 150% of the designated time for graduation;

(f) sudden, high, or frequent faculty attrition;

(g) frequent program administrator turnover;

(h) national certification pass rate less than 80%; and

(i) implementation of a new education program, or an outreach or satellite nursing education program without prior notification to the Division.

(2) The Division, in collaboration with the Board, may take any of the following actions upon a nursing education program:

(a) issue an Order changing the approval status of the program;

(b) limit or restrict enrollment of new students or require the program to cease accepting new students within a specified timeframe;

(c) require the program director to meet with the Board or its designee, and present a remediation plan to correct any problems within a specified time frame;

(d) establish specific criteria that must be met within a

specific length of time;

(e) withdraw approval status; or

(f) issue a cease and desist Order.

(3) Any adjudicative proceeding in regards to a nursing education program shall be classified as a formal adjudicative proceeding and shall comply with Title 63G, Chapter 4, the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

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 status 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.

(1) The Division shall conduct an annual survey of nursing education programs to monitor compliance with this rule. The survey may include the following:

(a) a copy of the program's annual report to a nurse accrediting body;

(b) a copy of any changes submitted to any nurse accrediting body; and

(c) a copy of any accreditation self study summary report.

(2) Programs which have been granted provisional approval status shall submit to the Division a copy of all correspondence between the program and the nurse accrediting body within 10 days of receipt or submission.

R156-31b-607. Approved Nursing Education Programs Located Outside of Utah.

(1) In accordance with Section 58-31b-302, an approved nursing education program located outside of Utah must meet the following requirements in order for a graduate to meet the educational requirement for licensure in this state:

(a) be accredited by the CCNE, NLNAC or COA; or

(b) be approved by the Board of Nursing or an equivalent agency in the state in which the nursing education program is offered.

R156-31b-608. 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 nursing education-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 nursing education-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 nursing education-program must have a contract with the Utah health care facilities that provide the clinical sites; and

(e) parent nursing education-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 NLNAC, CCNE, or COA and 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).

(3) A distance learning didactic nursing education program with a Utah based postsecondary school which provides tutoring services, facilitates clinical site selection, and provides clinical site faculty must meet the following criteria:

(a) parent nursing education-program must be approved by the Board of Nursing in the state of primary location (business), be nationally accredited by NLNAC, CCNE, or COA and must be affiliated with an institution of higher education;

(b) a formal contract must be in place between the parent nursing education-program and the Utah postsecondary school;

(c) parent nursing education-program and Utah postsecondary school must submit an application for program approval status 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 status is granted to the parent nursing education-program, not to the postsecondary school;

(d) clinical faculty must be employed by the parent nursing education-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 nursing education-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 nurse education-program must be licensed, in Utah or a Compact state;

(f) parent nursing education-program shall be responsible for conducting the nursing education program, the program's policies and procedures, and the selection of the students;

(g) parent nursing education-program must have a contract with the Utah health care facilities that provide the clinical sites; and

(h) the parent nursing education-program shall 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(14)(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. 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 in all situations. The decision to delegate must be based on careful analysis of the patient'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, including an assessment of:

(i) the patient's nursing care needs including, but not limited to, the complexity and frequency of the nursing care, stability of the patient, and degree of immediate risk to the patient if the task is not carried out;

(ii) the delegatee's knowledge, skills, and abilities after training has been provided;

(iii) the nature of the task being delegated including the degree of complexity, irreversibility, predictability of outcome, and potential for harm;

(iv) the availability and accessibility of resources, including appropriate equipment, adequate supplies, and other appropriate health care personnel to meet the patient's nursing care needs; and

(v) the availability of adequate supervision of the delegatee.

(c) act within the area of the nurse's responsibility;

(d) act within the nurse's knowledge, skills and ability;

(e) determine whether the task can be safely performed by a delegatee or whether it requires a licensed health care provider;

(f) determine that the task being delegated is a task that a reasonable and prudent nurse would find to be within generally accepted nursing practice;

(g) determine that the task being delegated is an act consistent with the health and safety of the patient;

(h) verify that the delegatee has the competence to perform the delegated task prior to performing it;

(i) provide instruction and direction necessary to safely perform the specific task; and

(j) provide ongoing supervision and evaluation of the delegatee who is performing the task;

(k) explain the delegation to the delegatee and that the delegated task is limited to the identified patient within the identified time frame;

(l) instruct the delegatee how to intervene in any foreseeable risks that may be associated with the delegated task; and

(m) if the delegated task is to be performed more than once, establish a system for ongoing monitoring of the delegatee.

(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;

(ii) the training, capability, and willingness of the delegatee to perform the delegated task;

(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 shall make supervisory visits at appropriate intervals to:

(i) evaluate the patient'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 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 condition, complexity of the task, ability of the proposed delegatee and other criteria as deemed appropriate by the nurse, determines that the proposed delegatee cannot safely provide the requisite care, the nurse shall not delegate the task to such proposed delegatee.

(a) A delegatee shall not further delegate to another person the tasks delegated by the delegator; and

(b) the delegated task may not be expanded by the delegatee without the express permission of the delegator.

R156-31b-701a. Delegation of Nursing Tasks in a School Setting.

In addition to the delegation rule found in Section R156-31b-701, the delegation of nursing tasks in a school setting is further defined, clarified, or established as follows:

(1) Any task being delegated by the school nurse shall be identified within a current IHP. The IHP is limited to a specific delegate for a specific time frame.

(2) In accordance with Section 53A-11-601 and an IHP, it is appropriate for a nurse to provide training to unlicensed assistive personnel, which training includes the routine, scheduled or correction injection of insulin (via actual injection or pump) or the administration of glucagon in an emergency situation, provided that any training regarding the injection of insulin and the administration of glucagon is updated at least annually. The selection of the type of insulin and dosage levels shall not be delegated.

(3) In accordance with an IHP, and except as provided herein and in R156-31b-701, a nurse may not delegate the administration of any medication which requires nursing assessment or judgment prior to injection or administration. The routine provision of scheduled or correction dosage of insulin and the administration of glucagon in an emergency situation, as prescribed by the practitioner's order and specified in the IHP, shall not be considered actions that require nursing assessment or judgment prior to administration and therefore, can be delegated to a delegatee.

(4) A nurse working in a school setting may not delegate the administration of the first dose of a new medication or a dosage change.

(5) An IHP shall be developed for any student receiving insulin in a school. By example, but not limited to the following list, the IHP may include:

(a) carbohydrate counting;

(b) glucose testing;

(c) activation, suspension, or bolus of an insulin pump;

(d) usage of insulin pens, syringes, and an insulin pump;

(e) copy of the medical orders; and

(f) emergency protocols related to glucagon administration.

(6) Insulin and glucagon injections by the delegatee shall only occur when the delegatee has followed the guidelines of the IHP.

(a) Dosages of insulin may be injected by the delegatee as designated in the IHP.

(b) Non-routine, correction dosages of insulin may be given by the delegatee only after:

(i) following the guidelines of the IHP; and

(ii) consulting with the delegator, parent or guardian, as designated in the IHP, and verifying and confirming the type and dosage of insulin being injected.

(c) Under Subsection (6), insulin and glucagon injections by the delegatee is limited to a specific delegatee, for a specific student and for a specific time.

(7) A student who is capable of administering his own insulin may self-administer insulin as provided in the IHP. A delegatee may verify the insulin dose of a student who self-administers insulin, if such verification is required in the IHP.

(8) When the student is not capable of self-administration, scheduled and routine correction doses of insulin may be administered, and the administration of glucagon may be performed, by a delegatee as provided in Subsection R156-31b-701a(2).

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 an APRN may practice within the scope of practice of a RN under the APRN 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 an LPN.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-102(15), 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, and the needs of patients;

(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 patient'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 surveillance and monitoring;

(d) assist in identification of patient needs;

(e) seek clarification of orders when needed;

(f) demonstrate attentiveness and provides observation for signs, symptoms and changes in patient condition;

(g) assist in the evaluation of the impact of nursing care, and contributes to the evaluation of patient care;

(h) recognize patient characteristics that may affect the patient's health status;

(i) obtain orientation/training competency when encountering new equipment and technology or unfamiliar care situations;

(j) implement appropriate aspects of patient care in a timely manner:

(i) provide assigned and delegated aspects of patient's health care plan;

(ii) implement treatments and procedures; and

(iii) administer medications accurately;

(k) document care provided;

(l) communicate relevant and timely patient information with other health team members including:

(i) patient status and progress;

(ii) patient response or lack of response to therapies;

(iii) significant changes in patient condition; or

(iv) patient needs;

(m) participate in nursing management:

(i) assign nursing activities to other LPNs;

(ii) delegate nursing activities for stable patients 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, others and self;

(o) respect patient's rights, concerns, decisions and dignity;

(p) promote a safe patient 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 patient 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 an RN.

In accordance with Subsection 58-31b-102(16), 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 rule;

(b) demonstrate honesty and integrity in nursing practice;

(c) base professional decisions on nursing knowledge and skills, and the needs of patients;

(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 interest.

(2) In demonstrating the responsibility for nursing practice implementation shall:

(a) conduct a comprehensive nursing assessment;

(b) detect faulty or missing patient information;

(c) apply nursing knowledge effectively in the synthesis of the biological, psychological, spiritual and social aspects of the patient'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 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 patient surveillance and monitoring;

(j) identify changes in patient's health status and comprehends clinical implications of patient signs, symptoms and changes as part of expected and unexpected patient course or emergent situations;

(k) evaluate the impact of nursing care, the patient'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 when problems are identified and revises care plan as needed;

(n) recognize patient characteristics that may affect the patient's health status; and

(o) take preventive measures to protect patient, others and self.

(3) In demonstrating the responsibility to act as an advocate for patient shall:

(a) respect the patient's rights, concerns, decisions and dignity;

(b) identify patient needs;

(c) attend to patient concerns or requests;

(d) promote safe patient environment;

(e) communicate patient choices, concerns and special needs with other health team members regarding:

(i) patient status and progress;

(ii) patient response or lack of response to therapies; and

(iii) significant changes in patient condition;

(f) maintain appropriate professional boundaries;

(g) maintain patient 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 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 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-centered health care plan;

(b) respect patient 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 rule;

(c) supervise students in the provision of nursing services; and

(d) evaluate student scholastic and clinical performance with expected program outcomes.

KEY: licensing, nurses

August 25, 2008	**58-31b-101**
Notice of Continuation April 1, 2008	**58-1-106(1)(a)**
	58-1-202(1)(a)

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

This rule is known as the "Occupational Therapy Practice Act Rule".

R156-42a-102. Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R156-42a-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the division to administer Title 58, Chapter 42a.

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

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

R156-42a-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licenses under Title 58, Chapter 42a is established by rule in R156-1-308.

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

R156-42a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

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

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

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

KEY: licensing, occupational therapy
February 22, 2007 **58-1-106(1)(a)**
Notice of Continuation February 26, 2009 **58-1-202(1)(a)**
58-42a-101

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-44a. Nurse Midwife Practice Act Rules.
R156-44a-101. Title.

These rules are known as the "Nurse Midwife Practice Act Rules."

R156-44a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 44a, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 44a or these rules:

(1) "Approved certified nurse midwifery education program" means an educational program which is accredited by the American College of Nurse Midwives.

(2) "CNM" means a certified nurse midwife.

(3) "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.

(4) "Direct supervision" as used in Section 58-44a-305 means that the person providing supervision shall be available on the premises at which the supervisee or consultee is engaged in practice.

(5) "Generally recognized scope and standards of nurse midwifery" means the scope and standards of practice set forth in the "Core Competencies for Basic Midwifery Practice", May 2002, and the "Standards for the Practice of Midwifery", March 2003, published by the American College of Nurse Midwives which are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference, or as established by the professional community.

(6) "Supervision" in Section R156-44a-601 means the provision of guidance or direction, evaluation and follow up by the certified nurse midwife for accomplishment of tasks delegated to unlicensed assistive personnel or other licensed individuals.

(7) "Unprofessional conduct," as defined in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 44a, is further defined in Section R156-44a-502.

R156-44a-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 44a.

R156-44a-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.

R156-44a-302. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Subsection 58-44a-302(6), the examination required for licensure is the national certifying examination administered by the American Midwifery Certification Board, Inc.

R156-44a-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 44a 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 licensure renewal shall hold a valid certification from the American Midwifery Certification Board, Inc.

R156-44a-305. 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 R156-44a-303(3).

(3) To reactivate a license which has been inactive for more than five years, the licensee must document one of the following:

(a) active licensure in another state or jurisdiction;

(b) completion of a refresher program approved by the American College of Nurse Midwives; or

(c) passing score on the required examinations as defined in Section R156-44a-302 within six months prior to making application to reactivate a license.

R156-44a-402. Administrative Penalties.

In accordance with Subsections 58-44a-102(1) and 58-44a-402(1), unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer, the following fine schedule shall apply.

(1) Engaging in practice as a CNM or RN when not licensed or exempt from licensure: initial offense: $2,000 - $5,000
subsequent offense(s): $5,000 - $10,000

(2) Representing oneself as a CNM or RN when not licensed:
initial offense: $100 - $500
subsequent offense(s): $200 - $1,000

(3) Using any title that would indicate that one is licensed under this chapter:
initial offense: $100 - $500
subsequent offense(s): $200 - $1,000

(4) Practicing or attempting to practice nursing without a license or with a restricted license:
initial offense: $2,000 - $5,000
subsequent offense(s): $5,000 - $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 nurse midwifery:
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 or, or a plea of nolo contendere 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 CNM:
initial offense: $100 - $500
subsequent offense(s): $200 - $1,000

(14) Practicing or attempting to practice as a CNM 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 CNM 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 CNM 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 CNM 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 CNM 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) Disregarding for a patient's dignity or right to privacy as to his person, condition, possessions, or medical record:
initial offense: $100 - $500
subsequent offense(s): $200 - $1,000
(21) Engaging in an act, practice, or omission which does or could jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of a patient or the public:
initial offense: $500 - $2,000
subsequent offense(s): $2,000 - $10,000
(22) Failing to confine one's practice to those acts permitted by law:
initial offense: $500 - $2,000
subsequent offense(s): $2,000 - $10,000
(23) Failure to file or impeding the filing of required reports:
initial offense: $100 - $500
subsequent offense(s): $200 - $1,000
(24) Breach of confidentiality:
initial offense: $200 - $1,000
subsequent offense(s): $500 - $2,000
(25) Failure to pay a penalty:
Double the original penalty amount up to $10,000
(26) 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
(27) Any other conduct which constitutes unprofessional or unlawful conduct:
initial offense: $100 - $500
subsequent offense(s): $200 - $1,000

R156-44a-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes failure to abide by the "Code of Ethics of the American College of Nurse-Midwives", December 2004, published by the American College of Nurse Midwives which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

R156-44a-601. Delegation of Nursing Tasks.

In accordance with Subsection 58-44a-102(11), 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.

KEY: licensing, midwifery, certified nurse midwife
January 5, 2006 **58-1-106(1)(a)**
Notice of Continuation February 5, 2009 **58-1-202(1)(a)**
58-44a-101

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-46a. Hearing Instrument Specialist Licensing Act Rule.
R156-46a-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Hearing Instrument Specialist Licensing Act Rule."

R156-46a-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 46a, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 46a or this rule:

(1) "Analog" means a continuous variable physical signal.

(2) "Digital" means using or involving numerical digits, expressed in a scale of notation to represent discreetly all variables occurring.

(3) "Programmable" means the electronic technology in the hearing instrument can be modified independently.

(4) "Unprofessional conduct," as defined in Title 58 Chapters 1 and 46a, is further defined, in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(e), in Section R156-46a-502.

R156-46a-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1)(a) to enable the division to administer Title 58, Chapter 46a.

R156-46a-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.

R156-46a-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Hearing Instrument Specialist Certification Requirement.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), an applicant shall submit a notarized copy of his current certificate documenting National Board for Certification in Hearing Instrument Sciences (NBC-HIS) to satisfy the certification requirement for licensure as a hearing instrument specialist in Subsection 58-46a-302(1)(e).

R156-46a-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Hearing Instrument Specialist Experience Requirement.

In accordance with Subsections 58-1-203(1)(b) and 58-1-301(3), the experience requirement for licensure as a hearing instrument specialist in Subsection 58-46a-302(1)(d) is defined and clarified as follows.

An applicant shall document successful completion of 4000 hours of acceptable practice as a hearing instrument intern by submitting a notarized Completion of Internship form provided by the division.

R156-46a-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-46a-302(1)(f) and 58-46a-302.5(2)(a), the requirements for the examination of a hearing instrument intern are defined as clarified as follows:

(1) In order to qualify to take the Utah Practical Examination for Hearing Instrument Interns, an applicant as a hearing instrument intern shall have been licensed, have completed 500 hours of the 4,000 hour hearing instrument internship under direct supervision and have completed the National Institute for Hearing instrument studies education and examination program.

(2) In order to pass the Utah Law and Rules Examination for Hearing Instrument Specialists, an applicant as a hearing instrument specialist or hearing instrument intern shall achieve a score of at least 85%.

R156-46a-302d. Qualifications for Licensure - Internship Supervision Requirements.

In accordance with Subsections 58-46a-102(7) and 58-1-203(1)(b), the requirements for supervision of a hearing instrument intern are defined and clarified as follows. The hearing instrument intern supervisor shall:

(1) not have been disciplined for any unprofessional or unlawful conduct within five years of the start of any internship program;

(2) supervise no more than one hearing instrument intern on direct supervision;

(3) supervise no more than two hearing instrument interns at one time;

(4) not begin an internship program until:

(a) the hearing instrument intern is properly licensed as a hearing instrument intern; and

(b) the supervisor is approved by the Division in collaboration with the Board;

(5) keep a daily record on forms available from the Division, during the direct supervision period, which shall include the hours of instruction, the duties assigned, the total hours worked each week and the type of services performed;

(6) make available to the Division, upon request, upon completion of direct supervision and upon completion of the internship, the intern's training records;

(7) notify the Division immediately when the intern has completed direct supervision on forms available from the Division; and

(8) notify the Division within ten working days if the internship program is terminated.

R156-46a-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 46a is established by rule in Section R156-1-308.

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

R156-46a-304. Continuing Education.

In accordance with Section 58-46a-304, the continuing education requirement for renewal of licensure as a hearing instrument specialist is defined and clarified as follows:

(1) Continuing education courses shall be offered in the following areas:

(a) acoustics;

(b) nature of the ear (normal ear, hearing process, disorders of hearing);

(c) hearing measurement;

(d) hearing aid technology;

(e) selection of hearing aids;

(f) marketing and customer relations;

(g) client counseling;

(h) ethical practice;

(i) state laws and regulations regarding the dispensing of hearing aids; and

(j) other areas deemed appropriate by the Division in collaboration with the Board.

(2) Only contact hours from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) or the International Hearing Society (IHS) shall be applied towards meeting the minimum requirements set forth in Subsection R156-46a-304(4).

(3) As verification of contact hours earned, the Division will accept copies of transcripts or certificates of completion from continuing education courses approved by ASHA or IHS.

(4) A minimum of 20 contact hours shall be obtained by a hearing instrument specialist in order to have the license renewed every two years.

R156-46a-502a. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) violating any state or federal law applicable to persons practicing as a hearing instrument specialist or hearing instrument intern;

(2) failure to perform the minimum components of an evaluation for a hearing aid as set forth in Section R156-46a-502b;

(3) aiding or abetting any person other than a Utah licensed hearing instrument specialist, a licensed hearing instrument intern, a licensed audiologist, or a licensed physician to perform a hearing aid examination;

(4) dispensing a hearing aid without the purchaser having:

(a) received a medical evaluation by a licensed physician within the preceding six months prior to the purchase of a hearing aid; or

(b) a document signed by the purchaser being a fully informed adult waiving the medical evaluation in accordance with Food and Drug Administration (FDA) required disclosures, except a person under the age of 18 years may not waive the medical evaluation;

(5) using or causing or promoting the use of any advertising matter, promotional literature, testimonial, guarantee, warranty, label, brand, insignia, or other representation, however disseminated or published, which is misleading, deceiving, or untruthful;

(6) quoting prices of competitive hearing instruments or devices without disclosing that they are not the current prices or to show, demonstrate, or represent competitive models as being current when such is not the fact;

(7) using the word digital in any advertising matter, promotional literature, testimonial, guarantee, warranty, label, brand, insignia or other representation when the hearing instrument circuit is less than 100% digital, unless the word digital is accompanied by the word analog, as in "digitally programmable analog hearing aid";

(8) using stalling tactics, excuses, arguing or attempting to dissuade the purchaser to avoid or delay the customer from exercising the 30-day right to cancel a hearing aid purchase pursuant to Subsection 58-46a-503(1);

(9) failing to start the reimbursement process within 48 hours of the purchaser's request to cancel a hearing aid purchase pursuant to Subsection 58-46a-503(1);

(10) failure to perform a prepurchase hearing evaluation;

(11) supervising more than two hearing instrument interns at one time;

(12) failing as a hearing instrument intern supervisor to comply with any of the requirements of Section R156-46a-302d; and

(13) failing to conform to the generally accepted and recognized standards and ethics of the profession including those established in the Hearing Health Care Providers of Utah Association, "Utah Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice", adopted September 6, 2006, and the Code of Ethics of the International Hearing Society, adopted April 2007, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

R156-46a-502b. Minimum Components of an Evaluation for a Hearing Aid and Dispensing of a Hearing Aid.

(1) The minimum components of a hearing aid examination are the following:

(a) air conduction tests at frequencies of 250, 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hertz;

(b) appropriate masking if the air conduction threshold at any one frequency differs from the bone conduction threshold of the contralateral or nontest ear by 40 decibels at the same frequency;

(c) bone conduction tests at 500, 1000, and 2000 Hertz on every client with proper masking;

(d) speech audiometry by live voice or recorded voice, including speech discrimination testing, most comfortable loudness (MCL) measurements and measurements of uncomfortable levels of loudness (UCL); and

(e) recording and interpretation of audiograms and speech audiometry and other appropriate tests for the sole purpose of determining proper selection and adaptation of a hearing aid.

(2) Only when the above procedures are clearly impractical may the selection of the best instrument to compensate for the loss be made by trial of one or more instruments.

(3) Tests performed by a physician specializing in diseases of the ear, a clinical audiologist or another licensed hearing instrument specialist shall be accepted if they were performed within six months prior to the dispensing of the hearing aid.

R156-46a-502c. Calibration of Technical Instruments.

The requirement in Subsection 58-46a-303(3)(c) for calibration of all appropriate technical instruments used in practice is defined, clarified, and established as follows:

(1) any audiometer used in the fitting of hearing aids shall be calibrated when necessary, but not less than annually;

(2) the calibration shall include to ANSI standards calibration of frequency accuracy, acoustic output, attenuator linearity, and harmonic distortion; and

(3) calibration shall be accomplished by the manufacturer, or a properly trained person, or an institution of higher learning equipped with proper instruments for calibration of an audiometer.

KEY: licensing, hearing aids, hearing instrument specialist, hearing instrument intern

December 22, 2008	**58-1-106(1)(a)**
Notice of Continuation February 24, 2009	**58-1-202(1)(a)**
	58-46a-101
	58-46a-304

R156. Commerce, Occupational and Professional Licensing.
R156-61. Psychologist Licensing Act Rule.
R156-61-101. Title.

This rule is known as the "Psychologist Licensing Act Rule."

R156-61-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 61, as used in Title 58, Chapters 1 and 61 or this rule:

(1) "Approved diagnostic and statistical manual for mental disorders" means the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders", 4th edition Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR), published by the American Psychiatric Association, or the ICD-10-CM published by Medicode or the American Psychiatric Association.

(2) "CoA" means Committee on Accreditation of the American Psychological Association.

(3)(a) "Predoctoral internship" refers to a formal training program that meets the minimum requirements of the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC) offered to culminate a doctoral degree in clinical, counseling, or school psychology.

(b) A training program may be a full-time one year program or a half-time two year program.

(4)(a) "Program accredited by the CoA", as used in Subsections R156-61-302a(1), means a psychology department program that is accredited at the time of completion of a doctoral psychology degree.

(b) No other accredited educational program at a degree granting institution is considered to meet the requirement in Subsections R156-61-302a(1), and in no case are departments or institutions of higher education considered accredited.

(5)(a) "Program of respecialization", as used in Subsection R156-61-302a(3), is a formal program designed to prepare someone with a doctoral degree in psychology with the necessary skills to practice psychology.

(b) The respecialization activities must include substantial requirements that are formally offered as an organized sequence of course work and supervised practicum leading to a certificate (or similar recognition) by an educational body that offers a doctoral degree qualifying for licensure in the same area of practice as that of the certificate.

(6) "Qualified faculty", as used in Subsection 58-1-307(b), means a university faculty member who provides pre-doctoral supervision of clinical or counseling experience in a university setting who:

(i) is licensed in Utah as a psychologist; and

(ii) is training students in the context of a doctoral program leading to licensure.

(7) "Residency program", as used in Subsection 58-61-301(1)(b), means a program of post-doctoral supervised clinical training necessary to meet licensing requirements as a psychologist.

(8)(a) "Psychology training", as used in Subsection 58-61-304(1)(e), means practical training experience providing direct services in the practice of mental health therapy and psychology under supervision. All activities in full-time internships and full-time post-doctoral positions devoted solely to mental health delivery meet this definition.

(b) Activities not directly related to the practice of psychology, even if commonly performed by psychologists, do not meet the definition of psychology training under Subsection 58-61 -304(1)(e). Examples of ineligible activities include psychology coursework, analog clinical activities (e.g. role plays), activities required for business purposes (e.g. billing), supervision of others engaged in activities other than practice of psychology (e.g. supervising adolescents in wilderness settings), and activities commonly performed by non-psychologists (e.g. teaching of psychology on topics not of a professional nature).

R156-61-103. Authority - Purpose.

This rule is adopted by the division under the authority of Subsection 58-1-106(1) to enable the division to administer Title 58, Chapter 61.

R156-61-104. 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.

R156-61-201. Advisory Peer Committee Created - Membership - Duties.

(1) There is hereby enabled in accordance with Subsection 58-1-203(1)(f), the Ethics Committee as an advisory peer committee to the Psychology Licensing Board on either a permanent or ad hoc basis consisting of members licensed in good standing as psychologists qualified to engage in the practice of mental health therapy, in number and area of expertise necessary to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the committee as set forth in Subsection (3).

(2) The committee shall be appointed and serve in accordance with Section R156-1-205.

(3) The duties and responsibilities of the committee shall include assisting the division in its duties, functions, and responsibilities defined in Section 58-1-202 as follows:

(a) upon the request of the division, review reported violations of Utah law or the standards and ethics of the profession by a person licensed as a psychologist and advise the division if allegations against or information known about the person presents a reasonable basis to initiate or continue an investigation with respect to the person;

(b) upon the request of the division provide expert advice to the division with respect to conduct of an investigation; and

(c) when appropriate serve as an expert witness in matters before the division.

R156-61-302a. Qualifications for Licensure - Education Requirements.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-61-304(1)(d), an institution or program of higher education awarding a psychology degree that qualifies an applicant for licensure as a psychologist shall be accredited by the CoA.

(a) An applicant must graduate from the actual program that is accredited by CoA. No other program within the department or institution qualifies unless separately accredited.

(b) If a transcript does not uniquely identify the qualifying CoA accredited degree program, it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide signed, written documentation from the program director or department chair that the applicant did indeed graduate from the qualifying accredited degree program.

(2) In accordance with Subsection 58-61-304(1)(d), an institution or program of higher education awarding a psychology doctoral degree that is not accredited by CoA must meet the following criteria in order to qualify an applicant for licensure as a psychologist:

(a) if located in the United States or Canada, be accredited by a professional accrediting body approved by the Council for Higher Education of the American Council on Education, at the time the applicant received the required earned degree;

(b) if located outside of the United States or Canada, be equivalent to an accredited program under Subsection (a), and the burden to demonstrate equivalency shall be upon the applicant;

(c) result from successful completion of a program conducted or based on a college or university campus;

(d) result from a program which includes at least one year of residence at the educational institution;

(e) if located in the United States or Canada, be an institution having a doctoral psychology program meeting "Designation" criteria, as recognized by the Association of State

and Provincial Psychology Boards/National Register Joint Designation Committee, at the time the applicant received the earned degree, or if located outside of the United States or Canada, meet the same criteria by which a program is recognized by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards at the time the applicant received the earned degree;

(f) have an organized and clearly identified sequence of study to provide an integrated educational experience appropriate to preparation for the professional practice of psychology and licensure, and shall clearly identify those persons responsible for the program with clear authority and responsibility for the core and specialty areas regardless of whether or not the program cuts across administrative lines in the educational institution;

(g) clearly identify in catalogues or other publications the psychology faculty, demonstrate that the faculty is sufficient in number and experience to fulfill its responsibility to adequately educate and train professional psychologists, and demonstrate that the program is under the direction of a professionally trained psychologist;

(h) grant earned degrees resulting from a program encompassing a minimum of three academic years of full time graduate study with an identifiable body of students who are matriculated in the program for the purpose of obtaining a doctoral degree;

(i) include supervised practicum, internship, and field or laboratory training appropriate to the practice of psychology;

(j) require successful completion of a minimum of two semester/three quarter hour graduate level core courses including:

(i) scientific and professional ethics and standards;

(ii) research design and methodology;

(iii) statistics; and

(iv) psychometrics including test construction and measurement;

(k) require successful completion of a minimum of two graduate level semester hours/three graduate level quarter hours in each of the following knowledge areas. Course work must have a theoretical focus as opposed to an applied, clinical focus:

(i) biological bases of behavior such as physiological psychology, comparative psychology, neuropsychology, psychopharmacology, perception and sensation;

(ii) cognitive-affective bases of behavior such as learning, thinking, cognition, motivation and emotion;

(iii) social and cultural bases of behavior such as social psychology, organizational psychology, general systems theory, and group dynamics; and

(iv) individual differences such as human development, personality theory and abnormal psychology; and

(l) require successful completion of specialty course work and professional education courses necessary to prepare the applicant adequately for the practice of psychology.

(3) An applicant whose psychology doctoral degree training is not designed to lead to clinical practice or who wishes to practice in a substantially different area than the training of the doctoral degree shall complete a program of respecialization as defined in Subsection R156-61-102(5), and shall meet requirements of Subsections R156-61-302a(2).

(4) In accordance with Subsection 58-61-304(1)(d), an applicant who has received a doctoral degree in psychology by completing the requirements of Subsections R156-61-302a(1)(a) through (2)(i), without completing the core courses required under Subsection R156-61-302a(2)(j), or the specialty course work required in Subsection (2)(l) may be allowed to complete the required course work post-doctorally. The supplemental course work shall consist of formal graduate level work meeting the requirements of Subsections (2)(j) and (2)(l) in regularly offered and scheduled classes. University based directed reading courses may be approved at the discretion of the board.

(5) The date of completion of the doctoral degree shall be the graduation date listed on the official transcript.

R156-61-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Experience Requirements.

(1) Psychology training of a minimum of 4,000 hours qualifying an applicant for licensure as a psychologist under Subsection 58-61-304(1)(e), and mental health therapy training under Subsection 58-61-304(1)(f), to be approved by the division in collaboration with the board, shall:

(a) be completed in not less than two years;

(b) be completed in not more than four years following the awarding of the doctoral degree;

(c) be completed while the applicant is enrolled in an approved doctoral program or licensed as a certified psychology resident;

(d) be completed while the applicant is under the supervision of a qualified psychologist meeting the requirements under Section R156-61-302d;

(e) supervision by a qualified faculty member who is not an approved psychology training supervisor in accordance with Subsection R156-61-302d, may not be credited toward the 4000 hours of psychology doctoral clinical training;

(f) be completed as part of a supervised psychology training program as defined in Subsection R156-61-102(4) that does not exceed:

(i) 40 hours per week for full-time internships and full-time post doctoral positions; or

(ii) 20 hours of part-time internships and part-time post doctoral positions; and

(g) be completed while the applicant is under supervision of a minimum of one hour of supervision for every 20 hours of pre-doctoral training and experience and one hour for every 40 hours of post-doctoral training and experience.

(2) In accordance with Subsection 58-61-301(1)(b), an individual engaged in a post-doctoral residency program of supervised clinical training shall be certified as a psychology resident.

(3) An applicant for licensure may accrue any portion of the 4000 hours of psychology doctoral degree training and experience required in Subsection 58-61-304(1)(e) in a pre-doctoral program.

(4) An applicant who applies for licensure as a psychologist who completes the 4000 hours of psychology doctoral degree training and experience required in Subsection 58-61-304(1)(e) in a pre-doctoral program or post-doctoral residency, and meets qualifications for licensure, may be approved to sit for the examinations, and upon passing the examinations will be issued a psychologist license.

(5) An applicant for licensure as a psychologist who has commenced and completed all or part of the psychology or mental health therapy training requirements under Subsection R156-61-302b(1) outside the state, may receive credit for that training completed outside of the state if it is demonstrated by the applicant that the training is equivalent to the requirements for training under Subsections 58-61-304(1)(e) and (f), and Subsection R156-61-302b(1).

R156-61-302c. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements.

(1) The examination requirements which must be met by an applicant for licensure as a psychologist under Subsection 58-61-304(1)(g) are:

(a) passing the Examination for the Professional Practice of Psychology (EPPP) developed by the American Association of State Psychology Board (ASPPB) with a passing score as recommended by the ASPPB; and

(b) passing the Utah Psychology Law Examination with a

score of not less than 75%.

(2) A person may be admitted to the EPPP and Utah Law and Rule examinations in Utah only after meeting the requirements under 58-61-305, and after receiving written approval from the division.

(3) If an applicant is admitted to an EPPP examination based upon substantive information that is incorrect and furnished knowingly by the applicant, the applicant shall automatically be given a failing score and shall not be permitted to retake the examination until the applicant submits fees and a correct application demonstrating the applicant is qualified for the examination and adequately explains why the applicant knowingly furnished incorrect information. If an applicant is inappropriately admitted to an EPPP examination because of a division or board error and the applicant receives a passing score, the results of the examination may not be used for licensure until the deficiency which would have barred the applicant for admission to the examination is corrected.

(4) An applicant who fails the EPPP examination three times will only be allowed subsequent admission to the examination after the applicant has appeared before the board, developed with the board a plan of study in appropriate subject matter, and thereafter completed the planned course of study to the satisfaction of the board.

(5) An applicant who is found to be cheating on the EPPP examination or in any way invalidating the integrity of the examination shall automatically be given a failing score and shall not be permitted to retake the examination for a period of at least three years or as determined by the division in collaboration with the board.

(6) In accordance with Section 58-1-203 and Subsection 58-61-304(1)(g), an applicant for the EPPP or the Utah Law and Rule examination must pass the examinations within one year from the date of the psychologist application for licensure. If the applicant does not pass the examinations within one year, the pending psychologist application will be denied. The applicant may continue to register to take the EPPP examination under the procedures outlined in Subsection R156-61-302c(4).

(7) In accordance with Section 58-1-203 and Subsection 58-61-304(2)(d), an applicant for psychologist licensure by endorsement must pass the Utah Law and Rule examination within six months from the date of the psychologist application for licensure. If the applicant does not pass the examination in six months, the pending psychologist application will be denied.

R156-61-302d. Qualifications for Designation as an Approved Psychology Training Supervisor.

In accordance with Subsections 58-61-304(1)(e) and (f), to be approved by the division in collaboration with the board as a supervisor of psychology or mental health therapy training, an individual shall:

(1) be currently licensed in good standing as a psychologist in the jurisdiction in which the supervised training is being performed; and

(2) have practiced as a licensed psychologist for not less than 4,000 hours in a period of not less than two years.

R156-61-302e. Duties and Responsibilities of a Supervisor of Psychology Training and Mental Health Therapist Training.

The duties and responsibilities of a psychologist supervisor are further defined, clarified or established as follows. The psychologist supervisor shall:

(1) be professionally responsible for the acts and practices of the supervisee which are a part of the required supervised training, including supervision of all activities requiring a mental health therapy license;

(2) engage in a relationship with the supervisee in which the supervisor is independent from control by the supervisee, and in which the ability of the supervisor to supervise and direct the practice of the supervisee is not compromised;

(3) supervise not more than three full-time equivalent supervisees unless otherwise approved by the Division in collaboration with the Board;

(4) make themselves available for advice, consultation, and direction consistent with the standards and ethics of the profession and the requirements suggested by the total circumstances including the supervisee's level of training, ability to diagnose patients, and other factors determined by the supervisor;

(5) comply with the confidentiality requirements of Section 58-61-602;

(6) provide timely and periodic review of the client records assigned to the supervisee;

(7) monitor the performance of the supervisee for compliance with laws, standards, and ethics applicable to the practice of psychology;

(8) submit appropriate documentation to the division with respect to work completed by the supervisee evidencing the performance of the supervisee during the period of supervised psychology training and mental health therapist training, including the supervisor's evaluation of the supervisee's competence in the practice of psychology and mental health therapy;

(9) ensure that the supervisee is certified by the Division as a psychology resident, or is enrolled in a psychology doctoral program and engaged in a training experience authorized by the educational program;

(10) ensure the psychologist supervisor is legally able to personally provide the services which the psychologist supervisor is supervising; and

(11) ensure the psychologist supervisor meets all other requirements for supervision as described in this section.

R156-61-302f. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle applicable to licenses under Title 58, Chapter 61, is established by rule in Section R156-1-308.

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

R156-61-302g. License Reinstatement - Requirements.

An applicant for reinstatement of his license after two years following expiration of that license shall be required to:

(1) upon request meet with the board for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's current ability to safely and competently engage in practice as a psychologist and to make a determination of education, experience or examination requirements which will be required before reinstatement;

(2) upon the recommendation of the board, establish a plan of supervision under an approved supervisor which may include up to 4000 hours of psychology and/or mental health therapy training;

(3) take or retake, and pass the Utah Psychology Law Examination; or the EPPP Examination, or both, if it is determined by the board it is necessary to demonstrate the applicant's ability to engage safely and competently in practice as a psychologist; and

(4) complete a minimum of 48 hours of professional education in subjects determined necessary by the board to ensure the applicant's ability to engage safely and competently in practice as a psychologist.

R156-61-302h. Continuing Education.

(1) There is hereby established a continuing professional education requirement for all individuals licensed or certified under Title 58, Chapter 61.

(2) During each two year period commencing on October

1 of each even numbered year:

(a) a licensed psychologist shall be required to complete not less than 48 hours of qualified professional education directly related to the licensee's professional practice;

(b) a certified psychology resident shall be required to complete not less than 24 hours of qualified professional education directly related to professional practice.

(3) The required number of hours of professional education for an individual who first becomes licensed during the two year period year shall be decreased in a pro-rata amount equal to any part of that two year period year preceding the date on which that individual first became licensed.

(4) Qualified professional education under this section shall:

(a) have an identifiable clear statement of purpose and defined objective for the educational program directly related to the practice of a psychologist;

(b) be relevant to the licensee's professional practice;

(c) be presented in a competent, well organized, and sequential manner consistent with the stated purpose and objective of the program;

(d) be prepared and presented by individuals who are qualified by education, training, and experience; and

(e) have associated with it a competent method of registration of individuals who actually completed the professional education program and records of that registration and completion are available for review.

(5) Credit for professional education shall be recognized in accordance with the following:

(a) Unlimited hours shall be recognized for professional education completed in blocks of time of not less than one hour in formally established classroom courses, seminars, or conferences.

(b) A maximum of ten hours per two year period may be recognized for teaching in a college or university, teaching qualified continuing education professional education courses in the field of psychology, or supervision of an individual completing his experience requirement for licensure as a psychologist.

(c) A minimum of six hours per two year period shall be completed in ethics/law.

(d) A maximum of six hours per two year period may be recognized for clinical readings directly related to practice as a psychologist.

(e) A maximum of 18 hours per two year period may be recognized for Internet or distance learning courses that includes an examination, a completion certificate and recognized by the American Psychological Association or a state or province psychological association.

(f) A maximum of six hours per two year period may be recognized for regular peer consultation, review and meetings if properly documented that the peer consultation, review and meetings meet the following requirements:

(i) have an identifiable clear statement of purpose and defined objective for the educational consultation/meeting directly related to the practice of a psychologist;

(ii) are relevant to the licensee's professional practice;

(iii) are presented in a competent, well organized manner consistent with the stated purpose and objective of the consultation/meeting;

(iv) are prepared and presented by individuals who are qualified by education, training and experience; and

(v) have associated with it a competent method of registration of individuals who attended.

(6) A licensee shall be responsible for maintaining competent records of completed qualified professional education for a period of four years after the close of the two year period to which the records pertain. It is the responsibility of the licensee to maintain information with respect to qualified professional education to demonstrate it meets the requirements under this section.

R156-61-502. Unprofessional Conduct.

"Unprofessional conduct" includes:

(1) violation of any provision of the "Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct" of the American Psychological Association (APA) as adopted by the APA, August 2002 edition, which is adopted and incorporated by reference;

(2) violation of any provision of the "ASPPB Code of Conduct" of the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) as adopted by the ASPPB, 2005 edition, which is adopted and incorporated by reference;

(3) acting as a supervisor or accepting supervision of a supervisor without complying with or ensuring the compliance with the requirements of Sections R156-61-302d and R156-61-302e;

(4) engaging in and aiding or abetting conduct or practices which are dishonest, deceptive or fraudulent;

(5) engaging in or aiding or abetting deceptive or fraudulent billing practices;

(6) failing to establish and maintain appropriate professional boundaries with a client or former client;

(7) engaging in dual or multiple relationships with a client or former client in which there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the client;

(8) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact with a client with or without client consent;

(9) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact with a former client within two years of documented termination of services;

(10) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact at any time with a former client who is especially vulnerable or susceptible to being disadvantaged because of the client's personal history, current mental status, or any condition which could reasonably be expected to place the client at a disadvantage recognizing the power imbalance which exists or may exist between the psychologist and the client;

(11) engaging in sexual activities or sexual contact with client's relatives or other individuals with whom the client maintains a relationship when that individual is especially vulnerable or susceptible to being disadvantaged because of his personal history, current mental status, or any condition which could reasonably be expected to place that individual at a disadvantage recognizing the power imbalance which exists or may exist between the psychologist and that individual;

(12) physical contact with a client when there is a risk of exploitation or potential harm to the client resulting from the contact;

(13) engaging in or aiding or abetting sexual harassment or any conduct which is exploitive or abusive with respect to a student, trainee, employee, or colleague with whom the licensee has supervisory or management responsibility;

(14) failing to render impartial, objective, and informed services, recommendations or opinions with respect to custodial or parental rights, divorce, domestic relationships, adoptions, sanity, competency, mental health or any other determination concerning an individual's civil or legal rights;

(15) exploiting a client for personal gain;

(16) using a professional client relationship to exploit a client or other person for personal gain;

(17) failing to maintain appropriate client records for a period of not less than ten years from the documented termination of services to the client;

(18) failing to obtain informed consent from the client or legal guardian before taping, recording or permitting third party observations of client care or records;

(19) failure to cooperate with the Division during an

investigation

(20) participating in a residency program or other post degree experience without being certified as a psychology resident for post-doctoral training and experience; and

(21) supervising a residency program of an individual who is not certified as a psychology resident.

KEY: licensing, psychologists
May 8, 2008 58-1-106(1)(a)
Notice of Continuation February 10, 2009 58-1-202(1)(a)
58-61-101

R223. Community and Culture, Library.
R223-1. Adjudicative Procedures.
R223-1-1. Authority and Purpose.

The State Library Division, Department of Community and Culture, State of Utah, hereby declares, in accordance with Utah Code Annotated Section 63G-4-202, that all programs, actions, or proceedings carried out under the authority of the State Library Division by State Library Division personnel which require adjudicative procedures in accordance with the provisions of the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Utah Code Annotated Title 63G, Chapter 3, shall be conducted informally according to the provisions of rules adopted under Utah Code Annotated Title 63G, Chapter 4.

R223-1-2. Procedures.

The requirement that all adjudicative procedures be conducted informally shall apply to all current programs, actions, or proceedings for which adjudicative procedures are required and to all future programs, actions, or proceedings carried out under the authority of the State Library Division for which adjudicative procedures are required.

KEY: administrative procedures, adjudicative procedures, informal procedures

1988	**63G-4-202**
Notice of Continuation June 13, 2007	**63G-4-202(2)**
	63G-4-203

R251. Corrections, Administration.
R251-105. Applicant Qualifications for Employment with Department of Corrections.
R251-105-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is authorized by Section 63G-3-201, 64-13-10, and 64-13-25.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to provide policies and procedures for the screening, testing, interviewing, and selecting of applicants for Department of Corrections employment.

R251-105-2. Definitions.

(1) "Department" means Utah Department of Corrections.

(2) "POST" means Peace Officer Standards and Training.

R251-105-3. General Requirements.

It is the policy of the Department that applicants for employment:

(1) shall, for POST-certified positions, be a citizen of the United States;

(2) shall, for POST-certified positions, be a minimum of 21 years of age;

(3) shall, as a minimum, be the holder of a high school diploma or furnish evidence of successful completion of an examination indicating an equivalent achievement;

(4) may be required to pass pre-employment tests depending on position requirements;

(5) shall be free from any physical, emotional, or mental conditions which would prevent the applicant from performing the essential functions of the job;

(6) shall not have been convicted of a crime for which the applicant could have been imprisoned in a penitentiary of this or another state and shall not have been convicted of an offense involving dishonesty, unlawful sexual conduct, physical violence, or the unlawful use, sale or possession of a controlled substance. This subsection may not apply to all positions;

(7) shall, if required, become a POST-certified officer and maintain certification through successful completion of at least 40 hours of POST training per fiscal year; and

(8) may undergo a background investigation which may include verification of personal history, employment history and criminal records check.

R251-105-4. Disqualification of Applicants.

(1) Applicants may be disqualified for failure:

(a) to meet education or experience qualifications;

(b) to appear for testing or interviews; or

(c) to meet minimum test score requirements.

(2) Applicants may be disqualified if found to be unsuitable for Department employment as indicated by a background investigation or psychological evaluation.

(3) Falsification of application is grounds for denying employment or for terminating employment if discovered after the applicant is hired.

(4) Disqualified applicants shall be notified in writing.

KEY: corrections, employment, prisons
February 26, 2009 **63-46a-3**
Notice of Continuation October 2, 2008 **64-13-10**
64-13-25

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

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

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

R270-3-2. Definitions.

(1) "ADA Coordinator" means the Support Services Coordinator of the Office of Crime Victim Reparations.

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

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

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

R270-3-3. Filing of Complaints.

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

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

(3) Each complaint shall:

(a) include the complainant's name and address;

(b) include the nature and extent of the individual's disability;

(c) describe the office's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the office of the nature and date of the alleged violation;

(d) describe the action and accommodation desired; and

(e) be signed by the complainant or by the complainant's legal representative.

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

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

R270-3-4. Investigation of Complaints.

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

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

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

(b) facility modifications; or

(c) reclassification or reallocation in grade.

R270-3-5. Recommendation and Decision.

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

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

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

R270-3-6. Appeals.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) an expenditure of funds beyond what is reasonably able

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

(b) facility modifications; or

(c) reclassification or reallocation in grade.

(6) The Executive Director shall issue a decision within 15 business days after receiving the appeal. It shall be in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the complainant.

(7) If the Executive Director or the Executive Director's designee is unable to reach a decision within the 15 business day period, that person shall notify the complainant in writing or by another accessible format suitable to the complainant stating why the decision is being delayed and the additional time needed to reach a decision.

R270-3-7. Relationship to Other Laws.

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

KEY: ADA complaint procedures
1994 34-35
Notice of Continuation February 19, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

R270-4-2. Requests for Records.

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

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

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

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

R270-4-3. Fees for Records.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEY: government records access
1994 63G-2-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation February 19, 2009

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-101. Utah State Board of Education Procedures.
R277-101-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Board leadership" means the duly elected Utah State Board of Education Chair and Vice-chair.

C. "Chair" means duly elected Chairman of the Board, Vice-chair, or Chair of a Board standing committee.

D. "Conflict of interest" means a business, family, monetary or relationship concern that may cause a reasonable person to be unduly influenced or that creates the appearance of undue influence.

E. "Health, safety, and welfare of students" means such concerns as adequate and safe buildings and facilities and transportation vehicles, required immunizations and health screenings, required criminal background checks and reviews on potential teachers and employees, required curriculum that allows for complete transferability of credit and other similar standards and protections.

F. "Official action" taken by local school boards or charter school governing boards means action taken in appropriately advertised board meetings, where votes and minutes are recorded and available for public review.

G. "State or federal law or regulations" means federal law and regulations including Department of Agriculture regulations that govern the Child Nutrition Program as it operates in Utah public schools, the Individuals with Disability Education Act (IDEA), including federal and state implementing regulations and state administrative rules.

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

R277-101-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Utah Constitution, Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of public education in the Board, Section 52-4-1 which directs that the actions of the Board be taken openly and that its deliberations be conducted openly 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 describe procedures to be followed by the Board in its conduct of the public's business in order to:

(1) hear from those who desire to be heard on public education matters in the state;

(2) effectively and efficiently utilize the time of the Board;

(3) enable staff to provide timely and essential information; and

(4) balance desire for public information with other demands on the Board's time.

R277-101-3. Public Participation.

A. Citizens may attend meetings of the Board. The Board welcomes public participation during Board meetings.

B. Citizens may speak to the Board when acknowledged and recognized by the Board Chair:

(a) to issues not on the agenda during the time designated for public comment.

(i) Priority shall be given to those individuals or groups who, prior to the meeting, have submitted a written request to address the Board, including a brief description of the issue to be addressed.

(ii) No action shall be taken by the Board during the public comment portion of the meeting.

(iii) At the Board's discretion, a Board member may request that an item raised during public comment be placed on a future agenda for possible action.

(iv) The Chair may limit the time available for individual comments; number of comments and time limits shall be stated prior to the public comment portion of the agenda.

(v) The Chair may request groups to designate a spokesperson.

(b) to items on the agenda during the time designated for public comment, or at the discretion of and as invited by the Chair, when the item is properly before the Board or committee. The Chair may request that public comments be provided in writing.

C. All presentations to the Board or one of its committees shall exemplify courteous behavior and appropriate language.

D. Following any presentation to the Board or one of its committees, individuals and groups may remain as spectators at the meeting.

E. Additional comments to the Board or committees may only be made as recognized and invited by the Board Chair during a meeting.

R277-101-4. Reconsideration on Previous Board Action.

A. The Board has discretion to reconsider any decision it has made.

B. A motion to reconsider shall be made in a meeting of the Board that satisfies requirements of Section 52-4 by a Board member who voted on the prevailing side of the previous Board vote.

C. A motion to reconsider requires a second.

D. A motion to reconsider a previous Board decision shall be ruled in order by the Board Chair only with adequate time for Board members to receive information and discuss the issue, as determined by the presiding Board officer.

E. The Board Chair shall determine the procedures for the reconsideration discussion; for instance:

(1) The Board Chair shall determine if the Board shall accept public testimony and how long the discussion shall continue;

(2) The Board Chair shall determine if the reconsideration vote may take place at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting if such meeting allows time for adequately providing information to Board members;

(3) The Board Chair shall determine if more information is necessary prior to a vote, even if the Board vote is to be held at the same Board meeting.

F. The Board shall consider and hear available evidence, including documentation of detrimental or positive consequences specifically to school districts, schools or other entities, that may occur if the Board reverses a previous decision.

G. The motion to reconsider shall pass if two-thirds of the total membership of the Board votes in favor of the motion.

H. If a motion to reconsider fails, the Board shall not consider a motion on the same or substantially similar motion to reconsider in the same meeting.

I. A Board vote taken upon reconsideration of the same or substantially similar issue is the final administrative decision by the Board.

R277-101-5. Board Waiver of Administrative Rules.

A. Criteria for waiver of Board Rules:

(1) The Board shall consider waiver requests consistent with its constitutional responsibility for general control and supervision of the public education system.

(2) Prior to waiver, the Board shall consider whether a local board's or local charter governing board's request could be accomplished through means other than waiver of Board rules.

(3) The Board shall waive rules only following a thorough review of available data and shall make data driven decisions.

(4) The Board shall not waive rules:

(a) that are required by and adopt criteria from federal or state law or regulations;

(b) that negatively affect the health, safety or welfare of public education students;

(c) if the waiver could reasonably result in discrimination or harassment of public school students or employees;

(d) that benefit one element or segment of the public education system to the detriment of another.

(5) Waivers shall always include an effective time period for the waiver, public review and accountability provisions and a sunset date.

(6) Prior to consideration by the Board, waivers requested by charter schools shall be presented to and considered by the State Charter School Board. Information and documentation of this action shall be available to the Board.

(7) All Board evaluations, considerations, and decisions shall be made in the Board's sole discretion.

B. Procedures for waiver of Board rules:

(1) A local board of education or a charter school governing board may request a waiver from Board rule(s) in writing consistent with USOE timelines and on forms available from the USOE by submitting to the Board a written request showing a vote by the local board requesting the waiver in an open board meeting.

(2) Complete waiver requests shall be reviewed first by a Board Committee during a regularly scheduled Board meeting.

(3) The Board Committee designated by Board leadership shall review the request, solicit additional information or testimony, if helpful, and make a recommendation for consideration by the full Board of Education.

(4) Board leadership or a Board Committee shall make a reasonable determination of the time or Committee meetings necessary for careful review of request(s) for waiver of Board rules; Board leadership may consolidate consideration of duplicate or similar requests.

(5) At a minimum, the following shall be required from local boards of education or local charter governing boards seeking a waiver of Board rules:

(a) student achievement data that support the requested waiver;

(b) data demonstrating the cost effectiveness, without sacrificing student achievement, of the waiver request;

(c) a draft proposed agreement that outlines USOE and local board responsibilities, data gathering and reporting timelines if a waiver is granted by the Board.

(6) Upon direction by the Board, a local board or charter governing board shall make a presentation to an assigned Board Committee.

(7) Board leadership shall notify the local board of a proposed timeline for the Board to consider the request for waiver and provide a written decision, including an agreement between the Board and the local governing board, to the local board.

C. Public process and documents:

(1) Materials presented to the Board by the local board shall be public documents.

(2) Materials and draft agreements between the Board and the local board shall be protected draft documents.

(3) Final agreements between the Board and local governing boards shall be public documents and available for review by the public upon request consistent with the provisions of Title 63G, Chapter 2.

(4) Any breach of confidentiality while the discussion of agreements is in progress may compromise the fairness of the Board decision and may delay the discussion or Board decision or both.

KEY: school boards, open government
February 24, 2009 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 6, 2007 **52-4-1**
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-102. Adjudicative Proceedings.
R277-102-1. Definitions.

A. "Board" means the Utah State Board of Education, the State Board for Vocational Education, or a member of its staff authorized to administer a program or carry out duties under its jurisdiction.

B. "Presiding officer" means, in addition to the definition of 63G-4-103(h)(i), the Chair of the Board or any person designated to serve as the presiding officer.

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

R277-102-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, and Section 63G-4-203 which directs agencies to make rules regarding adjudicative proceedings following the general designation of Board hearings as informal.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify how adjudicative proceedings are conducted before the Board. All procedures shall be consistent with Title 63G, Chapter 4.

R277-102-3. Commencement of Adjudicative Proceedings.

A.(1) Any party to an initial determination made by the Board may initiate an adjudicative proceeding under the Administrative Procedures Act and this rule by filing a request for Board action on a form, Request for Board Action, provided by the Board, or by submitting in writing the information required on the form.

(2) the Board may initiate an adjudicative proceeding by filing a Notice of Board Action.

B. If the purpose of an adjudicative proceeding is to award a license or other privilege as to which there are multiple competing applicants, the Board may conduct, after written notice of such is given to all parties and without making an initial determination on the matter, a single adjudicative proceeding to determine the award of that license or privilege.

C. Each Notice of Board Action and Request for Board Action filed is assigned a number consisting of the year in which the notice or request is filed and another number showing its numerical position among the hearings filed during the year.

R277-102-4. Designation of Adjudicative Proceedings as Formal or Informal.

All proceedings conducted before the Board are initially designated as informal. The presiding officer designated for the proceeding may convert an informal proceeding to a formal proceeding and vice versa under Section 63G-4-202(3).

R277-102-5 Procedures for Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

A. No answer or other pleading is required of a respondent in an informal adjudicative proceeding. The respondent may file with the presiding officer a written response containing the information required by Section 63G-4-204.

B. The Board shall only hold a hearing on the matter if a party to the matter requests a hearing within ten days of the date on which:

(1) the Request for Board Action is filed if the party requesting the hearing filed the request; or

(2) the Notice of Board Action or a Notice of Request for Board Action is mailed to the parties of record.

Prior to holding a hearing, the Board shall give all parties at least ten days notice of the hearing date, time, and place.

C. Intervention is prohibited unless required by a federal or state statute applicable to the matter.

D. Informal adjudicative proceedings may be handled by conference, correspondence, electronic means, or other methods which satisfy the requirements of Section 63G-4-202(1).

E. The Board shall maintain a record of all aspects of informal adjudicative proceedings.

F. The presiding officer shall issue a written order within 120 days of the Request for Board Action or Notice of Board Action.

R277-102-6. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings -- Responsive Pleadings.

A. The response shall be filed either on a form, Responsive Pleading, provided by the Board or in a manner that provides for the information required by Section 63G-4-204.

B. The presiding officer may permit or require pleadings in addition to the Notice of Board Action, the Request for Board Action, and the response, if the presiding officer finds such will provide for the fair and efficient conduct of the adjudicative proceeding.

R277-102-7. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings -- Discovery, Subpoenas, Motions, and Prehearing Conferences.

A.(1) The presiding officer may, upon written notice to all parties of record, hold a prehearing conference for the purpose of:

(a) formulating or simplifying the issues;

(b) obtaining admissions of fact and of documents which will avoid unnecessary proof;

(c) arranging for the exchange of proposed exhibits or prepared expert testimony and procedure at the hearing;

(d) agreeing to other matters that may expedite the orderly conduct of the proceedings or the settlement; or

(e) obtaining a settlement of the matter.

(2) agreements reached during a prehearing conference are recorded in an appropriate order unless the parties enter into a written stipulation on the matter or agree to a statement made on the record by the Board.

B. The presiding officer may permit or require parties to file motions, other pleadings, affidavits, briefs, or other materials relevant to the action in order to provide for the fair and efficient conduct of the adjudicative proceeding.

R277-102-8. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings -- Hearings Procedure.

Prior to holding a hearing, the Board shall give all parties at least ten days notice of the hearing date, time, and place.

R277-102-9. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings -- Intervention.

A. The request for intervention shall be filed on a form, Request for Intervention, provided by the Board, or

B. A request may be made by submitting in writing the information in accordance with Section 63G-4-204.

R277-102-10. Procedures for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings -- Orders.

The presiding officer shall issue an order on the matter within 120 days after the date on which the Request for Board Action or the Notice of Board Action is filed.

R277-102-11. Default.

A party to an informal adjudicative proceeding is deemed to have failed to participate if that party does not:

(1) attend, either in person or by representation, any hearing, conference, or other meeting on the matter which the party has requested or which the party has been requested to attend;

(2) respond within the specified time, when requested, to any correspondence or communication made in connection with the matter by the presiding officer or the Board.

R277-102-12. Board Review.

A. Any party to, or any person initiating, an adjudicative proceeding may seek review of a Board order by petitioning the State Superintendent for review. The request for review shall be filed on a form, Request for Review provided by the Board, or by submitting in writing the information required by Section 63G-4-201(3). The State Superintendent appoints a qualified person to be the review officer. The review officer may take steps necessary to provide for the fair and efficient conduct of the review. This may include permitting or requiring the filing of briefs or other papers or the conduct of oral argument. Responses permitted under Section 63G-4-301(2) are filed with the review officer. An order on review is issued by the review officer within a reasonable time after the filing of any response, other filings, or oral argument, or if none, after the filing of the request for review.

B. Enforcement of the order issued after an adjudicative proceeding is stayed during the pendency or review.

R277-102-13. Board Reconsideration.

A party requesting a stay of its order or temporary remedy during the pendency of judicial review shall petition the State Superintendent for such. The State Superintendent shall, within a reasonable time, issue an order either granting or denying the stay. The order shall state the reasons for the grant or denial.

R277-102-15. Declaratory Orders.

A. A request for a declaratory order shall be filed on a form, Request for a Declaratory Order, provided by the Board or by submitting the information required by Section 63G-4-201. If it appears to the Board upon the filing of the request that the matters requested in the petition are not within its jurisdiction or adjudicative powers, the Board need not take further action on the matter. It shall notify the petitioner of the reasons why the request is denied and of the procedures to obtain review and reconsideration of the Board decision. If it appears to the Board upon the filing of the request that the matters requested in the petition are within its jurisdiction or adjudicative power, the Board shall appoint a presiding officer for the matter.

B. The presiding officer has the discretion to issue an order making any provision of Sections 63G-4-202 through 63G-4-302 apply to the proceeding to issue the declaratory order. The presiding officer shall conduct the proceeding in a fair and efficient manner.

C. The Board shall not issue a declaratory order in the following instances:

(1) issuance of an order is not under circumstances in which both the public interest and the interests of the parties are protected;

(2) the critical facts are not clear and may be altered by subsequent events;

(3) the party making the request is unable to show real risk will be confronted if the intended course of conduct is taken;

(4) the request is trivial, irrelevant, or immaterial.

D. Parties which meet the requirements of Section 63G-4-208 may intervene in a declaratory action upon filing a petition to intervene within ten days of the filing of the request for declaratory action. Section 63G-4-208 and Section 9 of this rule govern intervention in proceedings to issue declaratory orders.

E. Each Request for a Declaratory Order shall be numbered in accordance, and as part of, the number system described in Subsection 4(D) of this rule.

R277-102-16. Representation.

Any party may be represented by counsel at any time in any proceeding before the Board.

KEY: administrative procedures, rules and procedures

1988 63G-4-101 through 63G-4-302
Notice of Continuation February 13, 2009 63G-4-405
63G-4-503
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-117. Utah State Board of Education Protected Documents.
R277-117-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Request for proposal or RFP" means an official application or offer for services provided to the Board/USOE in response to an advertised opportunity to provide goods or services.

C. "RFP-like document" means a grant application or a proposal of any kind offered in response to a Board request for applicants to provide goods or services to public education.

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

R277-117-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and authority over public education in the Board, by Section 53A-1-402(c) which requires the Board to set minimum standards for alternative and pilot programs, Section 53A-1-402(c)(iv) which requires the Board to set minimum standards for curriculum and instruction requirements, Section 53A-1-402(e)(i) which requires the Board to set minimum standards for school productivity and cost effectiveness measures, Section 63G-2-305(6) which allows the Board to protect records if the disclosure would impair government procurement proceedings or give an unfair advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contract or agreement with a governmental entity consistent with other provisions of Section 63G-2-305 and Section 63G-2-309, and by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purposes of this rule:

(1) is to maintain fairness, objectivity, efficiency and timeliness, as the Board fulfills constitutional and statutory directives to and responsibilities for Utah public schools and public school programs.

(2) to protect the integrity of proposal or bidding processes in order to provide fair and equal opportunities for vendors and service providers.

R277-117-3. Board Procedures in Preparing and Releasing RFP and RFP-like Proposals or Grants.

A. The Board or USOE staff acting for the Board shall act consistent with Section 63G-6-101 et seq. in advertising and soliciting services for Utah public schools unless the Board is specifically exempt from the procurement process in which case the Board shall continue to protect the integrity of a competitive process with the provisions of this rule.

B. The Board shall develop RFPs or RFP-like requests using the plain language of state statute(s) or federal regulation(s) that directs the Board to seek competitive or non-competitive applications or proposals for services that are funded through a public education appropriation to the Board.

C. The USOE, acting for the Board, shall use legislative intent to develop RFPs or RFP-like requests only when legislative intent is specifically written in state law, is passed by the State Legislature and is specific to the RFP in development.

D. The Board may request written information from legislators or legislative staff to explain the intent of individual bill sponsors; all written information received under this section shall be public information.

E. Board members or USOE staff may seek at the Board's or staff's sole discretion, additional information and expertise to facilitate the development of an RFP. All information gathered under this provision shall be public information, including the source of the information.

F. The Board may allow for public comment at Board meetings or Board committee meetings to discuss the legislative intent for RFPs.

R277-117-4. Confidentiality of RFP and RFP-like Proposals or Grants Prior to Release by the USOE.

A. The RFP or RFP-like proposal shall be a protected document under Section 63G-2-305(22) until the proposal is released by the USOE or a commercial distributor of an RFP specifically commissioned by the USOE.

B. USOE staff shall stamp or mark all draft RFP documents DRAFT until the final version of an RFP or RFP-like document is officially released for public review and response.

C. If an RFP process for which the Board is responsible is compromised, as determined by a vote of the Board if necessary, the proposal shall be void and the USOE shall begin a new RFP process.

D. A USOE employee who intentionally violates the provisions of this rule may be subject to employment discipline up to and including termination.

KEY: RFPs, grants, confidentiality
February 24, 2009
53A-1-402(c)
53A-1-402(c)(iv)
53A-1-402(e)(i)
53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-413. Accreditation of Secondary Schools.
R277-413-1. Definitions.

A. "Accreditation" means formal Northwest and Board approval of a school that has met standards considered by the Board to be essential for the operation of a quality school program.

B. "Annual Report" means a document that explains a school's compliance with educational standards and progress provided by the school in its school improvement plan. The school improvement plan is a dynamic document that reflects changes and progress made by the school community. The Annual Report also provides definitions and criteria required by Northwest for accreditation.

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

D. "Northwest" means Northwest Association of Accredited Schools the regional accrediting association of which Utah is a member.

E. "Secondary school" for the purpose of this rule means a school that includes grades 9-12 including public, private, parochial, alternative, and special purpose schools offering credits toward high school graduation or diplomas or both.

F. "State Committee" means the State Accreditation Committee, which is composed of public school administrators, school district personnel, private and special purpose school representatives, and USOE personnel.

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

H. "Visiting team" means a team composed of three to eight active educators as determined by the size of the school, trained by the USOE in accreditation procedures and standards.

R277-413-2. 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(1)(c) which directs the Board to adopt rules for school accreditation, and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to:

(1) specify the standards and procedures by which secondary schools shall become accredited by the Board; and

(2) provide for additional requirements, which are unique to the state of Utah to be added to the Northwest Annual Report.

R277-413-3. Accreditation Classifications; Reports.

A. The Board accepts the Northwest standards as the basis for its accreditation standards for school accreditation.

B. The Board requires the satisfaction of additional specific Utah standards in addition to required Northwest standards, to satisfy Utah accreditation for Utah public schools.

C. A school shall complete the Annual Report provided by Northwest and submit the report to the USOE.

D. A school shall have a complete school evaluation and site visit at least once every six years to maintain its accreditation.

E. The USOE may require on-site visits as often as necessary when it receives notice of accreditation problems, as determined by Northwest, the USOE, or the State Committee.

F. The school's accreditation rating is recommended by the State Committee following a review of a school's Annual Report. Final approval of the rating is determined by the Board.

G. The classification ratings for accredited schools as designated by Northwest shall be:

(1) Approved: a school is classified as approved when it equals or exceeds the standards approved by Northwest and the Board.

(2) Approved with comment: a school is classified as Northwest/Board approved with comment when it has only minor deviations from specific standards.

(3) Advised: a school is classified as advised when there are deviations from one or more standard(s). Schools shall also be classified as advised when no observable effort has been made, by the second year, to correct deviations from a standard upon which comment was made in the previous year.

(4) Warned: a school is classified as warned when there are substantial deviations from one or more standard(s). A warned classification is usually given after a school has been advised and the deviation persists in the next Annual Report. A school may be dropped after two consecutive warned classifications, as recommended by the State Committee to the Board.

H. An accredited school may not be dropped to a non-accredited status without first receiving a warned classification. Exceptions to this procedure may be made due to discrepancies between information provided on the Annual Report and data received or by observations of the State Committee.

I. If a school disagrees with the recommendation of the State Committee, it may appeal as outlined in the USOE accreditation policies and procedures, maintained at the USOE.

J. All Northwest schools shall submit their Annual Report to the USOE by October 15 of each year.

K. Public junior high and middle schools that include 9th grade shall be visited and assigned status at least every six years by the USOE using Northwest accreditation standards. The schools are not required, however, to be members of Northwest or file annual reports.

R277-413-4. Accreditation Procedures.

A. The evaluation of secondary schools for the purpose of accreditation is a cooperative activity in which the school, the school district, the USOE, and Northwest share responsibilities. A school's self-evaluation, development, and implementation of a school improvement plan are the crucial primary steps toward accreditation.

B. A school seeking Northwest accreditation for the first time shall submit a membership application to Northwest. The accepted application shall be forwarded to the USOE.

(1) Upon a visit by USOE staff verifying a school's compliance with accreditation standards, the school shall then receive provisional accreditation.

(2) Within three years of receiving provisional, accreditation, a candidate school shall complete a self-evaluation utilizing materials and protocols recommended and/or provided by the USOE.

(3) Provisional schools shall be visited annually until they have completed their first self-evaluation and full-team visit.

C. Northwest accredited schools shall be subject to:

(1) compliance with Northwest membership requirements;

(2) receipt and review of annual reports by the State Committee;

(3) satisfactory review by the State Committee, Northwest, and final Board approval;

(4) a new self-evaluation and site visit at least every six years by a visiting team assigned by the USOE to review the self-evaluation materials, visit classes, and talk with staff and students as follows:

(a) The visiting team shall present its finding in the form of a written report in a timely manner. The report shall be provided to the school, school district superintendent or local charter board chair, USOE staff, and the Board.

(b) USOE staff shall review the visiting team report, consult with the State Committee and Northwest and recommend appropriate accreditation status to the Board.

D. Following review and acceptance, accreditation visiting team reports are public information and are available online.

E. The Board is the final accrediting authority.

R277-413-5. Board Accreditation Standards.

A. Board accreditation standards include Northwest standards and Utah-specific requirements. Each standard requires the school to respond to a series of indicator statements and provide evidence of compliance as directed.

B. Northwest Core Standards for Accreditation.

(1) Teaching and Learning Standards

(a) Mission, Beliefs and Desired Results for Student Learning.

(b) Curriculum

(c) Instruction

(d) Assessment

(2) Support Standards

(a) Leadership and Organization

(b) School Services

(i) Student Support Service

(ii) Guidance Services

(iii) Health Services

(iv) Library Information Services

(v) Special Education Services

(vi) Family and Community Services

(c) Facilities and Finance

(3) School Improvement Standard

(a) Culture of Continual Improvement

C. Utah-specific indicators have been added to the Northwest standard indicators which include essential information sought from schools to demonstrate alignment with Utah law and Board rules. Utah-specific indicators are available from the USOE Curriculum Section.

KEY: accreditation

August 7, 2007	**Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation February 13, 2009	**53A-1-402(1)**
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-425. Budgeting, Accounting, and Auditing for Utah School Districts.
R277-425-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Modified accrual basis of accounting" means a method under which expenditures other than accrued interest on general long-term debt are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded when they become measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period.

C. "GAAP" means Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, as defined in the"Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards," as published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

D. "GAAS" means auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, generally referred to as Generally Accepted Auditing Standards.

R277-425-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Section 53A-1-402(1)(f) which allows the Board to adopt rules regarding financial, statistical, and student accounting requirements, Section 53A-1-404 which allows the Board to approve auditing standards for school boards, Section 53A-1-405 which requires the Board to verify accounting procedures of school boards for the purpose of determining the allocation of Uniform School Funds, 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 uniform budgeting, accounting, and auditing procedures for school districts consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS).

R277-425-3. Procedures.

School districts shall act consistent with the Annual School Finance and Statistics Workshop Book for Utah School Districts, published by the Utah State Board of Education, April, 1979 and reviewed annually. The Workshop Book contains applicable Utah statutes, applicable Board rules, and uniform rules for:

A. budgeting;
B. financial accounting;
C. student membership and attendance accounting;
D. indirect costs and proration;
E. financial audits;
F. statistical audits; and
G. compliance and performance audits.

R277-425-4. Amendments.

The budgeting, accounting, and auditing standards for Utah school districts are amended as follows:

A. Each school district's financial reporting shall be in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, (GAAP), which include Generally Accepted Governmental Auditing Standards.

B. Section 53A-19-103 allows school districts to have an undistributed reserve not to exceed five percent of the district maintenance and operation fund budgeted expenditures. The purpose of the reserve is to meet unexpected and unspecified contingencies.

KEY: education finance
April 15, 1996 **53A-1-402(1)(f)**
Notice of Continuation February 13, 2009 **53A-1-404**
53A-1-405
53A-1-401(3)

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

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

B. "Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program" or "Program" means the organization of resources to meet the priority needs of students and inform and involve parents or guardians through four delivery system components:

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

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

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

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

C. "Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Steering and Advisory Committee" means representatives designated by the USOE comprised of school district counseling supervisors, school district career and technical education directors, PTA, the school counselor professional association, practicing school counselors, and others designated by the USOE.

D. "Counselor to student ratio" means licensed school counselors full time equivalent (FTE), or percentage thereof, who by license and assignment are identified as school counselors for secondary students on October 1 of each year compared to the secondary student enrollment on October 1 of each year.

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

F. "School counselor" means an educator licensed as a school counselor in the state of Utah consistent with R277-506 and assigned to provide counseling services.

G. "Secondary school" means a school providing services to students in grades 7-12.

H. "Secondary student" means a student in grades 7-12.

I. "SEOP" means student education occupation plan. An SEOP is a developmentally organized intervention process that includes:

(1) a written plan, updated annually, for a student's (grade 9-12, at a minimum) education and occupational preparation;

(2) all Board, local board and local charter board graduation requirements;

(3) evidence of parent or guardian, student, and school representative involvement annually;

(4) attainment of approved workplace skill competencies, including job placement when appropriate; and

(5) identification of post secondary goals and approved sequence of courses.

J. "Student achievement" means academic performance, career development, personal/social development, continued student engagement in learning, attendance, SEOP outcomes and other measures of adequate yearly progress.

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

L. "Utah Career and Technical Education Consortium" means representatives of nine Career and Technical Education Regional Planning Areas.

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

R277-462-2. Authority and Purpose.

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

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

C. This rule establishes counselor to student ratios as a requirement for all secondary schools.

D. This rule establishes provisions for school districts and charter schools not meeting the minimum counselor to student ratios.

E. This rule directs that local school district, charter school and building level policies and practices shall free licensed school counselors for appropriate identified activities with secondary students. School counselors shall not devote significant time to non-school counseling activities, including test coordination and assessment and other activities inconsistent with the Program.

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

A. Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance disbursement criteria:

(1) In order to qualify for Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program funds, secondary schools shall implement SEOP policies and practices, consistent with Section 53A-1a-106(2)(b), local board or charter school governing board policies, and the school improvement plans developed for Northwest Accreditation and required under Section 53A-1a-108.5.

(2) Consistent with the Utah Model for Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance: K-12 Programs, each school district and charter school secondary school, which has a USOE-approved school counseling program shall receive a WPU base for the first 400 students as determined by the October 1 enrollment of the previous fiscal year, and a per student allotment, as funds are available, for each additional student beyond 400, capping at a maximum 1200 students if the local Program maintains Program criteria and ratios required in R277-462-5.

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

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

(5) Secondary schools shall qualify for Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program funds through participation in a regular schedule of on-site reviews by team members determined by the school district or the charter school's authorizing agency. Scheduling of the on-site review process shall be coordinated with the Northwest Accreditation process for secondary schools as defined in R277-413 and shall, at a

minimum, take place every six years with three year interim reviews, in a format determined by the school district or charter school authorizing agency. Successful on-site reviews of the Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program shall indicate a balance of activities consistent with Program models and goals in individual student planning, guidance curriculum, responsive services and system support.

(6) If a charter school requires assistance from a school district in conducting the charter school's on-site review, the charter school shall compensate the school district in a reasonable amount agreed upon between the school district and the charter school.

(7) Consistent with Section 53A-17a-113(5), of the monies allocated to Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Programs, $1,000,000 in grants shall be awarded to school districts and charter schools that:

(a) provide an equal amount of matching funds; and

(b) do not supplant other funds used for Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Available responsive services to address the immediate concerns and identified needs of students through an education-oriented and programmatic approach; services should compliment and coordinate with existing school programs, families, and school and community resources;

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

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

(k) Facilitation by school counselors of Student Education Occupation Planning (SEOP), both as a process and a product;

(l) Involvement of parents/guardians in all available Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program steering/advisory committees; and

(m) Program elements that are designed to recognize and address the needs of diverse students.

B. All school districts and local charter governing boards that receive Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program funds shall provide written certification that all Program standards are met by each school consistent with USOE cycles, and using USOE forms. All schools and charter schools receiving Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program funds shall provide school-based data projects demonstrating program or intervention effectiveness as required by the USOE.

R277-462-4. Student Education Occupation Planning.

A. School district and charter school secondary schools that receive Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance funds shall complete written SEOPs for all students.

B. Plans shall be signed by parents/guardians.

C. Plans shall be completed for students prior to the beginning of their ninth grade years.

D. Plans shall be maintained by the student's school.

E. Students' course registration and class changes shall be consistent with their written SEOPs.

F. The SEOP process shall be carried out consistent with the policies and goals of the school districts' or charter schools' Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program models.

R277-462-5. School Counselor to Student Ratios.

A. All school districts and charter schools shall certify to the USOE by October 1 annually:

(1) the full time equivalent licensed school counselors employed and assigned to each school;

(2) that secondary school counselor to secondary student ratios at the school district or charter school level are one (counselor) to 350 (students) or better; and

(3) that variations requiring less than a .25 full time equivalent licensed school counselor shall be permitted at the school level.

B. May 1 annually, school districts and charter schools not meeting the ratio required under R277-462-5A(2), shall submit to the Board a plan to be approved for meeting established ratios in a reasonable time frame to continue to receive Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program and Minimum School Program funding.

C. School districts and charter schools that do not satisfy required counselor to student ratios shall receive reasonable notice and reasonable time periods and opportunities to explain and remedy the failure to comply.

D. As additional funds for Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Programs become available, lower counselor to student ratios may be required following Board approval and adequate notice to schools districts and charter schools.

R277-462-6. Use of Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program Funds.

A. School districts and charter schools shall satisfy all provisions of R277-462 including established counselor to student ratios, in order to receive Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program funds.

B. Funds shall be used for students in grades 7-12.

C. Funds may be used to provide a school guidance curriculum.

D. Funds may be used to provide student activities that support the SEOP process.

E. Funds may be used for personnel costs for clerical positions that support the SEOP process.

F. Funds may be used for Career Center equipment or materials such as computers, media equipment, computer software, occupational information, SEOP folders or educational information.

G. Funds may be used for professional development for personnel involved in the Comprehensive Counseling and

Guidance Program.

H. Funds may be used for the expenses of extended days or years which are required to run the Program.

I. Funds may be used for guidance curriculum materials for use in classrooms.

J. Funds may be used at a minimum for one secondary school counselor, per school, per year to pay for membership in the American School Counselor Association (ASCA) to facilitate accessing research and resources for effective Program implementation and effective student interventions and outcomes.

R277-462-7. Variances, Accountability and Reporting.

A. New schools that are created from schools that have Northwest accreditation and USOE Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program approval may qualify for Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program funding under this rule in the schools' first year of operation.

B. Charter schools and other new school district schools not meeting the requirements of R277-462-5A may receive Comprehensive Counseling and Guidance Program funding following two years of planning, training and Program implementation.

C. USOE Data Gathering

(1) The USOE shall gather data annually in October from school districts and charter schools regarding the number and assignments of school counselors.

(2) The data shall be used to determine secondary school district and charter school compliance with this rule, including required ratios.

D. The USOE shall monitor the Program statewide and prepare an annual report for the Legislature and the Board including data and compliance information.

E. School districts or charter schools shall certify on an annual basis that previously qualified schools continue to meet the Program criteria and provide the USOE with data and information on the Program upon request.

KEY: public education, counselors
February 24, 2009 **Art X Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation September 7, 2004 **53A-15-201**
53A-17a-131.8

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-469. Instructional Materials Commission Operating Procedures.
R277-469-1. Definitions.

A. "Advanced placement materials" means materials used for the College Board Advanced Placement Program and classes. The program policies are determined by representatives of member institutions. Operational services are provided by the Educational Testing Service. The program provides practical descriptions of college-level courses to interested schools and student test results based on these courses to colleges of the student's choice. Participating colleges grant credit or appropriate placement, or both, to students whose test results meet standards prescribed by the college.

B. "Basic skills course" means a subject which requires mastery of specific functions to include reading, language arts, mathematics through geometry, science, in grades 4 through 12, and effectiveness of written expression.

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

D. "Commission" means the Instructional Materials Commission.

E. "Curriculum alignment" means the assurance that the material taught in a course or grade level matches the standards, objectives and assessments set by the state or school district for specific courses or grade levels.

F. "Curriculum map" means a visual representation, a tool, for assisting developers to conceptualize shared visions and values which will drive the curriculum as a whole. Sometimes called a concept map, this tool clarifies a plan for knowledge construction; it shows the links and relationships between concepts.

G. "Instructional materials" means systematically arranged text materials, in harmony with the Core framework and required courses of study or U-PASS requirements or both, which may be used by students or teachers or both as principal sources of study and which cover any portion of the course. These materials:

(1) shall be designed for student use; and

(2) may be accompanied by or contain teaching guides and study helps;

(3) shall include all textbooks, workbooks and student materials and supplements necessary for a student to fully participate in coursework; and

(4) shall be high quality, research-based and proven to be effective in supporting student learning.

H. "Independent party" means an entity that is not the Board, not the superintendent of public instruction or USOE staff, or an employee or board member of a school district, or the instructional materials creator or publisher, or anyone with a financial interest in the instructional materials, however minimal.

I. "Integrated instructional program" means any combination of textbooks, workbooks, software, videos, transparencies, or similar resources used for classroom instruction of students.

J. "International Baccalaureate" means college level work, limited in subject areas, which balances humanities and sciences in an interdisciplinary, global academic program that is both philosophical and practical. This multi-cultural experience emphasizes analytical and conceptual skills and aesthetic understanding for advanced students.

K. "National Instructional Materials Access Center (NIMAC)" is a central national repository established at the American Printing House for the Blind (APH) to store and to maintain NIMAS file sets. It features an automated system for allowing publishers to deposit NIMAS-conformant files within the repository. Files are checked to confirm that they are valid NIMAS-conformant files and then cataloged in a web-based database. Those who have been authorized for access have user identifications and passwords. These authorized users may search the NIMAC database and directly download the file(s) they need to convert into accessible instructional materials for those students who are in elementary and secondary schools and have qualifying disabilities.

L. "National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard (NIMAS)" is a technical standard used by publishers to produce consistent and valid XML-based source files that may be used to develop multiple specialized formats, such as Braille or audio books, for students with print disabilities.

M. "Not recommended materials" means instructional materials which have been reviewed by the Commission but not recommended.

N. "Primary instructional material" means a comprehensive basal or Core textbook or integrated instructional program for which a publisher seeks a recommendation for Core subjects designated in R277-700-4, 5, and 6.

O. "Primary instructional materials provider" means a publisher or author and self-publisher who sells or provides instructional materials for use in Utah public schools.

P. "Public website" means a website designated by the USOE provided by the publisher of instructional materials, free-of-charge, to teachers and the general public, to exhibit alignment and mapping to the Core for Utah primary instructional materials.

Q. "Recommended instructional materials (RIMs)" means the recommended instructional materials searchable database provided as a free service by the USOE for the posting of evaluations and alignments to the Core of instructional materials submitted by publishers and on the public website of the publisher, if applicable, for review by the Commission and approval of the Board.

R. "State Core Curriculum (Core)" means minimum academic standards provided through courses as established by the Board which shall be completed by all students K-12 as a requisite for graduation from Utah's secondary schools. The Core is provided in R277-700.

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

T. "Utah Performance Assessment System for Students (U-PASS)" means:

(1) systematic norm-referenced achievement testing of all students in grades 3, 5, 8, and 11 required by this part in all schools within each school district by means of tests designated by the Board;

(2) criterion-referenced achievement testing of students in all grade levels in basic skills courses, to include reading, language arts, mathematics through geometry, science, in grades 4 through 12, and effectiveness of written expression, as defined in Section 53A-1-602;

(3) a direct writing assessment in grades 6 and 9; and

(4) a tenth grade basic skills competency test as detailed in Section 53A-1-611.

R277-469-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized under Utah Constitutional Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision over public education in the Board, by Section 53A-14-101 which directs the Board to appoint an Instructional Materials Commission and directs the Commission to evaluate instructional materials for recommendation by the Board, by Section 53A-14-107 which directs the Board to make rules that establish the qualifications of the independent parties who may evaluate and map the alignment of the primary instructional materials and requirements for the detailed summary of the evaluation and its placement on a public website, and by Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to make rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to provide definitions,

operating procedures and criteria for recommending instructional materials for use in Utah public schools. The rule also provides for mapping and alignment of primary instructional materials to the Core consistent with Utah law.

R277-469-3. Use of State Funds for Instructional Materials.

A. School districts may use funds:

(1) for primary instructional materials that have been mapped and aligned to the Core by an independent party; and

(2) for any supplemental or supportive instructional materials that support Core or U-PASS requirements.

(3) for instructional materials selected and approved by a school or school district consistent with the standards of this rule and:

(a) consistent with established local board procedures and timelines; and

(b) consistent with Section 53A-13-101(1)(c)(iii); or

(c) consistent with Section 53A-14-102(4).

B. Schools or school districts that use any funding source to purchase materials that have not been recommended or selected consistent with law, may have funds withheld to the extent of the actual costs of those materials pursuant to Section 53A-1-401(3).

C. Free instructional materials:

(1) that are used as primary instructional materials or that are part of primary integrated instructional programs shall be subject to the same independent party evaluation and Core mapping as basal or Core material; or

(2) if free materials are provided as part of a supplemental program, they may be used as student instructional materials only consistent with the law and this rule; and

(3) shall be reviewed and recommended by the Commission or by a school in a public meeting consistent with Section 53A-14-102(4), prior to their use.

D. Charter schools are exempt from Section 53A-14-107. Despite this exemption and consistent 34 CFR 300.172 (2007 edition), hereby incorporated by reference, all public schools subject to a state education agency that contracts with NIMAC require publishers with whom the public schools under the control of the state education agency contract to prepare and, on or before delivery of the print instructional materials, provide to NIMAC electronic files containing the contents of the print instruction materials using the NIMAS or purchase instructional materials from the publisher that are produced in, or may be rendered in, specialized formats.

E. Notice to publishers

(1) All traditional and charter public schools shall be responsible for notifying all publishers with whom they contract for instructional materials beginning October 1, 2008 that all materials shall be provided consistent with R277-469-3D.

(2) Traditional and charter schools shall include a copy of R277-469, drawing publishers' attention to this provision of the rule, with the notice to publishers from whom the schools purchase materials.

(3) Schools shall provide publishers with timely notice of this requirement.

R277-469-4. Instructional Materials Commission Members Terms of Service.

A. Members shall be appointed from categories designated in Section 53A-14-101.

B. Members shall serve four year staggered terms with the option, jointly expressed by the Commission member and the Commission, for reappointment for one additional term.

C. The Commission may establish subcommittees as needed.

R277-469-5. Commission Review of Materials.

A. The primary focus of instructional materials review shall be materials used in subjects assessed under U-PASS to include reading, language arts, mathematics through geometry, science, in grades 4 through 12, and effectiveness of written expression, and other Core subject areas as assigned by the Board.

B. Subject areas and timelines for review shall be determined by the Commission based on school district needs and requests, and using forms and procedures provided by the USOE.

C. Commission review of material takes place at least annually.

R277-469-6. Review and Adoption Categories.

Materials may be considered for review by the Commission and designated under the following categories. They may be purchased with state funds and used consistent with this rule:

A. Recommended Primary: Instructional materials that:

(1) are in alignment with content, philosophy and instructional strategies of the Core;

(2) have been mapped and aligned to the Core, consistent with Section 53A-14-107;

(3) are appropriate for use by students as principal sources of study;

(4) provide comprehensive coverage of course content; and

(5) support Core or U-PASS requirements or both.

B. Recommended Limited: Instructional materials that are in limited alignment with the Core or U-PASS requirements or are narrow or restricted in their scope and sequence. If school districts or schools select and purchase materials designated under this category, it is recommended that they have a plan for using appropriate supplementary materials assuring coverage of Core requirements.

C. Recommended Teacher Resource: Instructional materials that are appropriate as resource materials for use by teachers.

D. Recommended Student Resource: Instructional materials aligned to the Core or that support U-PASS that are developmentally appropriate, but not intended to be the primary instructional resource. These materials may provide valuable content information for students.

E. Reviewed, but not Recommended: Instructional materials that may not be aligned with the Core, may be inaccurate in content, include misleading connotations, contain undesirable presentation, or are in conflict with existing law and rules. School districts are strongly cautioned against using these materials.

F. Not Sampled: Instructional materials that were included in the publisher bid but were not sampled to the USOE or the Commission.

R277-469-7. Criteria for Recommendation of Instructional Materials Following Mid-Party Evaluation of Core Curriculum.

A. Instructional materials shall:

(1) be consistent with Core or U-PASS requirements or both;

(2) if used as primary materials, be mapped and aligned to the Core consistent with Section 53A-14-107;

(3) be high quality, research-based and proven to be effective in supporting student learning;

(4) provide an objective and balanced viewpoint on issues;

(5) include enrichment and extension possibilities;

(6) be appropriate to varying levels of learning;

(7) be accurate and factual;

(8) be arranged chronologically or systematically, or both;

(9) reflect the pluralistic character and culture of the American people and provide accurate representation of diverse ethnic groups;

(10) be free from sexual, ethnic, age, gender or disability bias and stereotyping; and

(11) be of acceptable technical quality.

B. Publishers, when submitting new primary material to be evaluated by the USOE, shall submit an electronic version in NIMAS file format of that material to the National Instructional Materials Access Center (NIMAC) for use in conversion into Braille, large print, and other formats for students with print disabilities.

C. USOE review:

(1) The USOE may require a school district to provide a report of instructional materials purchased by the school district or a school in the previous five years.

(2) The USOE may initiate a formal or informal audit of instructional materials purchased to determine purchase or use of instructional materials consistent with the law or this rule.

R277-469-8. Agreements and Procedures for School Districts.

A. A local board shall establish a policy for school district and school selection and purchase of instructional materials.

B. The detailed Core curriculum alignment shall be required prior to the purchase of primary instructional materials by public schools and school districts purchased after July 1, 2008.

R277-469-9. Qualifications for Core Curriculum Alignment Independent Parties.

Independent parties that may align and map primary instructional materials shall use reviewer(s)/employee(s) who meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) have a degree or an endorsement specific to the subject area of the primary instructional materials. For example, a reviewer who is aligning an American literature text shall have an English endorsement or degree; a reviewer who is mapping a calculus text shall have a mathematics endorsement or a related mathematics degree. The USOE shall make available to independent parties a list of acceptable endorsements or degrees that shall be current and valid for appropriate review of materials; and

(2) may not be current employees of a publishing company seeking the alignment and map of primary instructional materials;

(3) shall post documentation of credentials and endorsements on a public website designated by the USOE as required under Section 53A-14-107(3)(b).

R277-469-10. Detailed Summary Requirements.

Independent parties that may align and map primary instructional materials shall provide to the publisher a detailed summary of the evaluation. The summary shall:

A. be provided on a public website required under Section 53A-14-107(3)(b) designated by the USOE;

B. submit the summary in the alignment template provided by the USOE;

C. submit the summary in a searchable, software database format designated by the USOE;

D. include detailed alignment information that includes at a minimum:

(1) the title of the material;

(2) the ISBN number;

(3) the publisher's name;

(4) the name/grade of the Core document used to align the material;

(5) the overall percentage of coverage of the Core;

(6) the overall percentage of coverage in ancillary resources of the material to the Core;

(7) the percentage of coverage of the Core in the material for each standard, objective and indicator in the Core with corresponding page numbers;

(8) percentage of coverage of the Core not covered in the material but covered in the ancillary resources for each standard;

(9) objective and indicator in the Core with corresponding page numbers; and

E. provide the detailed alignment information listed in R277-469-10D(4) for the student text for all editions of the text that are used in Utah public schools;

F. provide the detailed alignment information listed in R277-464-10D(4) for a teacher edition of text, if a teacher edition is used in Utah public schools;

G. provide a map of the materials detailing when the materials should be used in a 180 day school schedule including the standard, objective and indicator of the item to be taught with corresponding page numbers; the recommended use of the material, such as to introduce a concept, to gain information about a concept, to extend understanding of a concept, to apply a concept, or to assess a concept; and hyperlinks to other materials, websites, or lesson plans that correspond to the concept.

H. designate at the conclusion of the alignment document, the reviewer's evaluation of the material's alignment to the Core curriculum on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating the closest alignment to the Utah Core curriculum; and

I. provide an assurance, including a personal (electronic is adequate) signature that the work was completed personally and as required by the licensed and endorsed reviewer.

R277-469-11. Agreements and Procedures for Publishing Companies.

A. Publishing companies desiring to sell primary instructional materials to Utah school districts and schools shall:

(1) contract with an independent party who meets the requirements in R277-469-9 to align and map the primary instructional material and related ancillary materials to the appropriate Utah Core with the following provisions:

(a) the publisher provides a detailed summary of the Core alignment and mapping as described in R277-469-10 at no charge; and

(b) the publisher pays the costs associated with the requirements of Section 53A-14-107.

(2) The requirements under R277-469-9-A(1) shall only be performed by entities consistent with Section 53A-14-107(2).

B. Publishers seeking to sell recommended materials to Utah schools or school districts shall have adopted materials on deposit at an instructional materials depository in the business of selling instructional materials to schools or school districts in Utah.

C. Depository agreements may be made between publishers of materials and one or more depository.

D. The provisions of R277-469-11 shall not preclude publishers from selling instructional materials to schools or school districts in Utah directly or through means other than the designated depository.

E. Recommended materials with revisions:

(1) If a revised edition of recommended materials retains the original title and authorship, the publisher may request its substitution for the edition currently recommended providing that:

(a) the original contract price and contract date do not change and the original contract price applies for the substituted materials;

(b) the revised edition is compatible with the earlier edition, permitting use of either or both in the same classroom;

(c) a sample copy of the revised edition is provided to the USOE Instructional Materials Specialist for examination purposes;

(d) the publisher submits a revised electronic edition in NIMAS file format to the National Instructional Materials

Access Center (NIMAC) if the USOE approves the substitution request; and

(e) a new curriculum alignment and map summary is provided.

(2) If Section R277-469-8E is not satisfied, a new edition shall be submitted for recommendation as new materials.

(3) The Commission shall make the final determination about the substitution of a new edition for a previously recommended edition with assistance from the state subject area specialist.

F. A publisher's contract price for materials recommended by the Commission shall apply for five years from the contract date.

R277-469-12. Request for Reconsideration of Recommendation.

A. A request for reconsideration is an additional opportunity provided to a school district, school or publisher for review of instructional materials when the school district, school or the publisher disagrees with the initial Commission recommendation.

B. The request for reconsideration procedure is as follows:

(1) A school district, school or publisher shall receive the evaluations and recommendations from the USOE of the initial review.

(2) A school district, school or publisher shall have 30 days to respond to the evaluation and request to have materials reviewed again during the next review cycle.

(3) During the period of the reconsideration request, materials shall be marked as tentative and shall not be given official status. These materials shall not be posted to the Internet site until recommended through the official Commission process.

(4) A school district, school or publisher may be asked to send a second set of sample materials to the USOE.

(5) Any written information provided by a school district, school or publisher shall be available to the advisory committees during the second review.

(6) After the second review by the subject area advisory committee, the advisory committee's recommendation shall be voted on by the Commission at the next scheduled meeting.

(7) If the Commission votes to change the recommendation, the Board shall consider the Commission's revised recommendation at the next scheduled Board meeting and make a final decision.

(8) A school district, school or publisher shall receive written notification that a recommendation is final and shall receive a copy of the new evaluation. Evaluations may now appear on the Internet if materials are recommended.

KEY: instructional materials

February 24, 2009	**Art X, Sec 3**
Notice of Continuation March 3, 2008	**53A-14-101**
	53A-14-107
	53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-494. Charter School and Online Student Participation in Extracurricular or Co-curricular School Activities.
R277-494-1. Definitions.

A. "Activity fees" means fees that are approved by a local board and charged to all students to participate in any or all activities sponsored by or through the public school. Fees vary among districts and schools and entitle a public school student to participate in regular school activities, to try out for extracurricular or co-curricular school activities, to receive transportation to activities, and to attend regularly scheduled public school activities.

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

C. "Charter school" means a school acknowledged as a charter school by a local board of education under Section 53A-1a-515 and R277-470 or by the Board under Section 53A-1a-505.

D. "Co-curricular activity" means an activity that includes practices or events outside the regular school day and a specific required class enrollment as a condition of participation.

E. "District enrollment levels" means districts divided by size as outlined in the Schedule as part of this rule.

F. "Extracurricular activity" means an athletic program or activity sponsored by the public school and offered, competitively or otherwise, to public school students outside of the regular school day or program.

G. "Online school" means a school:

(1) that provides the same number of classes consistent with the requirement of similar resident schools;

(2) that delivers course work via the internet;

(3) that has designated a readily accessible contact person; and

(4) that provides the range of services to public education students required by state and federal law.

H. "Pay to play fees" means the fees charged to a student to participate in a specific school-sponsored extracurricular or co-curricular activity. All fees shall be approved annually by the local board of education.

I. "Student's boundary school" means the school the student is designated to attend according to where the student's legal guardian lives or the school where the student is enrolled under Section 53A-2-206.5 et seq.

J. "Student's school of enrollment" means the public school in which the student is enrolled consistent with Section 53A-11-101 et seq.

K. "Student fee waivers" means all expenses for an activity that are waived for student participation in the activity consistent with Section 53A-12-103 et seq. and R277-407.

L. "School participation fee" means the fee paid by the charter/online school to the traditional school consistent with the fee schedule of R277-494-4 for student participation in extracurricular or co-curricular activities.

M. "Student participation fee" means the fee charged to all participating charter/online and traditional school students by the resident school for designated extracurricular or co-curricular activities consistent with R277-407.

N. "Tier activities" means extracurricular activities (both boys and girls, as offered) divided by type and expense to sponsoring schools/school districts as outlined in the Schedule as part of this rule. The activities that fall into each tier are as follows:

(1) Tier 1 activity: football.

(2) Tier 2 activities: baseball, softball, basketball, swimming and diving, wrestling, soccer, volleyball, and drill team.

(3) Tier 3 activities: golf, tennis, cross-country, track, and all other extracurricular and co-curricular activities.

R277-494-2. 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-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, Section 53A-1a-519(5) that directs to the Board to make rules establishing fees for charter school students' participation in extracurricular or co-curricular activities at school district schools, and Section 53A-2-214(6) which directs the Board to make rules establishing fees for charter/online students' participation in extracurricular or co-curricular activities at school district schools.

B. The purpose of this rule is to establish a Tier Activities Participation Fee Schedule and provide information to school districts, charter and online schools, and parents that fairly inform districts, schools, and parents of the Schedule and requirements integral to the Schedule.

R277-494-3. Requirements for Payment and Participation Integral to the Schedule.

A. A charter or online school may allow student participation in activities designated under R277-494-1F.

B. The school participation fee identified in the Schedule shall be paid by the student's school of enrollment to the boundary school at which the student desires to participate.

C. The fees in this Schedule do not include student participation fees or required activity fees. Student participation fees or required activity fees shall be paid to the boundary school by the participating student.

D. All fees, including school participation fees and student participation fees shall be paid prior to student participation.

E. If a participating charter or online school student qualifies for fee waivers, all waived student participation fees shall be paid to the boundary school by the student's school of enrollment prior to student participation.

R277-494-4. Tier Activities Participation Fee Schedule (Schedule).

A. Fee schedule

TABLE 1
School Fee Per Student Participation

District Enrollment	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
less than 1,000	$600	$300	$150
1,001 to 6,000	$500	$250	$125
6,001 to 18,000	$400	$200	$100
18,000 to 45,000	$300	$150	$ 75
+45,000	$200	$100	$ 75

B. Charter and online students participating under this rule shall meet all eligibility requirements and timelines of the receiving schools.

R277-494-5. Additional Provisions.

A. Neither this rule nor the Schedule applies to student participation in school activities which require student enrollment in a regularly scheduled class at the boundary school.

B. Despite the provisions of R277-494-5A, charter, online and traditional schools may negotiate to allow student participation in co-curricular activities such as debate, drama, or choral programs. Participating charter/online students shall be required to meet all attendance requirements of all traditional public school students.

C. This rule shall be effective beginning with the 2008-09 school year.

KEY: extracurricular, co-curricular, activities, student participation
October 8, 2008 **Art X Sec 3**
53A-1-401(3)

53A-1a-519(5)
53A-2-214(6)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-527. International Guest Teachers.
R277-527-1. Definitions.

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

B. "International guest teacher (guest teacher)" means a foreign educator who has earned a public teaching credential or license in a foreign country and who is currently legally residing in the United States and the state of Utah with the specific purpose to teach in Utah public schools. For this definition to apply, the international guest teacher shall be a resident of a foreign country that has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Board.

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

R277-527-2. 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-1-401(3) which permits the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities, and Section 53A-1-402(1)(a) which directs the Board to establish rules and minimum standards for the qualification and licensing of educators and ancillary personnel who provide direct student services.

B. The purpose of this rule is to establish procedures for qualified international guest teachers who meet the definition of R277-527-1B to be effectively hired and placed by Utah school districts/charter schools with assistance and direction from the USOE to encourage cultural exchange and foreign language development among Utah public school students.

R277-527-3. Utah State Board of Education/USOE Responsibilities.

A. The Board shall develop and State Superintendent shall sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Board and the appropriate government agency of the country of origin of guest teachers, as identified by the Board.

B. The USOE shall work with guest teachers and their resident countries and the United States Department of State, if necessary, to secure appropriate visas or travel and work documents for guest teachers to legally teach in the public schools in Utah.

C. The USOE shall verify that guest teachers have appropriate licenses or credentials from the guest teachers' resident countries that satisfy the requirements of Utah law and any applicable federal requirements.

D. The USOE shall work with interested school districts and charter schools to make schools aware of guest teachers with specific credentials and language skills and to inform guest teachers about openings in specific grade levels and curriculum areas in various geographic locations in Utah.

E. The USOE shall require and review a guest teacher's criminal background checks required under Section 53A-3-410 and a criminal background clearance from the guest teacher's resident country or both prior to authorizing the guest teacher to work in Utah.

F. The Board may determine that it will seek guest teachers only from foreign countries that provide transportation or per diem expenses or both for USOE representatives to screen and interview potential guest teachers.

G. Following review and approval of a guest teacher's credentials and background, a guest teacher may receive an International Guest Teacher license equivalent to a Level 1 license.

R277-527-4. International Guest Teacher Requirements.

A. Guest teachers shall have a United States issued social security number prior to a school district/charter school processing any payment to the guest teacher.

B. Guest teachers shall cooperate with the USOE in required submission of information including criminal background check information, copies of credentials, copies of transcripts in the language and format designated by the USOE.

C. Guest teachers shall assume all responsibility for living and transportation expenses while participating in the International Guest Teachers Program.

D. Guest teachers shall be responsible for compliance with all state of Utah/Board and employing school district professional and ethical public school educator requirements.

E. Guest teachers who violate district employment or state or district professional practices may have their employment contract terminated consistent with at will employment provisions; the conduct of individual guest teachers may influence continued participation in the International Guest Teacher Program between the Board and a guest teacher's resident country.

R277-527-5. Other Provisions.

A. The opportunity for teachers from outside the United States to be licensed to teach in Utah schools with assistance provided by the USOE under this rule shall be available only to individuals from countries with which the Board has signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

B. A business or third party may not facilitate a Memorandum of Understanding between a foreign country and the Board, but may facilitate the hiring process at the request of the school district/charter school.

C. Internationally credentialed educators may seek appropriate licensing to teach in Utah schools. Those educators from countries that do not have Memoranda of Understanding with the Board shall be licensed under R277-502.

D. It is the responsibility of the prospective guest teacher or the guest teacher's home country to ensure that the guest teacher has the appropriate visa or authorization or both to live and teach in the United States for the agreed upon time period and teaching assignment.

KEY: international guest teachers
January 7, 2009 **Art X Sec 3**
53A-1-401(3)
53A-1-402(1)(a)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-601. Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations.
R277-601-1. Definitions.

"Board" means the Utah State Board of Education.

R277-601-2. Authority and Purpose.

A. This rule is authorized by Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 which vests general control and supervision of the public education in the Board, Section 53A-1-402(1)(e) which directs the Board to adopt rules for state reimbursed bus routes, bus safety and operational requirements, and other transportation needs 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 for state student transportation funds, school buses, and school bus drivers utilized by school districts.

R277-601-3. Standards.

The Board shall act consistent with the manual entitled "Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations," 1987, which included input from the Utah Transportation Commission, and the Utah Department of Public Safety and is available at each department or agency.

R277-601-4. Amendments.

The following sections of Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations are changed as follows:

A. Part I, 100. SCHOOL BUS OPERATIONS - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

100.02 Standards Statement

Paragraph One, First sentence: In transporting eligible students, expenditures for regular, special education, and contract bus routes established by the district and approved by the State Office of Education are termed "A" category while other costs of transportation are classified in the "B" category.

Paragraph Four, First sentence: When school districts contract or lease for the pupil transportation program, costs are termed "A" category costs.

Paragraph Five, Add this sentence to the end of the paragraph: Districts receiving the incentive funding may expend the monies at the discretion of the local school board.

Add as a new Paragraph: The state appropriation for transporting qualified pre-school three- and four-year-old handicapped students to and from schools is awarded on the basis of a proposed budget submitted for approval to the Finance and Statistical Section of the Utah State Office of Education. Each district's initial share of the appropriation is based on the prorated proportion that the number of eligible students in the district bears to the total of such students in the state, provided the money is required by the district for its budget. Unused balances from districts not operating the program or not needing the full prorated portion are reallocated to districts which have requested more than their initial share. The reallocation is distributed on the same basis as the initial allocation. Reallocated funds may be used on unfulfilled budget requests. Allocations are sent to districts on the basis of actual approved expenditures not to exceed the appropriated amount. The program is cost accounted under program number 5343.

B. TRANSPORTATION - TO AND FROM SCHOOL FORMULA

Part I. EXAMPLE: 1988-89.

Part II. "B" Money Based on Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1987.

Total the following: (Handbook II Account Numbers)

1. 514 + 516 Account: Parent (Student allowance) subsistence and Auto Mileage payment.

2. Legislative Appropriation to: Extended Year Program for Severely Handicapped, Alternate to Building Construction, and Pre-School 3 and 4 Years of Age Special Education.

KEY: school, buses, school transportation
1988 53A-1-402(1)(e)
Notice of Continuation February 13, 2009 53A-1-401(3)

R277. Education, Administration.
R277-712. Advanced Placement Programs.
R277-712-1. Definitions.

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

B. "Advanced Placement Program" means the College Board Advanced Placement Program. Its policies are determined by representatives of member institutions. Its operational services are provided by the Educational Testing Service. The program provides practical descriptions of college-level courses to interested schools and student test results based on these courses to colleges of the student's choice. Participating colleges grant credit or appropriate placement, or both, to students whose test results meet standards prescribed by the college.

C. "WPU" means the basic state funding unit.

R277-712-2. 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-17a-120, which directs the Board to adopt rules for the expenditure of funds appropriated for accelerated learning programs, Section 53A-1-402(1) which allows the Board to adopt minimum standards for programs and Section 53A-1-401(3) which allows the Board to adopt rules in accordance with its responsibilities.

B. The purpose of this rule is to specify the procedures and standards local districts must follow to qualify for state funds for the Advanced Placement Program.

R277-712-3. Eligibility; Use of and Distribution of Funds.

A. All school districts are eligible to participate in the Advanced Placement Program.

B. District use of state funds for the Advanced Placement Program is limited to the following:

(1) to offset the costs of funding smaller classes;

(2) to fund workshops within the district to work on beginning, implementing, or coordinating an Advanced Placement Program;

(3) to purchase any of the following for library, laboratory, or direct classroom use: needed supplemental texts, materials, and equipment;

(4) to pay a teacher directly involved in a small group or individual tutorial as an extra assignment in a small school or with a limited number of students who are able and willing to take an Advanced Placement course;

(5) to aid in staff development which includes teacher stipends for tuition and living expenses connected with the pursuit of additional training on specified Advanced Placement curriculum taught by the teacher;

(6) to pay the costs of tests for students; and

(7) to assist with costs of distance learning programs, equipment or instructors which could increase the AP options in a school.

C. Funds are distributed on the basis of the following: the total funds designated for the Advanced Placement Program are divided by the total number of Advanced Placement exams passed with a grade of 3 or higher by students in the public schools of Utah. This results in a fixed amount of dollars per exam passed. Each participating school district receives that amount for each exam successfully passed by one of its students.

D. The Board shall develop uniform deadlines, forms, and fiscal and pupil accounting procedures for this program.

KEY: educational testing, accelerated learning*, gifted children

1988	**53A-17a-120**
Notice of Continuation February 13, 2009	**53A-1-402(1)**
	53A-1-401(3)

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.
R307-150. Emission Inventories.
R307-150-1. Purpose and General Requirements.

(1) The purpose of R305-150 is:

(a) to establish by rule the time frame, pollutants, and information that sources must include in inventory submittals; and

(b) to establish consistent reporting requirements for stationary sources in Utah to determine whether sulfur dioxide emissions remain below the sulfur dioxide milestones established in the State Implementation Plan for Regional Haze, section XX.E.1.a, incorporated by reference in R307-110-28.

(2) The requirements of R307-150 replace any annual inventory reporting requirements in approval orders or operating permits issued prior to December 4, 2003.

(3) Emission inventories shall be submitted on or before ninety days following the effective date of this rule and thereafter on or before April 15 of each year following the calendar year for which an inventory is required. The inventory shall be submitted in a format specified by the Division of Air Quality following consultation with each source.

(4) The executive secretary may require at any time a full or partial year inventory upon reasonable notice to affected sources when it is determined that the inventory is necessary to develop a state implementation plan, to assess whether there is a threat to public health or safety or the environment, or to determine whether the source is in compliance with R307.

(5) Recordkeeping Requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall maintain a copy of the emission inventory submitted to the Division of Air Quality and records indicating how the information submitted in the inventory was determined, including any calculations, data, measurements, and estimates used. The records under R307-150-4 shall be kept for ten years. Other records shall be kept for a period of at least five years from the due date of each inventory.

(b) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall make these records available for inspection by any representative of the Division of Air Quality during normal business hours.

R307-150-2. Definitions.

The following additional definitions apply to R307-150.

"Acute Contaminant" means any noncarcinogenic air contaminant for which a threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices," 2003 edition.

"Carcinogenic Contaminant" means any air contaminant that is classified as a known human carcinogen (A1) or suspected human carcinogen (A2) by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices," 2003 edition.

"Chronic Contaminant" means any noncarcinogenic air contaminant for which a threshold limit value - time weighted average (TLV-TWA) having no threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices," 2003 edition.

"Dioxins" and "Furans" mean total tetra- through octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

"Emissions unit" means emissions unit as defined in R307-415-3.

"Large Major Source" means a major source that emits or has the potential to emit 2500 tons or more per year of oxides of sulfur, oxides of nitrogen, or carbon monoxide, or that emits or has the potential to emit 250 tons or more per year of PM10, PM2.5, volatile organic compounds, or ammonia.

"Lead" means elemental lead and the portion of its compounds measured as elemental lead.

"Major Source" means major source as defined in R307-415-3.

R307-150-3. Applicability.

(1) R307-150-4 applies to all stationary sources with actual emissions of 100 tons or more per year of sulfur dioxide in calendar year 2000 or any subsequent year unless exempted in (a) below. Sources subject to R307-150-4 may be subject to other sections of R307-150.

(a) A stationary source that meets the requirements of R307-150-3(1) that has permanently ceased operation is exempt from the requirements of R307-150-4 for all years during which the source did not operate at any time during the year.

(b) Except as provided in (a) above, any source that meets the criteria of R307-150-3(1) and that emits less than 100 tons per year of sulfur dioxide in any subsequent year shall remain subject to the requirements of R307-150-4 until 2018 or until the first control period under the Western Backstop Sulfur Dioxide Trading Program as established in R307-250-12(1)(a), whichever is earlier.

(2) R307-150-5 applies to large major sources.

(3) R307-150-6 applies to:

(a) each major source that is not a large major source;

(b) each source with the potential to emit 5 tons or more per year of lead; and

(c) each source not included in (2) or (3)(a) or (3)(b) above that is located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, or Weber Counties and that has the potential to emit 25 tons or more per year of any combination of oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur and PM10, or the potential to emit 10 tons or more per year of volatile organic compounds.

(4) R307-150-7 applies to Part 70 sources not included in (2) or (3) above.

R307-150-4. Sulfur Dioxide Milestone Inventory Requirements.

(1) Annual Sulfur Dioxide Emission Report.

(a) Sources identified in R307-150-3(1) shall submit an annual inventory of sulfur dioxide emissions beginning with calendar year 2003 for all emissions units including fugitive emissions.

(b) The inventory shall include the rate and period of emissions, excess or breakdown emissions, startup and shut down emissions, the specific emissions unit that is the source of the air pollution, type and efficiency of the air pollution control equipment, percent of sulfur content in fuel and how the percent is calculated, and other information necessary to quantify operation and emissions and to evaluate pollution control efficiency. The emissions of a pollutant shall be calculated using the source's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the inventoried time period.

(2) Each source subject to R307-150-4 that is also subject to 40 CFR Part 75 reporting requirements shall submit a summary report of annual sulfur dioxide emissions that were reported to the Environmental Protection Agency under 40 CFR Part 75 in lieu of the reporting requirements in (1) above.

(3) Changes in Emission Measurement Techniques. Each source subject to R307-150-4 that uses a different emission monitoring or calculation method than was used to report their sulfur dioxide emissions in 2006 under R307-150 or 40 CFR Part 75 shall adjust their reported emissions to be comparable to the emission monitoring or calculation method that was used in 2006. The calculations that are used to make this adjustment shall be included with the annual emission report.

R307-150-5. Sources Identified in R307-150-3(2), Large Major Source Inventory Requirements.

(1) Each large major source shall submit an emission inventory annually beginning with calendar year 2002. The inventory shall include PM10, PM2.5, oxides of sulfur, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia for all emissions units including fugitive emissions.

(2) For every third year beginning with 2005, the inventory shall also include all other chargeable pollutants and hazardous air pollutants not exempted in R307-150-8.

(3) For each pollutant specified in (1) or (2) above, the inventory shall include the rate and period of emissions, excess or breakdown emissions, startup and shut down emissions, the specific emissions unit that is the source of the air pollution, composition of air contaminant, type and efficiency of the air pollution control equipment, and other information necessary to quantify operation and emissions and to evaluate pollution control efficiency. The emissions of a pollutant shall be calculated using the source's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the inventoried time period.

R307-150-6. Sources Identified in R307-150-3(3).

(1) Each source identified in R307-150-3(3) shall submit an inventory every third year beginning with calendar year 2002 for all emissions units including fugitive emissions.

(a) The inventory shall include PM10, PM2.5, oxides of sulfur, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, ammonia, other chargeable pollutants, and hazardous air pollutants not exempted in R307-150-8.

(b) For each pollutant, the inventory shall include the rate and period of emissions, excess or breakdown emissions, startup and shut down emissions, the specific emissions unit which is the source of the air pollution, composition of air contaminant, type and efficiency of the air pollution control equipment, and other information necessary to quantify operation and emissions and to evaluate pollution control efficiency. The emissions of a pollutant shall be calculated using the source's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the inventoried time period.

(2) Sources identified in R307-150-3(3) shall submit an inventory for each year after 2002 in which the total amount of PM10, oxides of sulfur, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, or volatile organic compounds increases or decreases by 40 tons or more per year from the most recently submitted inventory. For each pollutant, the inventory shall meet the requirements of R307-150-6(1)(a) and (b).

R307-150-7. Sources Identified in R307-150-3(4), Other Part 70 Sources.

(1) Sources identified in R307-150-3(4) shall submit the following emissions inventory every third year beginning with calendar year 2002 for all emission units including fugitive emissions.

(2) Sources identified in R307-150-3(4) shall submit an inventory for each year after 2002 in which the total amount of PM10, oxides of sulfur, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, or volatile organic compounds increases or decreases by 40 tons or more per year from the most recently submitted inventory.

(3) The emission inventory shall include individual pollutant totals of all chargeable pollutants not exempted in R307-150-8.

R307-150-8. Exempted Hazardous Air Pollutants.

(1) The following air pollutants are exempt from this rule if they are emitted in an amount less than that listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

CONTAMINANT	Pounds/year
Arsenic	0.21
Benzene	33.90
Beryllium	0.04
Ethylene oxide	38.23
Formaldehyde	5.83

(2) Hazardous air pollutants, except for dioxins or furans, are exempt from being reported if they are emitted in an amount less than the smaller of the following:

(a) 500 pounds per year; or

(b) for acute contaminants, the applicable TLV-C expressed in milligrams per cubic meter and multiplied by 15.81 to obtain the pounds-per-year threshold; or

(c) for chronic contaminants, the applicable TLV-TWA expressed in milligrams per cubic meter and multiplied by 21.22 to obtain the pounds-per-year threshold; or

(d) for carcinogenic contaminants, the applicable TLV-C or TLV-TWA expressed in milligrams per cubic meter and multiplied by 7.07 to obtain the pounds-per-year threshold.

KEY: air pollution, reports, inventories
September 4, 2008 19-2-104(1)(c)
Notice of Continuation February 5, 2009

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.
R307-405. Permits: Major Sources in Attainment or Unclassified Areas (PSD).
R307-405-1. Purpose.

This rule implements the federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program for major sources and major modifications in attainment areas and maintenance areas as required by 40 CFR 51.166. This rule does not include the routine maintenance, repair and replacement provisions that were vacated by the DC Circuit Court of Appeals on March 17, 2006. This rule supplements, but does not replace, the permitting requirements of R307-401.

R307-405-2. Applicability.

(1) All references to 40 CFR in R307-405 shall mean the version that is in effect on July 1, 2008.

(2) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2) are hereby incorporated by reference.

(3) Notwithstanding the exemptions in R307-401, any source that is subject to R307-405 is subject to the requirement to obtain an approval order in R307-401-5 through 8.

R307-405-3. Definitions.

(1) Except as provided in (2) below, the definitions contained in 40 CFR 52.21(b) are hereby incorporated by reference.

(2)(a)(i) "Major Source Baseline Date" means:

(A) in the case of particulate matter:

(I) for Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber Counties, the date that EPA approves the PM10 maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on July 6, 2005;

(II) for all other areas of the State, January 6, 1975;

(B) in the case of sulfur dioxide:

(I) for Salt Lake County, the date that EPA approves the sulfur dioxide maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on January 5, 2005;

(II) for all other areas of the State, January 6, 1975; and

(C) in the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.

(ii) "Minor Source Baseline Date" means the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 CFR 52.21 or R307-405 submits a complete application under the relevant regulations. The trigger date is:

(A) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977, and

(B) in the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.

(iii) The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if:

(A) the area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(i)(D) or (E) of the Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete application under 40 CFR 52.21 or R307-405; and

(B) in the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.

(iv) Any minor source baseline date established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM10 increments, except that the executive secretary shall rescind a minor source baseline date where it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the executive secretary, that the emissions increase from the major stationary source, or net emissions increase from the major modification, responsible for triggering that date did not result in a significant amount of PM10 emissions.

(b) In the definition of "baseline area" in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(15)(ii)(b) insert the words "or R307-405" after "Is subject to 40 CFR 52.21".

(c) "Reviewing Authority" means the executive secretary.

(d)(i) The term "Administrator" shall be changed to "executive secretary" throughout R307-405, except as provided in (ii).

(ii) The term "Administrator" shall be changed to "EPA Administrator" in the following incorporated sections:

(A) 40 CFR 52.21(b)(17),
(B) 40 CFR 52.21(b)(37)(i),
(C) 40 CFR 52.21(b)(43),
(D) 40 CFR 52.21(b)(48)(ii)(c),
(E) 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50)(i),
(F) 40 CFR 52.21(l)(2),
(G) 40 CFR 52.21(p)(2), and
(H) 40 CFR 51.166(q)(2)(iv).

(e) The following definitions or portions of definitions that apply to the equipment repair and replacement provisions are not incorporated because these provisions were vacated by the DC Circuit Court of Appeals on March 17, 2006:

(i) in the definition major modification in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2), the second sentence in subparagraph (iii)(a),

(ii) the definition of "process unit" in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(55),

(iii) the definition of "functionally equivalent component" in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(56),

(iv) the definition of "fixed capital cost" in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(57), and

(v) the definition of "total capital investment" in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(58).

(3) "Air Quality Related Values," as used in analyses under 40 CFR 52.21 (p) that is incorporated by reference in R307-405-17, means those special attributes of a Class I area, assigned by a federal land manager, that are adversely affected by air quality.

(4) "Heat input" means heat input as defined in 40 CFR 52.01(g), that is hereby incorporated by reference.

(5) "Title V permit" means any permit or group of permits covering a Part 70 source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to R307-415.

(6) "Title V Operating Permit Program" means R307-415.

(7) The definition of "Good Engineering Practice (GEP) Stack Height" as defined in R307-410 shall apply in this rule.

(8) The definition of "Dispersion Technique" as defined in R307-410 shall apply in this rule.

R307-405-4. Area Designations.

(1) Pursuant to section 162(a) of the federal Clean Air Act, the following areas are designated as mandatory Class I areas:

(a) Arches National Park,
(b) Bryce Canyon National Park,
(c) Canyonlands National Park,
(d) Capitol Reef National Park, and
(e) Zion National Park.

(2) Pursuant to section 162(b) of the federal Clean Air Act, all other areas in Utah are designated as Class II unless designated as nonattainment areas.

(3) No areas in Utah are designated as Class III.

R307-405-5. Area Redesignation.

Any person may petition the Board to change the classification of an area designated under R307-405-4, except for mandatory Class I areas designated under R307-405-4(1).

(1) The petition shall contain a discussion of the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a satisfactory description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic and social and energy effects of the proposed redesignation.

(2) The petition shall contain a demonstration that the proposed redesignation meets the criteria outlined in Section

VIII of the State Implementation Plan and 40 CFR 51.166(e) and (g), that is hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-6. Ambient Air Increments.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(c) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-7. Ambient Air Ceilings.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(d) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-8. Exclusions from Increment Consumption.
(1) The following concentrations shall be excluded in determining compliance with a maximum allowable increase:
(a) concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from stationary sources which have converted from the use of petroleum products, natural gas, or both by reason of an order in effect under section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such an order;
(b) concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from sources which have converted from using natural gas by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such plan;
(c) concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities of new or modified sources;
(d) the increase in concentrations attributable to new sources outside the United States over the concentrations attributable to existing sources which are included in the baseline concentration; and
(e) concentrations attributable to the temporary increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen dioxides from stationary sources which are affected by plan revisions approved by the EPA Administrator as meeting the criteria specified in 40 CFR 51.166(f)(4). The temporary increase shall not exceed 2 years in duration unless a longer time is approved by the EPA Administrator. This exclusion is not renewable.
(2) No exclusion of concentration under (1)(a) or (b) above shall apply more than five years after the effective date of the order to which paragraph (1)(a) refers or the plan to which paragraph (1)(b) refers, whichever is applicable. If both such order and plan are applicable, no such exclusion shall apply more than five years after the later of such effective dates.
(3) No exclusion under (1)(e) shall apply to an emission increase from a stationary source which would:
(a) impact a Class I area or an area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; or
(b) cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standards.

R307-405-9. Stack Heights.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(h) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-10. Exemptions.
(1) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(i)(1)(vi) through (viii) are hereby incorporated by reference.
(2) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(i)(2) through (5) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-11. Control Technology Review.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(j) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-12. Source Impact Analysis.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(k) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-13. Air Quality Models.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(l) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-14. Air Quality Analysis.
(1) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(m)(1)(i) through (iv), (vi), and (viii) are hereby incorporated by reference.
(2) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(m)(2) and (3) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-15. Source Information.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(n) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-16. Additional Impact Analysis.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(o) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-17. Sources Impacting Federal Class I Areas: Additional Requirements.
(1) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(p) are hereby incorporated by reference.
(2) The executive secretary will transmit to the EPA Administrator a copy of each permit application relating to a major stationary source or major modification and provide notice to the EPA Administrator of every action related to the consideration of such permit.

R307-405-18. Public Participation.
(1) Except as provided in (2), the provisions of 40 CFR 51.166(q)(1) and (2) are hereby incorporated by reference.
(2) The phrase "within a specified time period" in 40 CFR 51.166(q)(1) shall be replaced with the phrase "within 30 days of receipt of the PSD permit application".

R307-405-19. Source Obligation.
The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(r) are hereby incorporated by reference.

R307-405-20. Innovative Control Technology.
(1) Except as provided in (2), the provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(v) are hereby incorporated by reference.
(2)(a) The reference to "40 CFR 124.10" in 40 CFR 52.21(v)(1) shall be changed to "R307-405-18".
(b) 40 CFR 52.21(v)(2) shall be changed to read "The executive secretary shall, with the consent of the governors of other affected states, determine that the source or modification may employ a system of innovative control technology, if:".

R307-405-21. Actuals PALs.
(1) Except as provided in (2), the provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(aa) are hereby incorporated by reference.
(2) (a) The reference to "51.165(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter" in 40 CFR 52.21(aa)(4)(ii) shall be changed to "R307-403".
(b) The reference to "51.165(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter" in 40 CFR 52.21(aa)(8)(ii)(2) shall be changed to "R307-403".
(c) The references to "70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B) of this chapter" in 40 CFR 52.21(aa)(14)(ii) shall be changed to "R307-415-6a(3)(c)(ii)".
(d) The date of "March 3, 2003" in 40 CFR 52.21(aa)(15)(i) and (ii) shall be changed to "June 16, 2006".

R307-405-22. Banking of Emission Offset Credit in PSD Areas.
Banking of emission offset credits in PSD areas will be permitted. To preserve banked emission reductions the

executive secretary must identify them in either the Utah SIP or an order. The executive secretary will provide a registry to identify the person, private entity, or government authority that has the right to use or allocate the banked emission reduction and to record any transfer of or lien on these rights.

KEY: air pollution, PSD, Class I area
February 5, 2009 19-2-104
Notice of Continuation February 5, 2009

R309. Environmental Quality, Drinking Water.
R309-515. Facility Design and Operation: Source Development.
R309-515-1. Purpose.

This rule specifies requirements for public drinking water sources. It is intended to be applied in conjunction with R309-500 through R309-550. Collectively, these rules govern the design, construction, operation and maintenance of public drinking water system facilities. These rules are intended to assure that such facilities are reliably capable of supplying adequate quantities of water that consistently meet applicable drinking water quality requirements and do not pose a threat to general public health.

R309-515-2. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the Drinking Water Board as authorized by Title 19, Environmental Quality Code, Chapter 4, Safe Drinking Water Act, Subsection 104(1)(a)(ii) of the Utah Code Annotated and in accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a of the same, known as the Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R309-515-3. Definitions.

Definitions for certain terms used in this rule are given in R309-110 but may be further clarified herein.

R309-515-4. General.

(1) Issues to be Considered.

The selection, development and operation of a public drinking water source must be done in a manner which will protect public health and assure that all required water quality standards, as described in R309-200, are met.

(2) Communication with the Division.

Because of the issues described above in (1), engineers are advised to work closely with the Division to help assure that sources are properly sited, developed and operated.

(3) Number of Sources and Quantity Requirements.

Community water systems established after January 1, 1998 serving more than 100 connections shall have a minimum of two sources, except where served by a water treatment plant. Community Water Systems established prior to that date, currently serving more than 100 connections, shall obtain a separate source no later than January 1, 2000. For all systems, the total developed source capacity(ies) shall equal or exceed the peak day demand of the system. Refer to R309-510-7 of these rules for procedure to estimate the peak day demand.

(4) Quality Requirements.

In selecting a source of water for development, the designing engineer shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Executive Secretary that the source(s) selected for use in public water systems are of satisfactory quality, or can be treated in a manner so that the quality requirements of R309-200 can be met.

(5) Initial Analyses.

All new drinking water sources, unless otherwise noted below, shall be analyzed for the following:

(a) All the primary and secondary inorganic contaminants listed in R309-200, Table 200-1 and Table 200-5 (excluding Asbestos unless it would be required by R309-205-5(2)),

(b) Ammonia as N; Boron; Calcium; Chromium, Hex as Cr; Copper; Lead; Magnesium; Potassium; Turbidity, as NTU; Specific Conductivity at 25 degrees Celsius, u mhos/cm; Bicarbonate; Carbon Dioxide; Carbonate; Hydroxide; Phosphorous, Ortho as P; Silica, dissolved as SiO_2; Surfactant as MBAS; Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$; and Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$,

(c) Pesticides, PCB's and SOC's as listed in R309-200-5(3)(a), Table 200-2 unless the system is a transient non-community pws or, if a community pws or non-transient non-community pws, they have received waivers in accordance with R309-205-6(1)(f). The following six constituents have been excused from monitoring in the State by the EPA, dibromochloropropane, ethylene dibromide, Diquat, Endothall, glyphosate and Dioxin,

(d) VOC's as listed in R309-200-5(3)(b), Table 200-3 unless the system is a transient non-community pws, and

(e) Radiologic chemicals as listed in R309-200-5(4) unless the system is a non-transient non-community pws or a transient non-community pws.

All analyses shall be performed by a certified laboratory as required by R309-205-4 (Specially prepared sample bottles are required),

(6) Source Classification.

Subsection R309-505-7(1)(a)(i) provides information on the classification of water sources. The Executive Secretary shall classify all existing or new sources as either:

(a) Surface water or ground water under direct influence of surface water which will require conventional surface water treatment or an approved equivalent, or as

(b) Ground water not under the direct influence of surface water.

(7) Latitude and Longitude.

The latitude and longitude, to at least the nearest second, or the location by section, township, range, and course and distance from an established outside section corner or quarter corner of each point of diversion shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary prior to source approval.

R309-515-5. Surface Water Sources.

(1) Definition.

A surface water source, as is defined in R309-110, shall include, but not be limited to tributary systems, drainage basins, natural lakes, artificial reservoirs, impoundments and springs or wells which have been classified as being directly influenced by surface water. Surface water sources will not be considered for culinary use unless they can be rendered acceptable by conventional surface water treatment or other equivalent treatment techniques acceptable to the Executive Secretary.

(2) Pre-design Submittal.

The following information must be submitted to the Executive Secretary and approved in writing before commencement of design of diversion structures and/or water treatment facilities:

(a) A copy of the chemical analyses required by R309-200 and described in R309-515-4(5) above, and

(b) A survey of the watershed tributary to the watercourse along which diversion structures are proposed. The survey shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) determining possible future uses of impoundments or reservoirs,

(ii) the present stream classification by the Division of Water Quality, any obstacles to having stream(s) reclassified 1C, and determining degree of watershed control by owner or other agencies,

(iii) assessing degree of hazard to the supply by accidental spillage of materials that may be toxic, harmful or detrimental to treatment processes,

(iv) obtaining samples over a sufficient period of time to assess the microbiological, physical, chemical and radiological characteristics and variations of the water,

(v) assessing the capability of the proposed treatment process to reduce contaminants to applicable standards, and

(vi) consideration of currents, wind and ice conditions, and the effect of tributary streams at their confluence.

(3) Pre-construction Submittal.

Following approval of a surface water source, the following additional information must be submitted for review and approval prior to commencement of construction:

(a) Evidence that the water system owner has a legal right to divert water from the proposed source for domestic or

municipal purposes;

(b) Documentation regarding the minimum firm yield which the watercourse is capable of producing (see R309-515-5(4)(a) below; and

(c) Complete plans and specifications and supporting documentation for the proposed treatment facilities so as to ascertain compliance with R309-525 or R309-530.

(4) Quantity.

The quantity of water from surface sources shall:

(a) Be assumed to be no greater than the low flow of a 25 year recurrence interval or the low flow of record for these sources when 25 years of records are not available;

(b) Meet or exceed the anticipated peak day demand for water as estimated in R309-510-7 and provide a reasonable surplus for anticipated growth; and

(c) Be adequate to compensate for all losses such as silting, evaporation, seepage, and sludge disposal which would be anticipated in the normal operation of the treatment facility.

(5) Diversion Structures.

Design of intake structures shall provide for:

(a) Withdrawal of water from more than one level if quality varies with depth;

(b) Intake of lowest withdrawal elevation located at sufficient depth to be kept submerged at the low water elevation of the reservoir;

(c) Separate facilities for release of less desirable water held in storage;

(d) Occasional cleaning of the inlet line;

(e) A diversion device capable of keeping large quantities of fish or debris from entering an intake structure; and

(f) Suitable protection of pumps where used to transfer diverted water (refer to R309-540-5).

(6) Impoundments.

The design of an impoundment reservoir shall provide for, where applicable:

(a) Removal of brush and trees to the high water level;

(b) Protection from floods during construction;

(c) Abandonment of all wells which may be inundated (refer to applicable requirements of the Division of Water Rights); and

(d) Adequate precautions to limit nutrient loads.

R309-515-6. Ground Water - Wells.

(1) Required Treatment.

If properly developed, water from wells may be suitable for culinary use without treatment. A determination as to whether treatment may be required can only be made after the source has been developed and evaluated.

(2) Standby Power.

Water suppliers, particularly community water suppliers, should assess the capability of their system in the event of a power outage. If gravity fed spring sources are not available, one or more of the system's well sources should be equipped for operation during power outages. In this event:

(a) To ensure continuous service when the primary power has been interrupted, a power supply should be provided through connection to at least two independent public power sources, or portable or in-place auxiliary power available as an alternative; and

(b) When automatic pre-lubrication of pump bearings is necessary, and an auxiliary power supply is provided, the pre-lubrication line should be provided with a valved by-pass around the automatic control, or the automatic control shall be wired to the emergency power source.

(3) The Utah Division of Water Rights.

The Utah Division of Water Rights (State Engineer's Office) regulates the drilling of water wells. Before the drilling of a well commences, the well driller must receive a start card from the State Engineer's Office. For public drinking water supply wells the rules of R655-4 still apply and must be followed in addition to these rules.

(4) Source Protection.

Public drinking water systems are responsible for protecting their sources from contamination. The selection of a well location shall only be made after consideration of the requirements of R309-600. Sources shall be located in an area which will minimize threats from existing or potential sources of pollution.

If certain precautions are taken, sewer lines may be permitted within a public drinking water system's source protection zones at the discretion of the Executive Secretary. When sewer lines are permitted in protection zones both sewer lines and manholes shall be specially constructed as follows:

(a) sewer lines shall be ductile iron pipe with mechanical joints or fusion welded high density polyethylene plastic pipe (solvent welded joints shall not be accepted);

(b) lateral to main connection shall be shop fabricated or saddled with a mechanical clamping watertight device designed for the specific pipe;

(c) the sewer pipe to manhole connections shall made using a shop fabricated sewer pipe seal ring cast into the manhole base (a mechanical joint shall be installed within 12 inches of the manhole base on each line entering the manhole, regardless of the pipe material);

(d) the sewer pipe shall be laid with no greater than 2 percent deflection at any joint;

(e) backfill shall be compacted to not less than 95 percent of maximum laboratory density as determined in accordance with ASTM Standard D-690;

(f) sewer manholes shall meet the following requirements:

(i) the manhole base and walls, up to a point at least 12 inches above the top of the upper most sewer pipe entering the manhole, shall be shop fabricated in a single concrete pour.

(ii) the manholes shall be constructed of reinforced concrete.

(iii) all sewer lines and manholes shall be air pressure tested after installation.

(5) Outline of Well Approval Process.

(a) Well drilling shall not commence until both of the following items are submitted and receive a favorable review:

(i) a Preliminary Evaluation Report on source protection issues as required by R309-600-13, and

(ii) engineering plans and specifications governing the well drilling, prepared by a licensed well driller holding a current Utah Well Drillers Permit if previously authorized by the Executive Secretary or prepared, signed and stamped by a licensed professional engineer or professional geologist licensed to practice in Utah.

(b) Grouting Inspection During Well Construction.

An engineer from the Division, or the appropriate district engineer of the Department of Environmental Quality, an authorized representative of the State Engineer's Office, or an individual authorized by the Executive Secretary shall be contacted at least three days before the anticipated beginning of the well grouting procedure (see R309-515-6(6)(i)). The well grouting procedure shall be witnessed by one of these individuals or their designee.

(c) After completion of the well drilling the following information shall be submitted and receive a favorable review before water from the well can be introduced into a public water system:

(i) a copy of the "Report of Well Driller" as required by the State Engineer's Office which is complete in all aspects and has been stamped as received by the same;

(ii) a copy of the letter from the authorized individual described in R309-515-6(5)(b) above, indicating inspection and confirmation that the well was grouted in accordance with the well drilling specifications and the requirements of this rule;

(iii) a copy of the pump test including the yield vs. drawdown test as described in R309-515-6(10)(b) along with comments / interpretation by a licensed professional engineer or licensed professional geologist of the graphic drawdown information required by R309-515-6(b)(vi)(E);

(iv) a copy of the chemical analyses required by R309-515-4(5);

(v) documentation indicating that the water system owner has a right to divert water for domestic or municipal purposes from the well source;

(vi) a copy of complete plans and specifications prepared, signed and stamped by a licensed professional engineer covering the well housing, equipment and diversion piping necessary to introduce water from the well into the distribution system; and

(vii) a bacteriological analysis of water obtained from the well after installation of permanent equipment, disinfection and flushing.

(d) An Operation Permit shall be obtained in accordance with R309-500-9 before any water from the well is introduced into a public water system.

(6) Well Materials, Design and Construction.

(a) ANSI/NSF Standards 60 and 61 Certification.

All interior surfaces must consist of products complying with ANSI/NSF Standard 61. This requirement applies to drop pipes, well screens, coatings, adhesives, solders, fluxes, pumps, switches, electrical wire, sensors, and all other equipment or surfaces which may contact the drinking water.

All substances introduced into the well during construction or development shall be certified to comply with ANSI/NSF Standard 60. This requirement applies to drilling fluids (biocides, clay thinners, defoamers, foamers, loss circulation materials, lubricants, oxygen scavengers, viscosifiers, weighting agents) and regenerants. This requirement also applies to well grouting and sealing materials which may come in direct contact with the drinking water.

(b) Permanent Steel Casing Pipe shall:

(i) be new single steel casing pipe meeting AWWA Standard A-100, ASTM or API specifications and having a minimum weight and thickness as given in Table 1 found in R655-4-9.4 of the Utah Administrative Code (Administrative Rules for Water Well Drillers, adopted January 1, 2001, Division of Water Rights);

(ii) have additional thickness and weight if minimum thickness is not considered sufficient to assure reasonable life expectancy of the well;

(iii) be capable of withstanding forces to which it is subjected;

(iv) be equipped with a drive shoe when driven;

(v) have full circumferential welds or threaded coupling joints; and

(vi) project at least 18 inches above the anticipated final ground surface and at least 12 inches above the anticipated pump house floor level. At sites subject to flooding the top of the well casing shall terminate at least three feet above the 100 year flood level or the highest known flood elevation, whichever is higher.

(c) Non-Ferrous Casing Material.

The use of any non-ferrous material for a well casing shall receive prior approval of the Executive Secretary based on the ability of the material to perform its desired function. Thermoplastic water well casing pipe shall meet ANSI/ASTM Standard F480-76 and shall bear the logo NSF-wc indicating compliance with NSF Standard 14 for use as well casing.

(d) Disposal of Cuttings.

Cuttings and waste from well drilling operations shall not be discharged into a waterway, lake or reservoir. The rules of the Utah Division of Water Quality must be observed with respect to these discharges.

(e) Packers.

Packers, if used, shall be of material that will not impart taste, odor, toxic substances or bacterial contamination to the well water. Lead, or partial lead packers are specifically prohibited.

(f) Screens.

The use of well screens is recommended where appropriate and, if used, they shall:

(i) be constructed of material resistant to damage by chemical action of groundwater or cleaning operations;

(ii) have size of openings based on sieve analysis of formations or gravel pack materials;

(iii) have sufficient diameter to provide adequate specific capacity and low aperture entrance velocities;

(iv) be installed so that the operating water level remains above the screen under all pumping conditions; and

(v) be provided with a bottom plate or washdown bottom fitting of the same material as the screen.

(g) Plumbness and Alignment Requirements.

Every well shall be tested for plumbness and vertical alignment in accordance with AWWA Standard A100. Plans and specifications submitted for review shall:

(i) have the test method and allowable tolerances clearly stated in the specifications. and

(ii) clearly indicate any options the design engineer may have if the well fails to meet the requirements. Generally wells may be accepted if the misalignment does not interfere with the installation or operation of the pump or uniform placement of grout.

(h) Casing Perforations.

The placement of perforations in the well casing shall:

(i) be so located to permit as far as practical the uniform collection of water around the circumference of the well casing, and

(ii) be of dimensions and size to restrain the water bearing soils from entrance into the well.

(i) Grouting Techniques and Requirements.

For all public drinking water wells the annulus between the outermost well casing and the borehole wall shall be grouted to a depth of at least 100 feet below the ground surface unless an "exception" is issued by the Executive Secretary (see R309-500-4(1)). If more than one casing is used, including a conductor casing, the annulus between the outermost casing and the next inner casing shall be sealed with grout (meeting the grouting materials requirements of R309-515-6(i)(ii) herein) or with a water tight steel ring having a thickness equal to that of the permanent well casing and continuously welded to both casings.

If a well is to be considered in a protected aquifer the grout seal shall extend from the ground surface down to at least 100 feet below the surface, and through the protective layer, as described in R309-600-6(1)(x) (see also R309-515-6(6)(i)(iii)(D) below).

The following applies to all drinking water wells:

(i) Consideration During Well Construction.

(A) Sufficient annular opening shall be provided to permit a minimum of two inches of grout between the outermost permanent casing and the drilled hole, taking into consideration any joint couplings.

(B) Additional information is available from the Division for recommended construction methods for grout placement.

(C) The casing(s) must be provided with sufficient guides welded to the casing to permit unobstructed flow and uniform thickness of grout.

(ii) Grouting Materials.

(A) Neat Cement Grout.

Cement, conforming to ASTM Standard C150, and water, with no more than six gallons of water per sack of cement, shall be used for two inch openings. Additives may be used to increase fluidity subject to approval by the Executive Secretary.

(B) Concrete Grout.

Equal parts of cement conforming to ASTM Standard C150, and sand, with not more than six gallons of water per sack of cement may be used for openings larger than two inches.

(C) Clay Seal.

Where an annular opening greater than six inches is available a seal of swelling bentonite meeting the requirements of R655-4-9.4.2 may be used when approved by the Executive Secretary.

(iii) Application.

(A) When the annular opening is less than four inches, grout shall be installed under pressure, by means of a positive displacement grout pump, from the bottom of the annular opening to be filled.

(B) When the annular opening is four or more inches and 100 feet or less in depth, and concrete grout is used, it may be placed by gravity through a grout pipe installed to the bottom of the annular opening in one continuous operation until the annular opening is filled.

(C) All temporary construction casings shall be removed prior to or during the well sealing operation. Any exceptions shall be approved by the State Engineer and evidence of approval submitted to the Executive Secretary (see R655-4-9.4.3.1 for conditions surrounding leaving temporary surface casing in place. A temporary construction casing is a casing not intended to be part of the permanent well.

(D) When a "well in a protected aquifer" classification is desired, the grout seal shall extend from the ground surface down to at least 100 feet below the surface, and through the protective clay layer (see R309-600-6(1)(x)).

(E) After cement grouting is applied, work on the well shall be discontinued until the cement or concrete grout has properly set; usually a period of 72 hours.

(j) Water Entered Into Well During Construction.

Any water entering a well during construction shall not be contaminated and should be obtained from a chlorinated municipal system. Where this is not possible the water must be dosed to give a 100 mg/l free chlorine residual. Refer also to the administrative rules of the Division of Water Rights in this regard.

(k) Gravel Pack Wells.

The following shall apply to gravel packed wells:

(i) the gravel pack material is to be of well rounded particles, 95 percent siliceous material, that are smooth and uniform, free of foreign material, properly sized, washed and then disinfected immediately prior to or during placement,

(ii) the gravel pack is placed in one uniform continuous operation,

(iii) refill pipes, when used, are Schedule 40 steel pipe incorporated within the pump foundation and terminated with screwed or welded caps at least 12 inches above the pump house floor or concrete apron,

(iv) refill pipes located in the grouted annular opening be surrounded by a minimum of 1.5 inches of grout,

(v) protection provided to prevent leakage of grout into the gravel pack or screen, and

(vi) any casings not withdrawn entirely meet requirements of R309-515-6(6)(b) or R309-515-6(6)(c).

(7) Well Development.

(a) Every well shall be developed to remove the native silts and clays, drilling mud or finer fraction of the gravel pack.

(b) Development should continue until the maximum specific capacity is obtained from the completed well.

(c) Where chemical conditioning is required, the specifications shall include provisions for the method, equipment, chemicals, testing for residual chemicals, and disposal of waste and inhibitors.

(d) Where blasting procedures may be used the specifications shall include the provisions for blasting and cleaning. Special attention shall be given to assure that the grouting and casing are not damaged by the blasting.

(8) Capping Requirements.

(a) A welded metal plate or a threaded cap is the preferred method for capping a completed well until permanent equipment is installed.

(b) At all times during the progress of work the contractor shall provide protection to prevent tampering with the well or entrance of foreign materials.

(9) Well Abandonment.

(a) Test wells and groundwater sources which are to be permanently abandoned shall be sealed by such methods as necessary to restore the controlling geological conditions which existed prior to construction or as directed by the Utah Division of Water Rights.

(b) Wells to be abandoned shall be sealed to prevent undesirable exchange of water from one aquifer to another. Prefernce shall be given to using a neat cement grout. Where fill materials are used, which are other than cement grout or concrete, they shall be disinfected and free of foreign materials. When an abandoned will is filled with cement- grout or concrete, these materials shall be applied to the well- hole through a pipe, tremie, or bailer.

(10) Well Assessment.

(a) Step Drawdown Test.

Preliminary to the constant-rate test required below, it is recommended that a step-drawdown test (uniform increases in pumping rates over uniform time intervals with single drawdown measurements taken at the end of the intervals) be conducted to determine the maximum pumping rate for the desired intake setting.

(b) Constant-Rate Test.

A "constant-rate" yield and drawdown test shall:

(i) be performed on every production well after construction or subsequent treatment and prior to placement of the permanent pump,

(ii) have the test methods clearly indicated in the specifications,

(iii) have a test pump with sufficient capacity that when pumped against the maximum anticipated drawdown, it will be capable of pumping in excess of the desired design discharge rate,

(iv) provide for continuous pumping for at least 24 hours or until stabilized drawdown has continued for at least six hours when test pumped at a "constant-rate" equal to the desired design discharge rate,

(v) provide the following data:

(A) capacity vs. head characteristics for the test pump (manufacturer's pump curve),

(B) static water level (in feet to the nearest tenth, as measured from an identified datum; usually the top of casing),

(C) depth of test pump intake,

(D) time and date of starting and ending test(s),

(vi) For the "constant-rate" test provide the following at time intervals sufficient for at least ten essentially uniform intervals for each log cycle of the graphic evaluation required below:

(A) record the time since starting test (in minutes),

(B) record the actual pumping rate,

(C) record the pumping water level (in feet to the nearest tenth, as measured from the same datum used for the static water level),

(D) record the drawdown (pumping water level minus static water level in feet to the nearest tenth),

(E) provide graphic evaluation on semi-logarithmic graph paper by plotting the drawdown measurements on the arithmetic scale at locations corresponding to time since starting test on the logarithmic scale, and

(vii) Immediately after termination of the constant-rate test, and for a period of time until there are no changes in depth

to water level measurements for at least six hours, record the following at time intervals similar to those used during the constant-rate pump test:

(A) time since stopping pump test (in minutes),

(B) depth to water level (in feet to the nearest tenth, as measured from the same datum used for the pumping water level).

(11) Well Disinfection.

Every new, modified, or reconditioned well including pumping equipment shall be disinfected before being placed into service for drinking water use. These shall be disinfected according to AWWA Standard C654 published by the American Water Works Association as modified to incorporate the following as a minimum standard:

(i) the well shall be disinfected with a chlorine solution of sufficient volume and strength and so applied that a concentration of at least 50 parts per million is obtained in all parts of the well and comes in contact with equipment installed in the well. This solution shall remain in the well for a period of at least eight hours, and

(ii) a satisfactory bacteriologic water sample analysis shall be obtained prior to the use of water from the well in a public water system.

(12) Well Equipping.

(a) Naturally Flowing Wells.

Naturally flowing wells shall:

(i) have the discharge controlled by valves,

(ii) be provided with permanent casing and sealed by grout,

(iii) if erosion of the confining bed adjacent to the well appears likely, special protective construction may be required by the Division.

(b) Line Shaft Pumps.

Wells equipped with line shaft pumps shall:

(i) have the casing firmly connected to the pump structure or have the casing inserted into the recess extending at least 0.5 inches into the pump base,

(ii) have the pump foundation and base designed to prevent fluids from coming into contact with joints between the pump base and the casing,

(iii) be designed such that the intake of the well pump is at least ten feet below the maximum anticipated drawdown elevation,

(iv) avoid the use of oil lubrication for pumps with intake screens set at depths less than 400 feet (see R309-105-10(7) and/or R309-515-8(2)for additional requirements of lubricants).

(c) Submersible Pumps.

Where a submersible pump is used:

(i) The top of the casing shall be effectively sealed against the entrance of water under all conditions of vibration or movement of conductors or cables.

(ii) The electrical cable shall be firmly attached to the riser pipe at 20 foot intervals or less.

(iv) The intake of the well pump must be at least ten feet below the maximum anticipated drawdown elevation.

(d) Pitless Well Units and Adapters.

If the excavation surrounding the well casing allowing installation of the pitless unit compromises the surface seal the competency of the surface seal shall be restored. Torch cut holes in the well casing shall be to neat lines closely following the outline of the pitless adapter and completely filled with a competent weld with burrs and fins removed prior to the installation of the pitless unit and adapter.

Pitless well units and adapters shall:

(i) not be used unless the specific application has been approved by the Executive Secretary,

(ii) be used to make a conection to a water well casing that is made below the ground. A below the ground connection shall not be submerged in water during installation,

(iii) terminate at least 18 inches above final ground elevation or three feet above the highest known flood elevation whichever is greater,

(iv) pitless adapters or pitless units to be used shall contain a label or imprint indicating compliance with the Water Systems Council Pitless Adapter Standard (PAS-97),

(v) have suitable access to the interior of the casing in order to disinfect the well,

(vi) have a suitable sanitary seal or cover at the upper terminal of the casing that will prevent the entrance of any fluids or contamination, especially at the connection point of the electrical cables,

(vii) have suitable access so that measurements of static and pumped water levels in the well can be obtained,

(viii) allow at least one check valve within the well casing,

(ix) be furnished with a cover that is lockable or otherwise protected against vandalism or sabotage,

(x) be shop-fabricated from the point of connection with the well casing to the unit cap or cover,

(xi) be of watertight construction throughout,

(xii) be constructed of materials at least equivalent to and having wall thickness compatible to the casing,

(xiii) have field connection to the lateral discharge from the pitless unit of threaded, flanged or mechanical joint connection,

(xiv) be threaded or welded to the well casing. If the connection to the casing is by field weld, the shop assembled unit must be designed specifically for field welding to the casing. The only field welding permitted on the pitless unit will be that needed to connect a pitless unit to the casing, and

(xv) have an inside diameter as great as that of the well casing, up to and including casing diameters of 12 inches, to facilitate work and repair on the well, pump, or well screen.

(e) Well Discharge Piping.

The discharge piping shall:

(i) be designed so that the friction loss will be low,

(ii) have control valves and appurtenances located above the pump house floor when an above-ground discharge is provided,

(iii) be protected against the entrance of contamination,

(iv) be equipped with (in order of placement from the well head) a smooth nosed sampling tap, a check valve, a pressure gauge, a means of measuring flow and a shutoff valve,

(v) where a well pumps directly into a distribution system, be equipped with an air release vacuum relief valve located upstream from the check valve, with exhaust/relief piping terminating in a down-turned position at least six inches above the floor and covered with a No. 14 mesh corrosion resistant screen. An exception to this requirement will be allowed provided specific proposed well head valve and piping design includes provisions for pumping to waste all trapped air before water is introduced into the distribution system,

(vi) have all exposed piping valves and appurtenances protected against physical damage and freezing,

(vii) be properly anchored to prevent movement, and

(f) Water Level Measurement.

(i) Provisions shall be made to permit periodic measurement of water levels in the completed well.

(ii) Where permanent water level measuring equipment is installed it shall be made using corrosion resistant materials attached firmly to the drop pipe or pump column and installed in such a manner as to prevent entrance of foreign materials.

(g) Observation Wells.

Observation wells shall be:

(i) constructed in accordance with the requirements for permanent wells if they are to remain in service after completion of a water supply well, and

(ii) protected at the upper terminal to preclude entrance of foreign materials.

(h) Electrical Protection.

Sufficient electrical controls shall be placed on all pump motors to eliminate electrical problems due to phase shifts, surges, lightning, etc.

(13) Well House Construction.

The use of a well house is strongly recommended, particularly in installations utilizing above ground motors.

In addition to applicable provisions of R309-540, well pump houses shall conform to the following:

(a) Casing Projection Above Floor.

The permanent casing for all ground water wells shall project at least 12 inches above the pump house floor or concrete apron surface and at least 18 inches above the final ground surface. However, casings terminated in underground vaults may be permitted if the vault is provided with a drain to daylight sized to handle in excess of the well flow and surface runoff is directed away from the vault access.

(b) Floor Drain.

Where a well house is constructed the floor surface shall be at least six inches above the final ground elevation and shall be sloped to provide drainage. A "drain-to-daylight" shall be provided unless highly impractical.

(c) Earth Berm.

Sites subject to flooding shall be provided with an earth berm terminating at an elevation at least two feet above the highest known flood elevation or other suitable protection as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(d) Well Casing Termination at Flood Sites.

The top of the well casing at sites subject to flooding shall terminate at least 3 feet above the 100 year flood level or the highest known flood elevation, whichever is higher (refer to R309-515-6(6)(b)(vi)).

(e) Miscellaneous.

The well house shall be ventilated, heated and lighted in such a manner as to assure adequate protection of the equipment (refer to R309-540-5(2) (a) through (h)

(f) Fencing.

Where necessary to protect the quality of the well water the Executive Secretary may require that certain wells be fenced in a manner similar to fencing required around spring areas.

(g) Access.

An access shall be provided either through the well house roof or sidewalls in the event the pump must be pulled for replacement or servicing the well.

R309-515-7. Ground Water - Springs.

(1) General.

Springs vary greatly in their characteristics and they should be observed for some time prior to development to determine any flow and quality variations. Springs determined to be "under the direct influence of surface water" will have to be given "surface water treatment".

(2) Source Protection.

Public drinking water systems are responsible for protecting their spring sources from contamination. The selection of a spring should only be made after consideration of the requirements of R309-515-4. Springs must be located in an area which shall minimize threats from existing or potential sources of pollution. A Preliminary Evaluation Report on source protection issues is required by R309-600-13(2). If certain precautions are taken, sewer lines may be permitted within a public drinking water system's source protection zones at the discretion of the Executive Secretary. When sewer lines are permitted in protection zones both sewer lines and manholes shall be specially constructed as described in R309-515-6(4).

(3) Surface Water Influence.

Some springs yield water which has been filtered underground for years, other springs yield water which has been filtered underground only a matter of hours. Even with proper development, the untreated water from certain springs may exhibit turbidity and high coliform counts. This indicates that the spring water is not being sufficiently filtered in underground travel. If a spring is determined to be "under the direct influence of surface water", it shall be given "conventional surface water treatment" (refer to R309-505-6).

(4) Pre-construction Submittal

Before commencement of construction of spring development improvements the following information must be submitted to the Executive Secretary and approved in writing.

(a) Detailed plans and specifications covering the development work.

(b) A copy of an engineer's or geologist's statement indicating:

(i) the historical record (if available) of spring flow variation,

(ii) expected minimum flow and the time of year it will occur,

(iii) expected maximum flow and the time of year it will occur,

(iv) expected average flow,

(v) the behavior of the spring during drought conditions.

After evaluating this information, the Division will assign a "firm yield" for the spring which will be used in assessing the number of and type of connections which can be served by the spring (see "desired design discharge rate" in R309-110).

(c) A copy of documentation indicating the water system owner has a right to divert water for domestic or municipal purposes from the spring source.

(d) A Preliminary Evaluation Report on source protection issues as required by R309-600-13.

(e) A copy of the chemical analyses required by R309-515-4(5).

(f) An assessment of whether the spring is "under the direct influence of surface water" (refer to R309-505-7(1)(a).

(5) Information Required after Spring Development.

After development of a culinary spring, the following information shall be submitted:

(a) Proof of satisfactory bacteriologic quality.

(b) Information on the rate of flow developed from the spring.

(c) As-built plans of spring development.

(6) Operation Permit Required.

Water from the spring can be introduced into a public water system only after it has been approved for use, in writing, by the Executive Secretary (see R309-500-9).

(7) Spring Development.

The development of springs for drinking water purposes shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) The spring collection device, whether it be collection tile, perforated pipe, imported gravel, infiltration boxes or tunnels must be covered with a minimum of ten feet of relatively impervious soil cover. Such cover must extend a minimum of 15 feet in all horizontal directions from the spring collection device. Clean, inert, non-organic material shall be placed in the vicinity of the collection device(s).

(b) Where it is impossible to achieve the ten feet of relatively impervious soil cover, an acceptable alternate will be the use of an impermeable liner provided that:

(i) the liner has a minimum thickness of at least 40 mils,

(ii) all seams in the liner are folded or welded to prevent leakage,

(iii) the liner is certified as complying with ANSI/NSF Standard 61. This requirement is waived if certain that the drinking water will not contact the liner,

(iv) the liner is installed in such a manner as to assure its integrity. No stones, two inch or larger or sharp edged, shall be located within two inches of the liner,

(v) a minimum of two feet of relatively impervious soil

cover is placed over the impermeable liner,

(vi) the soil and liner cover are extended a minimum of 15 feet in all horizontal directions from the collection devices.

(c) Each spring collection area shall be provided with at least one collection box to permit spring inspection and testing.

(d) All junction boxes and collection boxes, must comply with R309-545 with respect to access openings, venting, and tank overflow. Lids for these spring boxes shall be gasketed and the box adequately vented.

(e) The spring collection area shall be surrounded by a fence located a distance of 50 feet (preferably 100 feet if conditions allow) from all collection devices on land at an elevation equal to or higher than the collection device, and a distance of 15 feet from all collection devices on land at an elevation lower than the collection device. The elevation datum to be used is the surface elevation at the point of collection. The fence shall be at least "stock tight" (see R309-110). In remote areas where no grazing or public access is possible, the fencing requirement may be waived by the Executive Secretary. In populated areas a six foot high chain link fence with three strands of barbed wire may be required.

(f) Within the fenced area all vegetation which has a deep root system shall be removed.

(g) A diversion channel, or berm, capable of diverting all anticipated surface water runoff away from the spring collection area shall be constructed immediately inside the fenced area.

(h) A permanent flow measuring device shall be installed. Flow measurement devices such as critical depth meters or weirs shall be properly housed and otherwise protected.

(i) The spring shall be developed as thoroughly as possible so as to minimize the possibility of excess spring water ponding within the collection area. Where the ponding of spring water is unavoidable, the excess shall be collected by shallow piping or french drain and be routed beyond and down grade of the fenced area required above, whether or not a fence is in place.

R309-515-8. Operation and Maintenance.

(1) Spring Collection Area Maintenance.

(a) Spring collection areas shall be periodically (preferably annually) cleared of deep rooted vegetation to prevent root growth from clogging collection lines. Frequent hand or mechanical clearing of spring collection areas and diversion channel is strongly recommended. It is advantageous to encourage the growth of grasses and other shallow rooted vegetation for erosion control and to inhibit the growth of more detrimental flora.

(b) No pesticide (e.g., herbicide) may be applied on a spring collection area without the prior written approval of the Executive Secretary. Such approval shall be given 1) only when acceptable pesticides are proposed; 2) when the pesticide product manufacturer certifies that no harmful substance will be imparted to the water; and 3) only when spring development construction meets the requirements of these rules.

(2) Pump Lubricants.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved propylene glycol and certain types of mineral oil for occasional contact with or for addition to food products. These oils are commonly referred to as "food-grade mineral oils". All oil lubricated pumps shall utilize food grade mineral oil suitable for human consumption as determined by the Executive Secretary.

(3) Algicide Treatment.

No algicide shall be applied to a drinking water source unless specific approval is obtained from the Division. Such approval will be given only if the algicide is certified as meeting the requirements of ANSI/NSF Standard 60, Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects.

KEY: drinking water, source development, source maintenance
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R309. Environmental Quality, Drinking Water.
R309-540. Facility Design and Operation: Pump Stations.
R309-540-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to provide specific requirements for pump stations utilized to deliver drinking water to facilities of public water systems. It is intended to be applied in conjunction with rules R309-500 through R309-550. Collectively, these rules govern the design, construction, operation and maintenance of public drinking water system facilities. These rules are intended to assure that such facilities are reliably capable of supplying adequate quantities of water which consistently meet applicable drinking water quality requirements and do not pose a threat to general public health.

R309-540-2. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the Drinking Water Board as authorized by Title 19, Environmental Quality Code, Chapter 4, Safe Drinking Water Act, Subsection 104(1)(a)(ii) of the Utah Code and in accordance with 63-46a of the same, known as the Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R309-540-3. Definitions.

Definitions for certain terms used in this rule are given in R309-110 but may be further clarified herein.

R309-540-4. General.

Pumping stations shall be designed to maintain the sanitary quality of water and to provide ample quantities of water at sufficient pressure.

R309-540-5. Pumping Facilities.

(1) Location.

(a) The pumping station shall be designed such that:

(i) the proposed site will meet the requirements for sanitary protection of water quality, hydraulics of the system, and protection against interruption of service by fire, flood or any other hazard;

(ii) the access to the pump station shall be six inches above the surrounding ground and the station located at an elevation which is a minimum of three feet above the 100-year flood elevation, or three feet above the highest recorded flood elevation, which ever is higher, or protected to such elevations;

(iii) the station is readily accessible at all times unless permitted to be out of service for the period of inaccessibility;

(iv) surrounding ground is graded so as to lead surface drainage away from the station; and

(v) the station is protected to prevent vandalism and entrance by animals or unauthorized persons.

(2) Pumping Stations.

(a) Building structures for both raw and drinking water shall:

(i) have adequate space for the installation of additional pumping units if needed, and for the safe servicing of all equipment;

(ii) be of durable construction, fire and weather resistant, with outward-opening doors;

(iii) have an interior floor elevation at least six inches above the exterior finished grade;

(iv) have any underground facilities, especially wet wells, waterproofed;

(v) have all interior floors drained in such a manner that the quality of drinking water contained in any wet wells will not be endangered. All floors shall slope at least one percent (one foot every 100 feet) to a suitable drain; and

(vi) provide a suitable outlet for drainage from pump glands without discharging onto the floor.

(b) Suction wells shall:

(i) be watertight;

(ii) have floors sloped to permit removal of water and entrained solids;

(iii) be covered or otherwise protected against contamination; and

(iv) have two pumping compartments or other means to allow the suction well to be taken out of service for inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(c) Servicing equipment shall consist of:

(i) crane-ways, hoist beams, eyebolts, or other adequate facilities for servicing or removal of pumps, motors or other heavy equipment;

(ii) openings in floors, roofs or wherever else needed for removal of heavy or bulky equipment; and

(iii) a convenient tool board, or other facilities as needed, for proper maintenance of the equipment.

(d) Stairways and ladders shall:

(i) be provided between all floors, and in pits or compartments which must be entered; and

(ii) have handrails on both sides, and treads of non-slip material. They shall have risers not exceeding nine inches and treads wide enough for safety.

(e) Heating provisions shall be adequate for:

(i) the comfort of the operator; and

(ii) the safe and efficient operation of the equipment.

(f) Ventilation shall:

(i) conform to existing local and/or state codes; and

(ii) forced ventilation of at least six changes of air per hour shall be provided for all rooms, compartments, pits and other enclosures below ground floor, and any area where unsafe atmosphere may develop or where excessive heat may be built up.

(g) Lighting.

Pump stations shall be adequately lighted throughout. All electrical work shall conform to the requirements of the relevant state and/or local building codes.

(h) Sanitary and other conveniences.

Plumbing shall be so installed as to prevent contamination of a public water supply. Wastes shall be discharged in accordance with the plumbing code, R317-4, or R317-1-3.

(3) Pumps.

(a) Capacity.

Capacity shall be provided such that the pump or pumps shall be capable of providing the peak day demand of the system or the specific portion of the system serviced.

The pumping units shall:

(i) have ample capacity to supply the peak day demand against the required distribution system pressure without dangerous overloading;

(ii) be driven by prime movers able to meet the maximum horsepower condition of the pumps without use of service factors;

(iii) be provided readily available spare parts and tools; and

(iv) be served by control equipment that has proper heater and overload protection for air temperature encountered.

(b) Suction Lift.

Suction lift, where possible, shall be avoided. If suction lift is necessary, the required lift shall be within the pump manufacturer's recommended limits and provision shall be made for priming the pumps.

(c) Priming.

Prime water shall not be of lesser sanitary quality than that of the water being pumped. Means shall be provided to prevent back siphonage. When an air-operated ejector is used, the screened intake shall draw clean air from a point at least 10 feet above the ground or other source.

(4) Booster Pumps.

(a) Booster pumps shall be located or controlled so that:

(i) they will not produce negative pressure in their suction lines;

(ii) automatic cutoff pressure shall be at least 10 psi in the suction line;

(iii) automatic or remote control devices shall have a range between the start and cutoff pressure which will prevent excessive cycling; and

(iv) a bypass is available.

(b) Inline booster pumps (pumps withdrawing water directly from distribution lines without the benefit of storage and feeding such water directly into other distribution lines rather than storage), in addition to the other requirements of this section, shall have at least two pumping units (such that with any one pump out of service, the remaining pump or pumps shall be capable of providing the peak day demand of the specific portion of the system serviced), shall be accessible for servicing and repair and located or controlled so that the intake pressure shall be at least 20 psi when the pump or pumps are in normal operation.

(c) Individual home booster pumps shall not be allowed for any individual service from the public water supply main.

(5) Automatic and remote controlled stations.

All remote controlled stations shall be electrically operated and controlled and shall have signaling apparatus of proven performance. Installation of electrical equipment shall conform with the applicable state and local electrical codes and the National Electrical Code.

(6) Appurtenances.

(a) Valves.

Valves shall be used to permit satisfactory operation, maintenance, and repair of the equipment. If foot valves are necessary, they shall have a net valve area of at least 2 1/2 times the area of the suction pipe and they shall have a positive-acting check valve on the discharge side between the pump and the shut-off valve.

(b) Piping.

Piping within and near pumping stations shall:

(i) be designed so that the friction losses will be minimized;

(ii) not be subject to contamination;

(iii) have watertight joints;

(iv) be protected against surge or water hammer; and

(v) be such that each pump has an individual suction line or that the lines shall be so manifolded that they will insure similar hydraulic and operating conditions.

(c) Gauges and Meters.

Each pump shall:

(i) have a standard pressure gauge on its discharge line;

(ii) have a compound gauge (capable of indicating negative pressure or vacuum as well as positive pressure) on its suction line; and

(iii) have recording gauges in the larger stations.

(d) Water Seal.

Where pumps utilize water seals, the seals shall:

(i) not be supplied with water of a lesser sanitary quality than that of the water being pumped; and

(ii) when pumps are sealed with potable water and are pumping water of lesser sanitary quality, the seal shall be provided with a break tank open to atmospheric pressure, and have an air gap of at least six inches or two pipe diameters, whichever is greater, between the feeder line and the spill line of the tank.

(e) Controls.

Controls shall be designed in such a manner that they will operate their prime movers, and accessories, at the rated capacity without dangerous overload. Where two or more pumps are installed, provision shall be made for alternation. Provision shall be made to prevent energizing the motor in the event of a backspin cycle. Electrical controls shall be protected against flooding. Equipment shall be provided or other arrangements made to prevent surge pressures from activating controls which switch on pumps or activate other equipment outside the normal design cycle of operation.

(f) Standby Power.

Standby power, to ensure continuous service when the primary power has been interrupted, shall be provided from at least two independent sources or a standby or an auxiliary source shall be provided. If standby power is provided by onsite generators or engines, the fuel storage and fuel line must be designed to protect the water supply from contamination.

(g) Water Pre-Lubrication.

When automatic pre-lubrication of pump bearings is necessary and an auxiliary direct drive power supply is provided, the pre-lubrication line shall be provided with a valved bypass around the automatic control so that the bearings can, if necessary, be lubricated manually before the pump is started or the pre-lubrication controls shall be wired to the auxiliary power supply.

R309-540-6. Hydropneumatic Systems.

(1) General.

Hydropneumatic systems shall comply with all appropriate sections of R309-540-5 except as otherwise indicated herein.

Unpressurized ground level or elevated storage, designed in accordance with R309-545, shall be provided for community type public water systems or non-transient non-community systems where a demand in excess of the capacity of the source(s) is required, in addition to the diaphragm or air tanks. Diaphragm or air pressure tank storage shall not be considered for fire protection purposes or effective system storage for community type systems.

(2) Location.

If diaphragm or air tanks and appurtenances are located below ground, adequate provisions for drainage, ventilation, maintenance, and flood protection shall be made and the electrical controls shall be located above grade so as to be protected from flooding as required by R309-540-5(6)(e). Any discharge piping from combination air release/vacuum relief valves(air/vac's) or pressure relief valves located in below ground chambers shall comply with all the pertinent requirements of R309-550-6(6).

(3) Operating Pressures.

The system shall be designed to provide minimum pressures in R309-105-9 at all points in the distribution system. A pressure gauge shall be installed on the pressure tank inlet line.

(4) Piping.

In addition to the bypass required by R309-540-5(4)(iv) on the pumps, the diaphragm or air tanks shall have sufficient bypass piping to permit operation of the hydropneumatic system while one or more of the tanks are being repaired, replaced or painted.

(5) Pumps.

At least two pumping units shall be provided except for those type systems not requiring unpressurized storage in R309-540-6(1); they may use the pump within their groundwater source to pressurize the diaphragm or air tanks. With any pump out of service the remaining pump or pumps shall be capable of providing the peak instantaneous demand of the system as described in R309-510-9(2), while recharging the pressure tank at 115 percent of the upper pressure setting. Pump cycling shall not exceed 15 starts per hour, with a maximum of ten starts per hour preferred.

(6) Pressure Tanks.

(a) Pressure tanks shall meet the requirement of state and local laws and regulations for the manufacture and installation of unfired pressure vessels. Interior coatings or diaphragms used in pressure tanks that will come into contact with the drinking water shall comply with ANSI/NSF Standard 61. Non diaphragm pressure tanks shall have an access manhole, a drain,

control equipment consisting of pressure gauge, water sight glass, automatic or manual air blow-off, means for adding air, and pressure operated start-stop controls for the pumps.

(b) The minimum volume of the pressure tank or combination of tanks shall be greater than or equal to the sum of S and the value of CX divided by 4W.

where the following values are used in the equation above:

C = minutes per operating cycle, four minutes to meet the requirements of R309-540-6(5) above or preferably six minutes, and is equal to pump ON time plus pump OFF time.

X = output capacity rating of the pump(s) at the high pressure condition in the tank(s), in gpm.

W = percent of volume withdrawn during a given drop in tank pressure: specifically, between P_h and P_l. $W = 100(P_h - P_l)/P_h$ where P_h = high pressure in tank in psia (high absolute pressure) and P_l = low pressure in tank is psia (low absolute pressure). Values of W range typically from 0.26 to 0.31 for pressure differentials of 15 to 30 psi and high system pressures of 45 to 85 psi at elevations of approximately 5,000 feet.

S = water seal volume in gallons, the volume of inactive water remaining in tank at low pressure condition.

(7) Air Volume.

The method of adjusting the air volume shall be acceptable to the Executive Secretary. Air delivered by compressors to the pressure tank shall be adequately filtered, oil free, and be of adequate volume. Any intake shall be screened and draw clean air from a point at least 10 feet above the ground or other source of possible contamination, unless the air is filtered by an apparatus approved by the Executive Secretary. Discharge piping from air relief valves shall be designed and installed with screens to eliminate the possibility of contamination from this source.

(8) Water Seal.

For air pressure tanks without an internal diaphragm the volume of water remaining in a air pressure tank at the lower pressure setting shall be sufficient to provide an adequate water seal at the outlet to prevent the leakage of air.

The following water seal depths shall be considered as minimum requirements.

(a) Horizontal outlets shall maintain sufficient depth, as measured from the centerline of the horizontal outlet pipe, such that the depth is greater than or equal to the sum of d and twice the value v^2 divided by 2G.

(b) Vertical outlets, if unbaffled, the depth shall be the same as in (a) except measured from the pipe outlet; if baffled, the depth shall be greater than or equal to the value v^2 divided by 2G.

where the following values are used in the equations above:

v = the axial velocity in the pipe outlet for the peak instantaneous demand flow rate of the system.

d = the diameter of the outlet pipe in ft.

G = the gravitational constant of 32.2 ft/sec/sec.

(9) Standby Power Supply.

Where a hydropneumatic system is intended to serve a public water system, categorized as a community water system as defined in R309-110, a standby source of power shall be provided.

KEY: drinking water, pumps, hydropneumatic systems, individual home booster pumps
February 15, 2009 19-4-104
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R313. Environmental Quality, Radiation Control.
R313-21. General Licenses.
R313-21-1. Purpose and Scope.

(1) R313-21 establishes general licenses for the possession and use of radioactive material contained in certain items and a general license for ownership of radioactive material.

(2) The rules set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of Sections 19-3-104(3)and 19-3-104(6).

R313-21-21. General Licenses--Source Material.

(1) A general license is hereby issued authorizing commercial and industrial firms, research, educational and medical institutions, and state and local government agencies to use and transfer not more than 6.82 kilogram (15 lb) of source material at any one time for research, development, educational, commercial, or operational purposes. A person authorized to use or transfer source material, pursuant to this general license, may not receive more than a total of 68.2 kilogram (150 lb) of source material in any one calendar year.

(2) Persons who receive, possess, use, or transfer source material pursuant to the general license issued in R313-21-21(1) are exempt from the provisions of R313-15 and R313-18, to the extent that such receipt, possession, use or transfer is within the terms of the general license; provided, however, that this exemption shall not be deemed to apply to a person who is also in possession of source material under a specific license issued pursuant to R313-22.

(3) Persons who receive, possess, use, or transfer source material pursuant to the general license in R313-21-21(1) are prohibited from administering source material, or the radiation therefrom, either externally or internally, to human beings except as may be authorized by the Executive Secretary in a specific license.

(4) A general license is hereby issued authorizing the receipt of title to source material without regard to quantity. This general license does not authorize a person to receive, possess, use, or transfer source material.

(5) Depleted uranium in industrial products and devices.

(a) A general license is hereby issued to receive, acquire, possess, use, or transfer, in accordance with the provisions of R313-21-21(5)(b), (c), (d), and (e), depleted uranium contained in industrial products or devices for the purpose of providing a concentrated mass in a small volume of the product or device.

(b) The general license in R313-21-21(5)(a) applies only to industrial products or devices which have been manufactured or initially transferred, either in accordance with a specific license issued to the manufacturer of the products or devices pursuant to R313-22-75(11) or in accordance with a specific license issued to the manufacturer by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State which authorizes manufacture of the products or devices for distribution to persons generally licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State.

(c)(i) Persons who receive, acquire, possess, or use depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by R313-21-21(5)(a) shall file form DRC-12 "Registration Form-Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License," with the Executive Secretary. The form shall be submitted within 30 days after the first receipt or acquisition of depleted uranium. The registrant shall furnish on form DRC-12 the following information and other information as may be required by that form:

(A) name and address of the registrant;

(B) a statement that the registrant has developed and will maintain procedures designed to establish physical control over the depleted uranium described in R313-21-21(5)(a) and designed to prevent transfer of such depleted uranium in any form, including metal scrap, to persons not authorized to receive the depleted uranium; and

(C) name and title, address, and telephone number of the individual duly authorized to act for and on behalf of the registrant in supervising the procedures identified in R313-21-21(5)(c)(i)(B).

(ii) The registrant possessing or using depleted uranium under the general license established by R313-21-21(5)(a) shall report in writing to the Executive Secretary any changes in information previously furnished on form DRC-12 "Registration Form - Use of Depleted Uranium Under General License." The report shall be submitted within 30 days after the effective date of the change.

(d) A person who receives, acquires, possesses, or uses depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by R313-21-21(5)(a):

(i) shall not introduce depleted uranium, in any form, into a chemical, physical, or metallurgical treatment or process, except a treatment or process for repair or restoration of any plating or other covering of the depleted uranium;

(ii) shall not abandon depleted uranium;

(iii) shall transfer or dispose of depleted uranium only by transfer in accordance with the provisions of R313-19-41. In the case where the transferee receives the depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by R313-21-21(5)(a), the transferor shall furnish the transferee a copy of R313-21 and a copy of form DRC-12. In the case where the transferee receives the depleted uranium pursuant to a general license contained in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's or Agreement State's regulation equivalent to R313-21-21(5)(a), the transferor shall furnish the transferee a copy of this rule and a copy of form DRC-12 accompanied by a note explaining that use of the product or device is regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Agreement State under requirements substantially the same as those in R313-21;

(iv) within 30 days of any transfer, shall report in writing to the Executive Secretary the name and address of the person receiving the depleted uranium pursuant to the transfer;

(v) shall not export depleted uranium except in accordance with a license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 CFR Part 110; and

(vi) shall pay annual fees pursuant to R313-70.

(e) Any person receiving, acquiring, possessing, using, or transferring depleted uranium pursuant to the general license established by R313-21-21(5)(a) is exempt from the requirements of R313-15 and R313-18 of these rules with respect to the depleted uranium covered by that general license.

R313-21-22. General Licenses*--Radioactive Material Other Than Source Material.

NOTE: *Different general licenses are issued in this section, each of which has its own specific conditions and requirements.

(1) Certain devices and equipment. A general license is hereby issued to transfer, receive, acquire, own, possess, and use radioactive material incorporated in the following devices or equipment which have been manufactured, tested and labeled by the manufacturer in accordance with a specific license issued to the manufacturer by the Executive Secretary, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State for use pursuant to 10 CFR 31.3. This general license is subject to the provisions of R313-12-51 through R313-12-70, R313-14, R313-15, R313-18 and R313-19 as applicable.

(a) Static Elimination Devices. Devices designed for use as static eliminators which contain, as a sealed source or sources, radioactive material consisting of a total of not more than 18.5 megabecquerel (500 uCi) of polonium-210 per device.

(b) Ion Generating Tube. Devices designed for ionization of air which contain, as a sealed source or sources, radioactive material consisting of a total of not more than 18.5

megabecquerel (500 uCi) of polonium-210 per device or a total of not more than 1.85 gigabecquerel (50 mCi) of hydrogen-3 (tritium) per device.

(2) RESERVED.

(3) RESERVED.

(4) Certain detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling devices and certain devices for producing light or an ionized atmosphere.*

NOTE: *Persons possessing radioactive material in devices under a general license in R313-21-22(4) before January 15, 1975, may continue to possess, use, or transfer that material in accordance with the labeling requirements of R313-21-22(4) in effect on January 14, 1975.

(a) A general license is hereby issued to commercial and industrial firms and research, educational and medical institutions, individuals in the conduct of their business, and state or local government agencies to own, acquire, receive, possess, use or transfer, in accordance with the provisions of R313-21-22(4)(b), (c) and (d), radioactive material, excluding special nuclear material, contained in devices designed and manufactured for the purpose of detecting, measuring, gauging or controlling thickness, density, level, interface location, radiation, leakage, or qualitative or quantitative chemical composition, or for producing light or an ionized atmosphere.

(b)(i) The general license in R313-21-22(4)(a) applies only to radioactive material contained in devices which have been manufactured or initially transferred and labeled in accordance with the specifications contained in:

(A) a specific license issued by the Executive Secretary pursuant to R313-22-75(4); or

(B) an equivalent specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State.*

NOTE: *Regulations under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act authorizing the use of radioactive control devices in food production require certain additional labeling thereon which is found in 21 CFR 179.21.

(ii) The devices must have been received from one of the specific licensees described in R313-21-22(4)(b)(i) or through a transfer made under R313-21-22(4)(c)(ix).

(c) Any person who owns, acquires, receives, possesses, uses or transfers radioactive material in a device pursuant to the general license in R313-21-22(4)(a):

(i) shall assure that all labels affixed to the device at the time of receipt and bearing a statement that removal of the label is prohibited are maintained thereon and shall comply with all instructions and precautions provided by the labels;

(ii) shall assure that the device is tested for leakage of radioactive material and proper operation of the on-off mechanism and indicator, if any, at no longer than six-month intervals or at other intervals as are specified in the label; however:

(A) Devices containing only krypton need not be tested for leakage of radioactive material, and

(B) Devices containing only tritium or not more than 3.7 megabecquerel (100 uCi) of other beta, gamma, or both, emitting material or 0.37 megabecquerel (10 uCi) of alpha emitting material and devices held in storage in the original shipping container prior to initial installation need not be tested for any purpose;

(iii) shall assure that other testing, installation, servicing, and removal from installation involving the radioactive materials, its shielding or containment, are performed:

(A) in accordance with the instructions provided by the labels; or

(B) by a person holding a specific license pursuant to R313-22 or from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State to perform such activities;

(iv) shall maintain records showing compliance with the requirements of R313-21-22(4)(c)(ii) and (iii). The records shall show the results of tests. The records also shall show the dates of performance of, and the names of persons performing, testing, installation, servicing, and removal from the installation the radioactive material and its shielding or containment. The licensee shall retain these records as follows:

(A) Each record of a test for leakage or radioactive material required by R313-21-22(4)(c)(ii) shall be retained for three years after the next required leak test is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of;

(B) Each record of a test of the on-off mechanism and indicator required by R313-21-22(4)(c)(ii) shall be retained for three years after the next required test of the on-off mechanism and indicator is performed or until the sealed source is transferred or disposed of;

(C) Each record that is required by R313-21-22(4)(c)(iii) shall be retained for three years from the date of the recorded event or until the device is transferred or disposed of;

(v) shall immediately suspend operation of the device if there is a failure of, or damage to, or any indication of a possible failure of or damage to, the shielding of the radioactive material or the on-off mechanism or indicator, or upon the detection of 185 becquerel (0.005 uCi) or more removable radioactive material. The device may not be operated until it has been repaired by the manufacturer or other person holding a specific license to repair the device that was issued by the Executive Secretary, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State. The device and any radioactive material from the device may only be disposed of by transfer to a person authorized by a specific license to receive the radioactive material in the device or as otherwise approved by the Executive Secretary, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State. A report containing a brief description of the event and the remedial action taken; and, in the case of detection of 185 becquerel (0.005 uCi) or more removable radioactive material or failure of or damage to a source likely to result in contamination of the premises or the environs, a plan for ensuring that the premises and environs are acceptable for unrestricted use, must be furnished to the Executive Secretary within 30 days. Under these circumstances, the criteria set out in R313-15-402 may be applicable, as determined by the Executive Secretary on a case-by-case basis;

(vi) shall not abandon the device containing radioactive material;

(vii) shall not export the device containing radioactive materials except in accordance with 10 CFR 110;

(viii)(A) shall transfer or dispose of the device containing radioactive material only by export as provided by R313-21-22(4)(c)(vii), by transfer to another general licensee as authorized in R313-21-22(4)(c)(ix), to a person authorized to receive the device by a specific license issued under R313-22, to an authorized waste collector under R313-25, or equivalent regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State , or as otherwise approved under R313-21-22(4)(c)(viii)(C);

(B) shall furnish a report to the Executive Secretary within 30 days after transfer of a device to a specific licensee or export. The report must contain:

(I) the identification of the device by manufacturer's or initial transferor's name, model number, and serial number;

(II) the name, address, and license number of the person receiving the device, the license number is not applicable if exported; and

(III) the date of the transfer;

(C) shall obtain written approval from the Executive Secretary before transferring the device to any other specific licensee not specifically identified in R313-21-22(4)(c)(viii)(A);

(ix) shall transfer the device to another general licensee only if:

(A) the device remains in use at a particular location. In this case, the transferor shall give the transferee a copy of R313-21-22(4), R313-12-51, R313-15-1201, and R313-15-1202, and any safety documents identified in the label of the device. Within 30 days of the transfer, the transferor shall report to the Executive Secretary:

(I) the manufacturer's or initial transferor's name;

(II) the model number and serial number of the device transferred;

(III) the transferee's name and mailing address for the location of use; and

(IV) the name, title, and phone number of the responsible individual identified by the transferee in accordance with R313-21-22(4)(c)(xii) to have knowledge of and authority to take actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations and requirements; or

(B) the device is held in storage by an intermediate person in the original shipping container at its intended location of use prior to initial use by a general licensee;

(x) shall comply with the provisions of R313-15-1201 and R313-15-1202 for reporting radiation incidents, theft or loss of licensed material, but shall be exempt from the other requirements of R313-15 and R313-18;

(xi) shall respond to written requests from the Executive Secretary to provide information relating to the general license within 30 calendar days of the date of the request, or other time specified in the request. If the general licensee cannot provide the requested information within the allotted time, it shall, within that same time period, request a longer period to supply the information by submitting a letter to the Executive Secretary and provide written justification as to why it cannot comply;

(xii) shall appoint an individual responsible for having knowledge of the appropriate regulations and requirements and the authority for taking required actions to comply with appropriate regulations and requirements. The general licensee, through this individual, shall ensure the day-to-day compliance with appropriate regulations and requirements. This appointment does not relieve the general licensee of any of its responsibility in this regard;

(xiii)(A) shall register, in accordance with R313-21-22(4)(c)(xiii)(B) and (C), devices containing at least 370 megabecquerel (ten mCi) of cesium-137, 3.7 megabecquerel (0.1 mCi) of strontium-90, 37 megabecquerel (one mCi) of cobalt-60, 3.7 megabecquerel (0.1 mCi) of radium-226, or 37 megabecquerel (one mCi) of americium-241 or any other transuranic, (elements with atomic number greater than uranium-92), based on the activity indicated on the label. Each address for a location of use, as described under R313-21-22(4)(c)(xiii)(C)(IV) represents a separate general licensee and requires a separate registration and fee;

(B) if in possession of a device meeting the criteria of R313-21-22(4)(c)(xiii)(A), shall register these devices annually with the Executive Secretary and shall pay the fee required by R313-70. Registration shall include verifying, correcting, or adding, as appropriate, to the information provided in a request for registration received from the Executive Secretary. The registration information must be submitted to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the date of the request for registration or as otherwise indicated in the request. In addition, a general licensee holding devices meeting the criteria of R313-21-22(4)(c)(xiii)(A) is subject to the bankruptcy notification requirement in R313-19-34(5) and (6);

(C) in registering devices, the general licensee shall furnish the following information and any other information specifically requested by the Executive Secretary:

(I) name and mailing address of the general licensee;

(II) information about each device: the manufacturer or initial transferor, model number, serial number, the radioisotope and activity as indicated on the label;

(III) name, title, and telephone number of the responsible person designated as a representative of the general licensee under R313-21-22(4)(c)(xii);

(IV) address or location at which the device(s) are used, stored, or both. For portable devices, the address of the primary place of storage;

(V) certification by the responsible representative of the general licensee that the information concerning the device(s) has been verified through a physical inventory and checking of label information; and

(VI) certification by the responsible representative of the general licensee that they are aware of the requirements of the general license; and

(D) persons generally licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or Licensing State with respect to devices meeting the criteria in R313-21-22(4)(c)(xiii)(A) are not subject to registration requirements if the devices are used in areas subject to Division jurisdiction for a period less than 180 days in any calendar year. The Executive Secretary will not request registration information from such licensees;

(xiv) shall report changes to the mailing address for the location of use, including changes in the name of a general licensee, to the Executive Secretary within 30 days of the effective date of the change. For a portable device, a report of address change is only required for a change in the device's primary place of storage; and

(xv) may not hold devices that are not in use for longer than 2 years. If devices with shutters are not being used, the shutter must be locked in the closed position. The testing required by R313-21-22(4)(c)(ii) need not be performed during the period of storage only. However, when devices are put back into service or transferred to another person, and have not been tested within the required test interval, they must be tested for leakage before use or transfer and the shutter tested before use. Devices kept in standby for future use are excluded from the two-year time limit if the general licensee performs quarterly physical inventories of these devices while they are in standby.

(d) The general license in R313-21-22(4)(a) does not authorize the manufacture or import of devices containing radioactive material.

(e) The general license provided in R313-21-22(4)(a) is subject to the provisions of R313-12-51 through R313-12-53, R313-12-70, R313-14, R313-19-34, R313-19-41, R313-19-61, and R313-19-100.

(5) Luminous safety devices for aircraft.

(a) A general license is hereby issued to own, receive, acquire, possess and use tritium or promethium-147 contained in luminous safety devices for use in aircraft, provided:

(i) each device contains not more than 370.0 gigabecquerel (10 Ci) of tritium or 11.1 gigabecquerel (300 mCi) of promethium-147; and

(ii) each device has been manufactured, assembled or initially transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State, or each device has been manufactured or assembled in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the Executive Secretary or an Agreement State to the manufacturer or assembler of the device pursuant to licensing requirements equivalent to those in R313-22-75(5).

(b) Persons who own, receive, acquire, possess or use luminous safety devices pursuant to the general license in R313-21-22(5) are exempt from the requirements of R313-15 and R313-18, except that they shall comply with the provisions of R313-15-1201 and R313-15-1202.

(c) This general license does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, repair, or import of luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147.

(d) This general license does not authorize the export of

luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147.

(e) This general license does not authorize the ownership, receipt, acquisition, possession or use of promethium-147 contained in instrument dials.

(f) This general license is subject to the provisions of R313-12-51 through R313-12-70, R313-14, R313-19-34, R313-19-41, R313-19-61, and R313-19-100.

(6) Ownership of radioactive material. A general license is hereby issued to own radioactive material without regard to quantity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of R313-21, this general license does not authorize the manufacture, production, transfer, receipt, possession, use, import, or export of radioactive material except as authorized in a specific license.

(7) Calibration and reference sources.

(a) A general license is hereby issued to own, receive, acquire, possess, use and transfer, in the form of calibration or reference sources, americium-241, plutonium or radium-226 in accordance with the provisions of R313-21-22(7)(b) and (c), to a person who holds a specific license issued by the Executive Secretary which authorizes that person to receive, possess, use and transfer radioactive material.

(b) The general license in R313-21-22(7)(a) applies only to calibration or reference sources which have been manufactured or initially transferred in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued to the manufacturer or importer of the sources by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to 10 CFR 32.57 or 10 CFR 70.39 or which have been manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued to the manufacturer by the Executive Secretary, a Licensing State, or an Agreement State in accordance with requirements equivalent to 10 CFR 32.57 or 10 CFR 70.39.

(c) The general license provided in R313-21-22(7)(a) is subject to the provisions of R313-12-51 through R313-12-53, R313-12-70, R313-14, R313-19-34, R313-19-41, R313-19-61, R313-19-100, R313-15 and R313-18. In addition, persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, use or transfer one or more calibration or reference sources pursuant to these general licenses:

(i) shall not possess at any one time, at any one location of storage or use, more than 185.0 kilobecquerel (5 uCi) of americium-241, 185.0 kilobecquerel (5 uCi) of plutonium, or 185.0 kilobecquerel (5 uCi) of radium-226 in such source;

(ii) shall not receive, possess, use or transfer a source unless the source, or the storage container, bears a label which includes one of the following statements or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in the following statement:

The receipt, possession, use and transfer of this source, Model No. ....., Serial No. ....., are subject to a general license and the regulations of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or of a state with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority. Do not remove this label.

CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

THIS SOURCE CONTAINS (AMERICIUM-241)(PLUTONIUM)(RADIUM-226)*

DO NOT TOUCH RADIOACTIVE PORTION OF THIS SOURCE.

.....

Typed or printed name of the manufacturer or initial transferor

NOTE: *Show the name of the appropriate material.

(iii) shall not transfer, abandon, or dispose of a source except by transfer to a person authorized by a license from the Executive Secretary, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State to receive the source;

(iv) shall store a source, except when the source is being used, in a closed container adequately designed and constructed to contain americium-241, plutonium, or radium-226 which might otherwise escape during storage; and

(v) shall not use a source for any purpose other than the calibration of radiation detectors or the standardization of other sources.

(f) These general licenses do not authorize the manufacture, import, or export of calibration or reference sources containing americium-241, plutonium, or radium-226.

(8) RESERVED.

(9) General license for use of radioactive material for certain in vitro clinical or laboratory testing.*

NOTE: *The New Drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act also govern the availability and use of any specific diagnostic drug in interstate commerce.

(a) A general license is hereby issued to any physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory or hospital to receive, acquire, possess, transfer or use, for the following stated tests, in accordance with the provisions of R313-21-22(9) (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) the following radioactive materials in prepackaged units for use in in-vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of radioactive material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals:

(i) iodine-125, in units not exceeding 370.0 kilobecquerel (10 uCi) each;

(ii) iodine-131, in units not exceeding 370.0 kilobecquerel (10 uCi) each;

(iii) carbon-14, in units not exceeding 370.0 kilobecquerel (10 uCi) each;

(iv) hydrogen-3 (tritium), in units not exceeding 1.85 megabecquerel (50 uCi) each;

(v) iron-59, in units not exceeding 740.0 kilobecquerel (20 uCi) each;

(vi) cobalt-57, in units not exceeding 370.0 kilobecquerel (10 uCi) each;

(vii) selenium-75, in units not to exceed 370.0 kilobecquerel (10 uCi) each; or

(viii) mock iodine-125, reference or calibration sources, in units not exceeding 1.85 kilobecquerel (0.05 uCi) of iodine-129 and 185.0 becquerel (0.005 uCi) of americium-241 each.

(b) A person shall not receive, acquire, possess, use or transfer radioactive material pursuant to the general license established by R313-21-22(9)(a) until that person has filed form DRC-07, "Registration Form-In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License," with the Executive Secretary and received a Certificate of Registration signed by the Executive Secretary, or until that person has been authorized pursuant to R313-32 to use radioactive material under the general license in R313-21-22(9). The physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital shall furnish on form DRC-07 the following information and other information as may be required by that form:

(i) name and address of the physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital;

(ii) the location of use; and

(iii) a statement that the physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital has appropriate radiation measuring instruments to carry out in vitro clinical or laboratory tests with radioactive material as authorized under the general license in R313-21-22(9)(a) and that the tests will be performed only by personnel competent in the use of radiation measuring instruments and in the handling of the radioactive material.

(c) A person who receives, acquires, possesses or uses radioactive material pursuant to the general license established by R313-21-22(9)(a) shall comply with the following:

(i) The general licensee shall not possess at any one time, pursuant to the general license in R313-21-22(9)(a) at any one location of storage or use, a total amount of iodine-125, iodine-131, selenium-75, iron-59, cobalt-57, or any combination, in

excess of 7.4 megabecquerel (200 uCi).

(ii) The general licensee shall store the radioactive material, until used, in the original shipping container or in a container providing equivalent radiation protection.

(iii) The general licensee shall use the radioactive material only for the uses authorized by R313-21-22(9)(a).

(iv) The general licensee shall not transfer the radioactive material except to a person authorized to receive it pursuant to a license issued by the Executive Secretary, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or Licensing State, nor transfer the radioactive material in a manner other than in the unopened, labeled shipping container as received from the supplier.

(v) The general licensee shall dispose of the Mock Iodine-125 reference or calibration sources described in R313-21-22(9)(a)(viii) as required by R313-15-1001.

(vi) The general licensee shall pay annual fees pursuant to R313-70.

(d) The general licensee shall not receive, acquire, possess, or use radioactive material pursuant to R313-21-22(9)(a):

(i) Except as prepackaged units which are labeled in accordance with the provision of a specific license issued pursuant to R313-22-75(8) or in accordance with the provisions of a specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State which authorizes the manufacture and distribution of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, hydrogen-3(tritium), iron-59, selenium-75, cobalt-57, or Mock Iodine-125 to persons generally licensed under R313-22(9) or its equivalent, and

(ii) Unless the following statement, or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in the following statement, appears on a label affixed to each prepackaged unit or appears in a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package:

"This radioactive material shall be received, acquired, possessed and used only by physicians, veterinarians in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or of a state with which the Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority.

.....

Name of Manufacturer"

(e) The physician, veterinarian, clinical laboratory or hospital possessing or using radioactive material under the general license in R313-21-22(9)(a) shall report in writing to the Executive Secretary, changes in the information previously furnished in the "Registration Form-In Vitro Testing with Radioactive Material Under General License", form DRC -07. The report shall be furnished within 30 days after the effective date of the change.

(f) Any person using radioactive material pursuant to the general license of R313-21-22(9)(a) is exempt from the requirements of R313-15 and R313-18 with respect to radioactive material covered by that general license, except that persons using the Mock Iodine-125 described in R313-21-22(9)(a)(viii) shall comply with the provisions of R313-15-1001, R313-15-1201 and R313-15-1202.

(10) Ice Detection Devices.

(a) A general license is hereby issued to own, receive, acquire, possess, use and transfer strontium-90 contained in ice detection devices, provided each device contains not more than 1.85 megabecquerel (50 uCi) of strontium-90 and each device has been manufactured or initially transferred in accordance with a specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or each device has been manufactured in accordance with the specifications contained in a specific license issued by the Executive Secretary, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State to the manufacturer of the device pursuant to licensing requirements equivalent to those in 10 CFR 32.61.

(b) Persons who own, receive, acquire, possess, use or transfer strontium-90 contained in ice detection devices pursuant to the general license in R313-21-22(10)(a):

(i) shall, upon occurrence of visually observable damage, such as a bend or crack or discoloration from over-heating to the device, discontinue use of the device until it has been inspected, tested for leakage and repaired by a person holding a specific license from the Executive Secretary, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or a Licensing State to manufacture or service the device; or shall dispose of the device pursuant to the provisions of R313-15-1001;

(ii) shall assure that all labels affixed to the device at the time of receipt, and which bear a statement which prohibits removal of the labels, are maintained thereon; and

(iii) are exempt from the requirements of R313-15 and R313-18 except that the persons shall comply with the provisions of R313-15-1001, R313-15-1201 and R313-15-1202.

(c) This general license does not authorize the manufacture, assembly, disassembly, repair, or import of strontium-90 in ice detection devices.

(d) This general license is subject to the provision of R313-12-51 through R313-12-53, R313-12-70, R313-14, R313-19-34, R313-19-41, R313-19-61, and R313-19-100 of these rules.

KEY: radioactive materials, general licenses, source materials
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Notice of Continuation October 14, 2008

R313. Environmental Quality, Radiation Control.
R313-22. Specific Licenses.
R313-22-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to prescribe the requirements for the issuance of specific licenses.

(2) The rules set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of Subsections 19-3-104(4) and 19-3-104(8).

R313-22-2. General.

The provisions and requirements of Rule R313-22 are in addition to, and not in substitution for, other requirements of these rules. In particular the provisions of Rule R313-19 apply to applications and licenses subject to Rule R313-22.

R313-22-4. Definitions.

"Alert" means events may occur, are in progress, or have occurred that could lead to a release of radioactive material but that the release is not expected to require a response by off-site response organizations to protect persons off-site.

"Nationally tracked source" is a sealed source containing a quantity equal to or greater than Category 1 or Category 2 levels of any radioactive material listed in Appendix E of 10 CFR 20.1001 to 20.2402 (2007), which is incorporated by reference. In this context a sealed source is defined as radioactive material that is sealed in a capsule or closely bonded, in a solid form and which is not exempt from regulatory control. It does not mean material encapsulated solely for disposal, or nuclear material contained in any fuel assembly, subassembly, fuel rod, or fuel pellet. Category 1 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 1 threshold. Category 2 nationally tracked sources are those containing radioactive material at a quantity equal to or greater than the Category 2 threshold but less than the Category 1 threshold.

"Principal activities" means activities authorized by the license which are essential to achieving the purpose(s) for which the license was issued or amended. Storage during which no licensed material is accessed for use or disposal and activities incidental to decontamination or decommissioning are not principal activities.

"Site Area Emergency" means events may occur, are in progress, or have occurred that could lead to a significant release of radioactive material and that could require a response by off-site response organizations to protect persons off-site.

R313-22-30. Specific License by Rule.

A license by rule is issued in the following circumstances, without the necessity of filing an application for a specific license as required by Subsection R313-22-32(1), and the licensee shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Sections R313-22-33, R313-22-34, R313-22-35, R313-22-36 and R313-22-37:

(1) When a site must be timely remediated of contamination by radioactive materials that are subject to licensing under these rules but are unlicensed;

(2) When radioactive materials existing as a result of improper handling, spillage, accidental contamination, or unregulated or illegal possession, transfer, or receipt, must be stored and those materials have not been licensed under these rules.

R313-22-32. Filing Application for Specific Licenses.

(1) Applications for specific licenses shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Executive Secretary.

(2) The Executive Secretary may, after the filing of the original application, and before the expiration of the license, require further statements in order to enable the Executive Secretary to determine whether the application should be granted or denied or whether a license should be modified or revoked.

(3) Applications shall be signed by the applicant or licensee or a person duly authorized to act for and on the applicant's behalf.

(4) An application for a license may include a request for a license authorizing one or more activities.

(5) In the application, the applicant may incorporate by reference information contained in previous applications, statements, or reports filed with the Executive Secretary, provided the references are clear and specific.

(6) An application for a specific license to use radioactive material in the form of a sealed source or in a device that contains the sealed source shall identify the source or device by manufacturer and model number as registered with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 32.210, 2006 ed. or the equivalent regulations of an Agreement State.

(7) As provided by Section R313-22-35, certain applications for specific licenses filed under these rules shall contain a proposed decommissioning funding plan or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning. In the case of renewal applications submitted before January 1, 1995, this submittal may follow the renewal application but shall be submitted on or before January 1, 1995.

(8)(a) Applications to possess radioactive materials in unsealed form, on foils or plated sources, or sealed in glass in excess of the quantities in Section R313-22-90, "Quantities of Radioactive Materials Requiring Consideration of the Need for an Emergency Plan for Responding to a Release", shall contain either:

(i) An evaluation showing that the maximum dose to a individual off-site due to a release of radioactive materials would not exceed one rem effective dose equivalent or five rems to the thyroid; or

(ii) An emergency plan for responding to a release of radioactive material.

(b) One or more of the following factors may be used to support an evaluation submitted under Subsection R313-22-32(8)(a)(i):

(i) The radioactive material is physically separated so that only a portion could be involved in an accident;

(ii) All or part of the radioactive material is not subject to release during an accident because of the way it is stored or packaged;

(iii) The release fraction in the respirable size range would be lower than the release fraction shown in Section R313-22-90 due to the chemical or physical form of the material;

(iv) The solubility of the radioactive material would reduce the dose received;

(v) Facility design or engineered safety features in the facility would cause the release fraction to be lower than shown in Section R313-22-90;

(vi) Operating restrictions or procedures would prevent a release fraction as large as that shown in Section R313-22-90; or

(vii) Other factors appropriate for the specific facility.

(c) An emergency plan for responding to a release of radioactive material submitted under Subsection R313-22-32(8)(a)(ii) shall include the following information:

(i) Facility description. A brief description of the licensee's facility and area near the site.

(ii) Types of accidents. An identification of each type of radioactive materials accident for which protective actions may be needed.

(iii) Classification of accidents. A classification system for classifying accidents as alerts or site area emergencies.

(iv) Detection of accidents. Identification of the means of detecting each type of accident in a timely manner.

(v) Mitigation of consequences. A brief description of the means and equipment for mitigating the consequences of each

type of accident, including those provided to protect workers on-site, and a description of the program for maintaining equipment.

(vi) Assessment of releases. A brief description of the methods and equipment to assess releases of radioactive materials.

(vii) Responsibilities. A brief description of the responsibilities of licensee personnel should an accident occur, including identification of personnel responsible for promptly notifying off-site response organizations and the Executive Secretary; also responsibilities for developing, maintaining, and updating the plan.

(viii) Notification and coordination. A commitment to and a brief description of the means to promptly notify off-site response organizations and request off-site assistance, including medical assistance for the treatment of contaminated injured on-site workers when appropriate. A control point shall be established. The notification and coordination shall be planned so that unavailability of some personnel, parts of the facility, and some equipment will not prevent the notification and coordination. The licensee shall also commit to notify the Executive Secretary immediately after notification of the appropriate off-site response organizations and not later than one hour after the licensee declares an emergency.

NOTE: These reporting requirements do not supersede or release licensees of complying with the requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Title III, Public Law 99-499 or other state or federal reporting requirements, including 40 CFR 302, 2005 ed.

(ix) Information to be communicated. A brief description of the types of information on facility status, radioactive releases, and recommended protective actions, if necessary, to be given to off-site response organizations and to the Executive Secretary.

(x) Training. A brief description of the frequency, performance objectives and plans for the training that the licensee will provide workers on how to respond to an emergency including special instructions and orientation tours the licensee would offer to fire, police, medical and other emergency personnel. The training shall familiarize personnel with site-specific emergency procedures. Also, the training shall thoroughly prepare site personnel for their responsibilities in the event of accident scenarios postulated as most probable for the specific site including the use of team training for the scenarios.

(xi) Safe shutdown. A brief description of the means of restoring the facility to a safe condition after an accident.

(xii) Exercises. Provisions for conducting quarterly communications checks with off-site response organizations and biennial on-site exercises to test response to simulated emergencies. Quarterly communications checks with off-site response organizations shall include the check and update of all necessary telephone numbers. The licensee shall invite off-site response organizations to participate in the biennial exercises. Participation of off-site response organizations in biennial exercises although recommended is not required. Exercises shall use accident scenarios postulated as most probable for the specific site and the scenarios shall not be known to most exercise participants. The licensee shall critique each exercise using individuals not having direct implementation responsibility for the plan. Critiques of exercises shall evaluate the appropriateness of the plan, emergency procedures, facilities, equipment, training of personnel, and overall effectiveness of the response. Deficiencies found by the critiques shall be corrected.

(xiii) Hazardous chemicals. A certification that the applicant has met its responsibilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, Title III, Public Law 99-499, if applicable to the applicant's activities at the proposed place of use of the radioactive material.

(d) The licensee shall allow the off-site response organizations expected to respond in case of an accident 60 days to comment on the licensee's emergency plan before submitting it to the Executive Secretary. The licensee shall provide any comments received within the 60 days to the Executive Secretary with the emergency plan.

R313-22-33. General Requirements for the Issuance of Specific Licenses.

(1) A license application shall be approved if the Executive Secretary determines that:

(a) the applicant and all personnel who will be handling the radioactive material are qualified by reason of training and experience to use the material in question for the purpose requested in accordance with these rules in a manner as to minimize danger to public health and safety or the environment;

(b) the applicant's proposed equipment, facilities, and procedures are adequate to minimize danger to public health and safety or the environment;

(c) the applicant's facilities are permanently located in Utah, otherwise the applicant shall seek reciprocal recognition as required by Section R313-19-30;

(d) the issuance of the license will not be inimical to the health and safety of the public;

(e) the applicant satisfies applicable special requirements in Sections R313-22-50 and R313-22-75, and Rules R313-24, R313-25, R313-32, R313-34, R313-36, or R313-38; and

(f) in the case of an application for a license to receive and possess radioactive material for commercial waste disposal by land burial, or for the conduct of other activities which the Executive Secretary determines will significantly affect the quality of the environment, the Executive Secretary, before commencement of construction of the plant or facility in which the activity will be conducted, has concluded, after weighing the environmental, economic, technical and other benefits against environmental costs and considering available alternatives, that the action called for is the issuance of the proposed license, with any appropriate conditions to protect environmental values. The Executive Secretary shall respond to the application within 60 days. Commencement of construction prior to a response and conclusion shall be grounds for denial of a license to receive and possess radioactive material in the plant or facility. As used in this paragraph the term "commencement of construction" means clearing of land, excavation, or other substantial action that would adversely affect the environment of a site. The term does not mean site exploration, necessary borings to determine foundation conditions, or other preconstruction monitoring or testing to establish background information related to the suitability of the site or the protection of environmental values.

R313-22-34. Issuance of Specific Licenses.

(1) Upon a determination that an application meets the requirements of the Act and the rules of the Board, the Executive Secretary will issue a specific license authorizing the proposed activity in a form and containing conditions and limitations as the Executive Secretary deems appropriate or necessary.

(2) The Executive Secretary may incorporate in licenses at the time of issuance, additional requirements and conditions with respect to the licensee's receipt, possession, use and transfer of radioactive material subject to Rule R313-22 as he deems appropriate or necessary in order to:

(a) minimize danger to public health and safety or the environment;

(b) require reports and the keeping of records, and to provide for inspections of activities under the license as may be appropriate or necessary; and

(c) prevent loss or theft of material subject to Rule R313-22.

R313-22-35. Financial Assurance and Recordkeeping for Decommissioning.

(1)(a) Applicants for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of unsealed radioactive material of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding 10^5 times the applicable quantities set forth in Appendix B of 10 CFR 30.1 through 30.72, 2006 ed., which is incorporated by reference, shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in Subsection R313-22-35(5). The decommissioning funding plan shall also be submitted when a combination of radionuclides is involved if R divided by 10^5 is greater than one, where R is defined here as the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each radionuclide to the applicable value in Appendix B of 10 CFR 30.1 through 30.72, 2006 ed., which is incorporated by reference.

(b) Holders of, or applicants for, a specific license authorizing the possession and use of sealed sources or plated foils of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities exceeding 10^{12} times the applicable quantities set forth in Appendix B of 10 CFR 30.1 through 30.72, 2006 ed., which is incorporated by reference, or when a combination of isotopes is involved if R, as defined in Subsection R313-22-35(1)(a), divided by 10^{12} is greater than one, shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in Subsection R313-22-35(5).

(c) Applicants for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of more than 100 mCi of source material in a readily dispersible form shall submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in Subsection R313-22-35(5).

(2) Applicants for a specific license authorizing possession and use of radioactive material of half-life greater than 120 days and in quantities specified in Subsection R313-22-35(4), or authorizing the possession and use of source material greater than 10 mCi but less than or equal to 100 mCi in a readily dispersible form shall either:

(a) submit a decommissioning funding plan as described in Subsection R313-22-35(5); or

(b) submit a certification that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount prescribed by Subsection R313-22-35(4) using one of the methods described in Subsection R313-22-35(6). Applicants for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of source material in a readily dispersible form shall submit a certification that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of $225,000 by October 20, 2007. For an applicant subject to this subsection, this certification may state that the appropriate assurance will be obtained after the application has been approved and the license issued but before the receipt of licensed material. If the applicant defers execution of the financial instrument until after the license has been issued, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of Subsection R313-22-35(6) shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary before receipt of licensed material. If the applicant does not defer execution of the financial instrument, the applicant shall submit to the Executive Secretary, as part of the certification, a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements in Subsection R313-22-35(6).

(3)(a) Holders of a specific license issued on or after October 20, 2006, which is of a type described in Subsections R313-22-35(1) or (2), shall provide financial assurance for decommissioning in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section R313-22-35.

(b) Holders of a specific license issued before October 20, 2006, and of a type described in Subsection R313-22-35(1), shall submit by October 20, 2007, a decommissioning funding plan as described in Subsection R313-22-35(5) or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning in an amount at least equal to $1,125,000 in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section R313-22-35. If the licensee submits the certification of financial assurance rather than a decommissioning funding plan, the licensee shall include a decommissioning funding plan in any application for license renewal.

(c) Holders of a specific license issued before October 20, 2006, and of a type described in Subsection R313-22-35(2), shall submit by October 20, 2007, a decommissioning funding plan as described in Subsection R313-22-35(5) or a certification of financial assurance for decommissioning in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section R313-22-35.

(d) A licensee who has submitted an application before October 20, 2006, for renewal of license in accordance with Section R313-22-37, shall provide financial assurance for decommissioning in accordance with Subsections R313-22-35(1) and (2).

(e) Waste collectors and waste processors, as defined in Appendix G of 10 CFR 20.1001 to 20.2402, 2006 ed., which is incorporated by reference, shall provide financial assurance in an amount based on a decommissioning funding plan as described in Subsection R313-22-35(5). The decommissioning funding plan shall include the cost of disposal of the maximum amount (curies) of radioactive material permitted by the license, and the cost of disposal of the maximum quantity, by volume, of radioactive material which could be present at the licensee's facility at any time, in addition to the cost to remediate the licensee's site to meet the license termination criteria of Rule R313-15.

(f) Holders of a specific license issued prior to October 20, 2006, which is of a type described in Subsections R313-22-35(1), (2), or (3)(g), shall submit a decommissioning funding plan to the Executive Secretary on or before October 20, 2007. Holders of a specific license issued on or after October 20, 2006, which is of a type described in Subsections R313-22-35(1), (2), or (3)(g), shall submit a decommissioning funding plan to the Executive Secretary as a part of the license application.

(g) Applicants for a specific license authorizing the possession and use of radioactive materials in sufficient quantities that require financial assurance and recordkeeping for decommissioning under Section R313-22-35 shall assure that all documents submitted to the Executive Secretary for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with financial assurance and recordkeeping requirements meet the applicable criteria contained in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's document NUREG-1757, Volume 3, "Consolidated NMSS Decommissioning Guidance: Financial Assurance, Recordkeeping, and Timeliness" (9/2003).

(h) Documents provided to the Executive Secretary under Subsection R313-22-35(3)(g) shall provide that legal remedies be sought in a court of appropriate jurisdiction within Utah.

(4) Table of required amounts of financial assurance for decommissioning by quantity of material. Licensees required to submit an amount of financial assurance listed in this table must do so during a license application or as part of an amendment to an existing license. Licensees having possession limits exceeding the upper bounds of this table must base financial assurance on a decommissioning funding plan.

TABLE

Greater than 10^4 but less than or equal to 10^5 times the applicable quantities of radioactive material, as defined in Appendix B of 10 CFR 30.1 through 30.72, 2006 ed., which is incorporated by reference, in unsealed form. For a combination of radionuclides, if R, as defined in Subsection R313-22-35(1)(a) divided by 10^4 is greater than one but R divided by 10^5 is less than or equal to one:	$1,125,000
Greater than 10^3 but less than or equal	

to 10^4 times the applicable quantities of radioactive material, as defined in Appendix B of 10 CFR 30.1 through 30.72, 2006 ed., which is incorporated by reference, in unsealed form. For a combination of radionuclides, if R, as defined in Subsection R313-22-35(1)(a) divided by 10^3 is greater than one but R divided by 10^4 is less than or equal to one:	$225,000
Greater than 10^{10} but less than or equal to 10^{12} times the applicable quantities of radioactive material, as defined in Appendix B of 10 CFR 30.1 through 30.72, 2006 ed., which is incorporated by reference, in sealed sources or plated foils. For combination of radionuclides, if R, as defined in R313-22-35(1)(a), divided by 10^{10} is greater than one, but R divided by 10^{12} is less than or equal to one:	$113,000

(5) A decommissioning funding plan shall contain a cost estimate for decommissioning and a description of the method of assuring funds for decommissioning from Subsection R313-22-35(6), including means for adjusting cost estimates and associated funding levels periodically over the life of the facility. Cost estimates shall be adjusted at intervals not to exceed 3 years. The decommissioning funding plan shall also contain a certification by the licensee that financial assurance for decommissioning has been provided in the amount of the cost estimate for decommissioning and a signed original of the financial instrument obtained to satisfy the requirements of Subsection R313-22-35(6).

(6) Financial assurance for decommissioning shall be provided by one or more of the following methods:

(a) Prepayment. Prepayment is the deposit prior to the start of operation into an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control of cash or liquid assets so that the amount of funds would be sufficient to pay decommissioning costs. Prepayment may be in the form of a trust, escrow account, government fund, certificate of deposit, or deposit of government securities;

(b) A surety method, insurance, or other guarantee method. These methods shall guarantee that decommissioning costs will be paid. A surety method may be in the form of a surety bond, letter of credit, or line of credit. A parent company guarantee of funds for decommissioning costs based on a financial test may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in Subsection R313-22-35(8). A parent company guarantee may not be used in combination with other financial methods to satisfy the requirements of Section R313-22-35. A guarantee of funds by the applicant or licensee for decommissioning costs based on a financial test may be used if the guarantee and test are as contained in Subsection R313-22-35(9). A guarantee by the applicant or licensee may not be used in combination with any other financial methods to satisfy the requirements of Section R313-22-35 or in any situation where the applicant or licensee has a parent company holding majority control of the voting stock of the company. A surety method or insurance used to provide financial assurance for decommissioning shall contain the following conditions:

(i) the surety method or insurance shall be open-ended or, if written for a specified term, such as five years, shall be renewed automatically unless 90 days or more prior to the renewal date the issuer notifies the Executive Secretary, the beneficiary, and the licensee of its intention not to renew. The surety method or insurance shall also provide that the full face amount be paid to the beneficiary automatically prior to the expiration without proof of forfeiture if the licensee fails to provide a replacement acceptable to the Executive Secretary within 30 days after receipt of notification of cancellation,

(ii) the surety method or insurance shall be payable to a trust established for decommissioning costs. The trustee and trust shall be acceptable to the Executive Secretary. An acceptable trustee includes an appropriate state or federal government agency or an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a Federal or State agency, and

(iii) the surety method or insurance shall remain in effect until the Executive Secretary has terminated the license;

(c) An external sinking fund in which deposits are made at least annually, coupled with a surety method or insurance, the value of which may decrease by the amount being accumulated in the sinking fund. An external sinking fund is a fund established and maintained by setting aside funds periodically in an account segregated from licensee assets and outside the licensee's administrative control in which the total amount of funds would be sufficient to pay decommissioning costs at the time termination of operation is expected. An external sinking fund may be in the form of a trust, escrow account, government fund, certificate of deposit, or deposit of government securities. The surety or insurance provisions shall be as stated in Subsection R313-22-35(6)(b);

(d) In the case of Federal, State or local government licensees, a statement of intent containing a cost estimate for decommissioning or an amount based on the Table in Subsection R313-22-35(4) and indicating that funds for decommissioning will be obtained when necessary; or

(e) When a governmental entity is assuming custody and ownership of a site, an arrangement that is deemed acceptable by such governmental entity.

(7) Persons licensed under Rule R313-22 shall keep records of information important to the decommissioning of a facility in an identified location until the site is released for unrestricted use. Before licensed activities are transferred or assigned in accordance with Subsection R313-19-34(2), licensees shall transfer all records described in Subsections R313-22-35(7)(a) through (d) to the new licensee. In this case, the new licensee will be responsible for maintaining these records until the license is terminated. If records important to the decommissioning of a facility are kept for other purposes, reference to these records and their locations may be used. Information the Executive Secretary considers important to decommissioning consists of the following:

(a) records of spills or other unusual occurrences involving the spread of contamination in and around the facility, equipment, or site. These records may be limited to instances when contamination remains after any cleanup procedures or when there is reasonable likelihood that contaminants may have spread to inaccessible areas as in the case of possible seepage into porous materials such as concrete. These records shall include any known information on identification of involved nuclides, quantities, forms, and concentrations;

(b) as-built drawings and modification of structures and equipment in restricted areas where radioactive materials are used or stored, and of locations of possible inaccessible contamination such as buried pipes which may be subject to contamination. If required drawings are referenced, each relevant document need not be indexed individually. If drawings are not available, the licensee shall substitute appropriate records of available information concerning these areas and locations;

(c) except for areas containing only sealed sources, provided the sources have not leaked or no contamination remains after a leak, or radioactive materials having only half-lives of less than 65 days, a list contained in a single document and updated every two years, including all of the following:

(i) all areas designated and formerly designated as restricted areas as defined under Section R313-12-3;

(ii) all areas outside of restricted areas that require documentation under Subsection R313-22-35(7)(a);

(iii) all areas outside of restricted areas where current and

previous wastes have been buried as documented under Section R313-15-1109; and

(iv) all areas outside of restricted areas which contain material such that, if the license expired, the licensee would be required to either decontaminate the area to meet the criteria for decommissioning in Sections R313-15-401 through R313-15-406, or apply for approval for disposal under Section R313-15-1002; and

(d) records of the cost estimate performed for the decommissioning funding plan or of the amount certified for decommissioning, and records of the funding method used for assuring funds if either a funding plan or certification is used.

(8) Criteria relating to use of financial tests and parent company guarantees for providing reasonable assurance of funds for decommissioning.

(a) To pass the financial test referred to in Subsection R313-22-35(6)(b), the parent company shall meet one of the following criteria:

(i) The parent company shall have all of the following:

(A) Two of the following three ratios: a ratio of total liabilities to net worth less than 2.0; a ratio of the sum of net income plus depreciation, depletion, and amortization to total liabilities greater than 0.1; and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities greater than 1.5;

(B) Net working capital and tangible net worth each at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates, or prescribed amount if a certification is used;

(C) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

(D) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates, or prescribed amount if a certification is used; or

(ii) The parent company shall have all of the following:

(A) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, A, or BBB as issued by Standard and Poor's or Aaa, Aa, A or Baa as issued by Moody's;

(B) Tangible net worth at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimate, or prescribed amount if a certification is used;

(C) Tangible net worth of at least $10 million; and

(D) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least six times the current decommissioning cost estimates, or prescribed amount if certification is used.

(b) The parent company's independent certified public accountant shall have compared the data used by the parent company in the financial test, which is derived from the independently audited, year end financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. In connection with that procedure the licensee shall inform the Executive Secretary within 90 days of any matters coming to the auditor's attention which cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test.

(c)(i) After the initial financial test, the parent company shall repeat the passage of the test within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

(ii) If the parent company no longer meets the requirements of Subsection R313-22-35(8)(a) the licensee shall send notice to the Executive Secretary of intent to establish alternative financial assurance as specified in Section R313-22-35. The notice shall be sent by certified mail within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year for which the year end financial data show that the parent company no longer meets the financial test requirements. The licensee shall provide alternate financial assurance within 120 days after the end of such fiscal year.

(d) The terms of a parent company guarantee which an applicant or licensee obtains shall provide that:

(i) The parent company guarantee will remain in force unless the guarantor sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the licensee and the Executive Secretary. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by both the licensee and the Executive Secretary, as evidenced by the return receipts.

(ii) If the licensee fails to provide alternate financial assurance as specified in Section R313-22-35 within 90 days after receipt by the licensee and Executive Secretary of a notice of cancellation of the parent company guarantee from the guarantor, the guarantor will provide such alternative financial assurance in the name of the licensee.

(iii) The parent company guarantee and financial test provisions shall remain in effect until the Executive Secretary has terminated the license.

(iv) If a trust is established for decommissioning costs, the trustee and trust shall be acceptable to the Executive Secretary. An acceptable trustee includes an appropriate State or Federal Government agency or an entity which has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a Federal or State agency.

(9) Criteria relating to use of financial tests and self guarantees for providing reasonable assurance of funds for decommissioning.

(a) To pass the financial test referred to in Subsection R313-22-35(6)(b), a company shall meet all of the following criteria:

(i) Tangible net worth at least ten times the total current decommissioning cost estimate, or the current amount required if certification is used, for all decommissioning activities for which the company is responsible as self-guaranteeing licensee and as parent-guarantor;

(ii) Assets located in the United States amounting to at least 90 percent of total assets or at least ten times the total current decommissioning cost estimate, or the current amount required if certification is used, for all decommissioning activities for which the company is responsible as self-guaranteeing licensee and as parent-guarantor; and

(iii) A current rating for its most recent bond issuance of AAA, AA, or A as issued by Standard and Poor's, or Aaa, Aa, or A as issued by Moody's.

(b) To pass the financial test, a company shall meet all of the following additional requirements:

(i) The company shall have at least one class of equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;

(ii) The company's independent certified public accountant shall have compared the data used by the company in the financial test which is derived from the independently audited, yearend financial statements for the latest fiscal year, with the amounts in such financial statement. In connection with that procedure, the licensee shall inform the Executive Secretary within 90 days of any matters coming to the attention of the auditor that cause the auditor to believe that the data specified in the financial test should be adjusted and that the company no longer passes the test; and

(iii) After the initial financial test, the company shall repeat passage of the test within 90 days after the close of each succeeding fiscal year.

(c) If the licensee no longer meets the requirements of Subsection R313-22-35(9)(a), the licensee shall send immediate notice to the Executive Secretary of its intent to establish alternate financial assurance as specified in Section R313-22-35 within 120 days of such notice.

(d) The terms of a self-guarantee which an applicant or licensee furnishes shall provide that:

(i) The guarantee will remain in force unless the licensee sends notice of cancellation by certified mail to the Executive Secretary. Cancellation may not occur, however, during the 120 days beginning on the date of receipt of the notice of cancellation by the Executive Secretary, as evidenced by the

return receipt.

(ii) The licensee shall provide alternative financial assurance as specified in Section R313-22-35 within 90 days following receipt by the Executive Secretary of a notice of a cancellation of the guarantee.

(iii) The guarantee and financial test provisions shall remain in effect until the Executive Secretary has terminated the license or until another financial assurance method acceptable to the Executive Secretary has been put in effect by the licensee.

(iv) The licensee shall promptly forward to the Executive Secretary and the licensee's independent auditor all reports covering the latest fiscal year filed by the licensee with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the requirements of section 13 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

(v) If, at any time, the licensee's most recent bond issuance ceases to be rated in a category of "A" or above by either Standard and Poor's or Moody's, the licensee shall provide notice in writing of such fact to the Executive Secretary within 20 days after publication of the change by the rating service. If the licensee's most recent bond issuance ceases to be rated in any category of A or above by both Standard and Poor's and Moody's, the licensee no longer meets the requirements of Subsection R313-22-35(9)(a).

(vi) The applicant or licensee shall provide to the Executive Secretary a written guarantee, a written commitment by a corporate officer, which states that the licensee will fund and carry out the required decommissioning activities or, upon issuance of an order by the Board, the licensee shall set up and fund a trust in the amount of the current cost estimates for decommissioning.

R313-22-36. Expiration and Termination of Licenses and Decommissioning of Sites and Separate Buildings or Outdoor Areas.

(1) A specific license expires at the end of the day on the expiration date stated in the license unless the licensee has filed an application for renewal under Section R313-22-37 no less than 30 days before the expiration date stated in the existing license. If an application for renewal has been filed at least 30 days prior to the expiration date stated in the existing license, the existing license expires at the end of the day on which the Executive Secretary makes a final determination to deny the renewal application or, if the determination states an expiration date, the expiration date stated in the determination.

(2) A specific license revoked by the Executive Secretary expires at the end of the day on the date of the Executive Secretary's final determination to revoke the license, or on the expiration date stated in the determination, or as otherwise provided by an Order issued by the Executive Secretary.

(3) A specific license continues in effect, beyond the expiration date if necessary, with respect to possession of radioactive material until the Executive Secretary notifies the licensee in writing that the license is terminated. During this time, the licensee shall:

(a) limit actions involving radioactive material to those related to decommissioning; and

(b) continue to control entry to restricted areas until they are suitable for release so that there is not an undue hazard to public health and safety or the environment.

(4) Within 60 days of the occurrence of any of the following, a licensee shall provide notification to the Executive Secretary in writing of such occurrence, and either begin decommissioning its site, or any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity so that the building or outdoor area is suitable for release so that there is not an undue hazard to public health and safety or the environment, or submit within 12 months of notification a decommissioning plan, if required by Subsection R313-22-36(7), and begin decommissioning upon approval of that plan if:

(a) the license has expired pursuant to Subsections R313-22-36(1) or (2); or

(b) the licensee has decided to permanently cease principal activities at the entire site or in any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity such that the building or outdoor area is unsuitable for release because of an undue hazard to public health and safety or the environment; or

(c) no principal activities under the license have been conducted for a period of 24 months; or

(d) no principal activities have been conducted for a period of 24 months in any separate building or outdoor area that contains residual radioactivity such that the building or outdoor area is unsuitable for release because of an undue hazard to public health and safety or the environment.

(5) Coincident with the notification required by Subsection R313-22-36(4), the licensee shall maintain in effect all decommissioning financial assurances established by the licensee pursuant to Section R313-22-35 in conjunction with a license issuance or renewal or as required by Section R313-22-36. The amount of the financial assurance must be increased, or may be decreased, as appropriate, to cover the detailed cost estimate for decommissioning established pursuant to Subsection R313-22-36(7)(d)(v).

(a) A licensee who has not provided financial assurance to cover the detailed cost estimate submitted with the decommissioning plan shall do so on or before August 15, 1997.

(b) Following approval of the decommissioning plan, a licensee may reduce the amount of the financial assurance as decommissioning proceeds and radiological contamination is reduced at the site with the approval of the Executive Secretary.

(6) The Executive Secretary may grant a request to extend the time periods established in Subsection R313-22-36(4) if the Executive Secretary determines that this relief is not detrimental to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest. The request must be submitted no later than 30 days before notification pursuant to Subsection R313-22-36(4). The schedule for decommissioning set forth in Subsection R313-22-36(4) may not commence until the Executive Secretary has made a determination on the request.

(7)(a) A decommissioning plan shall be submitted if required by license condition or if the procedures and activities necessary to carry out decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area have not been previously approved by the Executive Secretary and these procedures could increase potential health and safety impacts to workers or to the public, such as in any of the following cases:

(i) procedures would involve techniques not applied routinely during cleanup or maintenance operations;

(ii) workers would be entering areas not normally occupied where surface contamination and radiation levels are significantly higher than routinely encountered during operation;

(iii) procedures could result in significantly greater airborne concentrations of radioactive materials than are present during operation; or

(iv) procedures could result in significantly greater releases of radioactive material to the environment than those associated with operation.

(b) The Executive Secretary may approve an alternate schedule for submittal of a decommissioning plan required pursuant to Subsection R313-22-36(4) if the Executive Secretary determines that the alternative schedule is necessary to the effective conduct of decommissioning operations and presents no undue risk from radiation to the public health and safety and is otherwise in the public interest.

(c) Procedures such as those listed in Subsection R313-22-36(7)(a) with potential health and safety impacts may not be carried out prior to approval of the decommissioning plan.

(d) The proposed decommissioning plan for the site or separate building or outdoor area must include:

(i) a description of the conditions of the site or separate building or outdoor area sufficient to evaluate the acceptability of the plan;

(ii) a description of planned decommissioning activities;

(iii) a description of methods used to ensure protection of workers and the environment against radiation hazards during decommissioning;

(iv) a description of the planned final radiation survey; and

(v) an updated detailed cost estimate for decommissioning, comparison of that estimate with present funds set aside for decommissioning, and a plan for assuring the availability of adequate funds for completion of decommissioning.

(vi) For decommissioning plans calling for completion of decommissioning later than 24 months after plan approval, the plan shall include a justification for the delay based on the criteria in Subsection R313-22-36(8).

(e) The proposed decommissioning plan will be approved by the Executive Secretary if the information therein demonstrates that the decommissioning will be completed as soon as practical and that the health and safety of workers and the public will be adequately protected.

(8)(a) Except as provided in Subsection R313-22-36(9), licensees shall complete decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area as soon as practical but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection R313-22-36(9), when decommissioning involves the entire site, the licensee shall request license termination as soon as practical but no later than 24 months following the initiation of decommissioning.

(9) The Executive Secretary may approve a request for an alternative schedule for completion of decommissioning of the site or separate building or outdoor area, and license termination if appropriate, if the Executive Secretary determines that the alternative is warranted by consideration of the following:

(a) whether it is technically feasible to complete decommissioning within the allotted 24-month period;

(b) whether sufficient waste disposal capacity is available to allow completion of decommissioning within the allotted 24-month period;

(c) whether a significant volume reduction in wastes requiring disposal will be achieved by allowing short-lived radionuclides to decay;

(d) whether a significant reduction in radiation exposure to workers can be achieved by allowing short-lived radionuclides to decay; and

(e) other site-specific factors which the Executive Secretary may consider appropriate on a case-by-case basis, such as the regulatory requirements of other government agencies, lawsuits, ground-water treatment activities, monitored natural ground-water restoration, actions that could result in more environmental harm than deferred cleanup, and other factors beyond the control of the licensee.

(10) As the final step in decommissioning, the licensee shall:

(a) certify the disposition of all licensed material, including accumulated wastes, by submitting a completed Form DRC-14 or equivalent information; and

(b) conduct a radiation survey of the premises where the licensed activities were carried out and submit a report of the results of this survey, unless the licensee demonstrates in some other manner that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with the criteria for decommissioning in Sections R313-15-401 through R313-15-406. The licensee shall, as appropriate:

(i) report levels of gamma radiation in units of millisieverts (microroentgen) per hour at one meter from surfaces, and report levels of radioactivity, including alpha and beta, in units of megabecquerels (disintegrations per minute or microcuries) per 100 square centimeters--removable and fixed-- for surfaces, megabecquerels (microcuries) per milliliter for water, and becquerels (picocuries) per gram for solids such as soils or concrete; and

(ii) specify the survey instrument(s) used and certify that each instrument is properly calibrated and tested.

(11) Specific licenses, including expired licenses, will be terminated by written notice to the licensee when the Executive Secretary determines that:

(a) radioactive material has been properly disposed;

(b) reasonable effort has been made to eliminate residual radioactive contamination, if present; and

(c) documentation is provided to the Executive Secretary that:

(i) a radiation survey has been performed which demonstrates that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with the criteria for decommissioning in Sections R313-15-401 through R313-15-406; or

(ii) other information submitted by the licensee is sufficient to demonstrate that the premises are suitable for release in accordance with the criteria for decommissioning in Sections R313-15-401 through R313-15-406.

R313-22-37. Renewal of Licenses.

Application for renewal of a specific license shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Executive Secretary and in accordance with Section R313-22-32.

R313-22-38. Amendment of Licenses at Request of Licensee.

Applications for amendment of a license shall be filed in accordance with Section R313-22-32 and shall specify the respects in which the licensee desires the license to be amended and the grounds for the amendment.

R313-22-39. Executive Secretary Action on Applications to Renew or Amend.

In considering an application by a licensee to renew or amend the license, the Executive Secretary will use the criteria set forth in Sections R313-22-33, R313-22-50, and R313-22-75 and in Rules R313-24, R313-25, R313-32, R313-34, R313-36, or R313-38, as applicable.

R313-22-50. Special Requirements for Specific Licenses of Broad Scope.

Authority to transfer possession or control by the manufacturer, processor, or producer of any equipment, device, commodity or other product containing byproduct material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer and disposal by all other persons who are exempted from regulatory requirements may be obtained only from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

(1) The different types of broad licenses are set forth below:

(a) A "Type A specific license of broad scope" is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of the radioactive material specified in the license, but not exceeding quantities specified in the license, for any authorized purpose. The quantities specified are usually in the multicurie range.

(b) A "Type B specific license of broad scope" is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of radioactive material specified in Section R313-22-100 for any authorized purpose. The possession limit for a Type B broad license, if only one radionuclide is possessed thereunder, is the quantity specified for that radionuclide in Section R313-22-100, Column I. If two or more radionuclides are possessed thereunder, the possession limits are determined as follows: For each

radionuclide, determine the ratio of the quantity possessed to the applicable quantity specified in Section R313-22-100, Column I, for that radionuclide. The sum of the ratios for the radionuclides possessed under the license shall not exceed unity.

(c) A "Type C specific license of broad scope" is a specific license authorizing receipt, acquisition, ownership, possession, use and transfer of any chemical or physical form of radioactive material specified in Section R313-22-100, for any authorized purpose. The possession limit for a Type C broad license, if only one radionuclide is possessed thereunder, is the quantity specified for that radionuclide in Section R313-22-100, Column II. If two or more radionuclides are possessed thereunder, the possession limits are determined as follows: For each radionuclide, determine the ratio of the quantity possessed to the applicable quantity specified in Section R313-22-100, Column II, for that radionuclide. The sum of the ratios for the radionuclides possessed under the license shall not exceed unity.

(2) An application for a Type A specific license of broad scope shall be approved if all of the following are complied with:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in Section R313-22-33;

(b) the applicant has engaged in a reasonable number of activities involving the use of radioactive material; and

(c) the applicant has established administrative controls and provisions relating to organization and management, procedures, recordkeeping, material control and accounting, and management review that are necessary to assure safe operations, including:

(i) the establishment of a radiation safety committee composed of such persons as a radiation safety officer, a representative of management, and persons trained and experienced in the safe use of radioactive material;

(ii) the appointment of a radiation safety officer who is qualified by training and experience in radiation protection, and who is available for advice and assistance on radiation safety matters; and

(iii) the establishment of appropriate administrative procedures to assure:

(A) control of procurement and use of radioactive material,

(B) completion of safety evaluations of proposed uses of radioactive material which take into consideration such matters as the adequacy of facilities and equipment, training and experience of the user, and the operating or handling procedures, and

(C) review, approval, and recording by the radiation safety committee of safety evaluations of proposed uses prepared in accordance with Subsection R313-22-50(2)(c)(iii)(B) prior to use of the radioactive material.

(3) An application for a Type B specific license of broad scope shall be approved if all of the following are complied with:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in Section R313-22-33;

(b) the applicant has established administrative controls and provisions relating to organization and management, procedures, recordkeeping, material control and accounting, and management review that are necessary to assure safe operations, including:

(i) the appointment of a radiation safety officer who is qualified by training and experience in radiation protection, and who is available for advice and assistance on radiation safety matters; and

(ii) the establishment of appropriate administrative procedures to assure:

(A) control of procurement and use of radioactive material,

(B) completion of safety evaluations of proposed uses of radioactive material which take into consideration such matters as the adequacy of facilities and equipment, training and experience of the user, and the operating or handling procedures, and

(C) review, approval, and recording by the radiation safety officer of safety evaluations of proposed uses prepared in accordance with Subsection R313-22-50(3)(b)(iii)(B) prior to use of the radioactive material.

(4) An application for a Type C specific license of broad scope shall be approved, if:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in Section R313-22-33;

(b) the applicant submits a statement that radioactive material will be used only by, or under the direct supervision of individuals, who have received:

(i) a college degree at the bachelor level, or equivalent training and experience, in the physical or biological sciences or in engineering; and

(ii) at least forty hours of training and experience in the safe handling of radioactive material, and in the characteristics of ionizing radiation, units of radiation dose and quantities, radiation detection instrumentation, and biological hazards of exposure to radiation appropriate to the type and forms of radioactive material to be used; and

(c) the applicant has established administrative controls and provisions relating to procurement of radioactive material, procedures, recordkeeping, material control and accounting, and management review necessary to assure safe operations.

(5) Specific licenses of broad scope are subject to the following conditions:

(a) unless specifically authorized by the Executive Secretary, persons licensed pursuant to this section shall not:

(i) conduct tracer studies in the environment involving direct release of radioactive material;

(ii) receive, acquire, own, possess, use, or transfer devices containing 100,000 curies (3.7 PBq) or more of radioactive material in sealed sources used for irradiation of materials;

(iii) conduct activities for which a specific license issued by the Executive Secretary under Section R313-22-75, and Rules R313-25, R313-32 or R313-36 is required; or

(iv) add or cause the addition of radioactive material to a food, beverage, cosmetic, drug or other product designed for ingestion or inhalation by, or application to, a human being.

(b) Type A specific licenses of broad scope issued under Rule R313-22 shall be subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals approved by the licensee's radiation safety committee.

(c) Type B specific license of broad scope issued under Rule R313-22 shall be subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used by, or under the direct supervision of, individuals approved by the licensee's radiation safety officer.

(d) Type C specific license of broad scope issued under Rule R313-22 shall be subject to the condition that radioactive material possessed under the license may only be used, by or under the direct supervision of, individuals who satisfy the requirements of Subsection R313-22-50(4).

R313-22-75. Special Requirements for a Specific License to Manufacture, Assemble, Repair, or Distribute Commodities, Products, or Devices Which Contain Radioactive Material.

(1) Licensing the introduction of radioactive material into products in exempt concentrations.

(a) In addition to the requirements set forth in Section R313-22-33, a specific license authorizing the introduction of radioactive material into a product or material owned by or in the possession of the licensee or another to be transferred to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(a) will be issued if:

(i) the applicant submits a description of the product or

material into which the radioactive material will be introduced, intended use of the radioactive material and the product or material into which it is introduced, method of introduction, initial concentration of the radioactive material in the product or material, control methods to assure that no more than the specified concentration is introduced into the product or material, estimated time interval between introduction and transfer of the product or material, and estimated concentration of the radioactive material in the product or material at the time of transfer; and

(ii) the applicant provides reasonable assurance that the concentrations of radioactive material at the time of transfer will not exceed the concentrations in Section R313-19-70, that reconcentration of the radioactive material in concentrations exceeding those in Section R313-19-70 is not likely, that use of lower concentrations is not feasible, and that the product or material is not likely to be incorporated in any food, beverage, cosmetic, drug or other commodity or product designed for ingestion or inhalation by, or application to a human being.

(b) Persons licensed under Subsection R313-22-75(1) shall file an annual report with the Executive Secretary which shall identify the type and quantity of products or materials into which radioactive material has been introduced during the reporting period; name and address of the person who owned or possessed the product and material, into which radioactive material has been introduced, at the time of introduction; the type and quantity of radionuclide introduced into the product or material; and the initial concentrations of the radionuclide in the product or material at time of transfer of the radioactive material by the licensee. If no transfers of radioactive material have been made pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(1) during the reporting period, the report shall so indicate. The report shall cover the year ending June 30, and shall be filed within thirty days thereafter.

(2) Licensing the distribution of radioactive material in exempt quantities. Authority to transfer possession or control by the manufacturer, processor or producer of equipment, devices, commodities or other products containing byproduct material whose subsequent possession, use, transfer, and disposal by other persons who are exempted from regulatory requirements may be obtained only from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555.

(a) An application for a specific license to distribute naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) to persons exempted from these rules pursuant to Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) will be approved if:

(i) the radioactive material is not contained in a food, beverage, cosmetic, drug or other commodity designed for ingestion or inhalation by, or application to, a human being;

(ii) the radioactive material is in the form of processed chemical elements, compounds, or mixtures, tissue samples, bioassay samples, counting standards, plated or encapsulated sources, or similar substances, identified as radioactive and to be used for its radioactive properties, but is not incorporated into a manufactured or assembled commodity, product, or device intended for commercial distribution; and

(iii) the applicant submits copies of prototype labels and brochures and the Executive Secretary approves the labels and brochures;

(b) The license issued under Subsection R313-22-75(2)(a) is subject to the following conditions:

(i) No more than ten exempt quantities shall be sold or transferred in a single transaction. However, an exempt quantity may be composed of fractional parts of one or more of the exempt quantities provided the sum of the fractions shall not exceed unity.

(ii) Exempt quantities shall be separated and individually packaged. No more than ten packaged exempt quantities shall be contained in any outer package for transfer to persons exempt pursuant to Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b). The outer package shall not allow the dose rate at the external surface of the package to exceed 5.0 microsievert (0.5 mrem) per hour.

(iii) The immediate container of a quantity or separately packaged fractional quantity of radioactive material shall bear a durable, legible label which:

(A) identifies the radionuclide and the quantity of radioactivity; and

(B) bears the words "Radioactive Material."

(iv) In addition to the labeling information required by Subsection R313-22-75(2)(b)(iii), the label affixed to the immediate container, or an accompanying brochure, shall:

(A) state that the contents are exempt from Licensing State requirements;

(B) bear the words "Radioactive Material - Not for Human Use - Introduction into Foods, Beverages, Cosmetics, Drugs, or Medicinals, or into Products Manufactured for Commercial Distribution is Prohibited - Exempt Quantities Should Not Be Combined;" and

(C) set forth appropriate additional radiation safety precautions and instructions relating to the handling, use, storage and disposal of the radioactive material.

(c) Persons licensed under Subsection R313-22-75(2) shall maintain records identifying, by name and address, persons to whom radioactive material is transferred for use under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(b) or the equivalent regulations of a Licensing State, and stating the kinds and quantities of radioactive material transferred. An annual summary report stating the total quantity of radionuclides transferred under the specific license shall be filed with the Executive Secretary. Reports shall cover the year ending June 30, and shall be filed within thirty days thereafter. If no transfers of radioactive material have been made pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(2) during the reporting period, the report shall so indicate.

(3) Licensing the incorporation of naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM) into gas and aerosol detectors. An application for a specific license authorizing the incorporation of NARM into gas and aerosol detectors to be distributed to persons exempt under Subsection R313-19-13(2)(c)(iii) will be approved if the application satisfies requirements equivalent to those contained in 10 CFR 32.26, 2006 ed. The maximum quantity of radium-226 in each device shall not exceed 3.7 kilobecquerel (0.1 mCi).

(4) Licensing the manufacture and distribution of devices to persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(4).

(a) An application for a specific license to manufacture or distribute devices containing radioactive material, excluding special nuclear material, to persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(4) or equivalent regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State will be approved if:

(i) the applicant satisfies the general requirements of Section R313-22-33;

(ii) the applicant submits sufficient information relating to the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control, labels, proposed uses, installation, servicing, leak testing, operating and safety instructions, and potential hazards of the device to provide reasonable assurance that:

(A) the device can be safely operated by persons not having training in radiological protection,

(B) under ordinary conditions of handling, storage and use of the device, the radioactive material contained in the device will not be released or inadvertently removed from the device, and it is unlikely that a person will receive in one year, a dose in excess of ten percent of the annual limits specified in Subsection R313-15-201(1), and

(C) under accident conditions, such as fire and explosion, associated with handling, storage and use of the device, it is unlikely that a person would receive an external radiation dose

or dose commitment in excess of the following organ doses:

TABLE

Whole body; head and trunk; active blood-forming organs; gonads; or lens of eye	150.0 mSv (15 rems)
Hands and forearms; feet and ankles; localized areas of skin averaged over areas no larger than one square centimeter	2.0 Sv (200 rems)
Other organs	500.0 mSv (50 rems); and

(iii) each device bears a durable, legible, clearly visible label or labels approved by the Executive Secretary, which contain in a clearly identified and separate statement:

(A) instructions and precautions necessary to assure safe installation, operation and servicing of the device; documents such as operating and service manuals may be identified in the label and used to provide this information,

(B) the requirement, or lack of requirement, for leak testing, or for testing an "on-off" mechanism and indicator, including the maximum time interval for testing, and the identification of radioactive material by radionuclide, quantity of radioactivity, and date of determination of the quantity, and

(C) the information called for in one of the following statements, as appropriate, in the same or substantially similar form:

(I) "The receipt, possession, use and transfer of this device, Model No. ....., Serial No. ....., are subject to a general license or the equivalent, and the regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or a state with which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority. This label shall be maintained on the device in a legible condition. Removal of this label is prohibited." The label shall be printed with the words "CAUTION -RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" and the name of the manufacturer or distributor shall appear on the label. The model, serial number, and name of the manufacturer or distributor may be omitted from this label provided the information is elsewhere specified in labeling affixed to the device.

(II) "The receipt, possession, use and transfer of this device, Model No. ....., Serial No. ....., are subject to a general license or the equivalent, and the regulations of a Licensing State. This label shall be maintained on the device in a legible condition. Removal of this label is prohibited." The label shall be printed with the words "CAUTION - RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" and the name of the manufacturer or distributor shall appear on the label. The model, serial number, and name of the manufacturer or distributor may be omitted from this label provided the information is elsewhere specified in labeling affixed to the device.

(D) Each device having a separable source housing that provides the primary shielding for the source also bears, on the source housing, a durable label containing the device model number and serial number, the isotope and quantity, the words, "Caution-Radioactive Material," the radiation symbol described in Section R313-15-901, and the name of the manufacturer or initial distributor.

(E) Each device meeting the criteria of Subsection R313-21-22(4)(c)(xiii)(A), bears a permanent label, for example, embossed, etched, stamped, or engraved, affixed to the source housing if separable, or the device if the source housing is not separable, that includes the words, "Caution-Radioactive Material," and, if practicable, the radiation symbol described in Section R313-15-901.

(b) In the event the applicant desires that the device be required to be tested at intervals longer than six months, either for proper operation of the "on-off" mechanism and indicator, if any, or for leakage of radioactive material or for both, the applicant shall include in the application sufficient information to demonstrate that a longer interval is justified by performance characteristics of the device or similar devices and by design features which have a significant bearing on the probability or consequences of leakage of radioactive material from the device or failure of the "on-off" mechanism and indicator. In determining the acceptable interval for the test for leakage of radioactive material, the Executive Secretary will consider information which includes, but is not limited to:

(i) primary containment, or source capsule;

(ii) protection of primary containment;

(iii) method of sealing containment;

(iv) containment construction materials;

(v) form of contained radioactive material;

(vi) maximum temperature withstood during prototype tests;

(vii) maximum pressure withstood during prototype tests;

(viii) maximum quantity of contained radioactive material;

(ix) radiotoxicity of contained radioactive material; and

(x) operating experience with identical devices or similarly designed and constructed devices.

(c) In the event the applicant desires that the general licensee under Subsection R313-21-22(4), or under equivalent regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State be authorized to install the device, collect the sample to be analyzed by a specific licensee for leakage of radioactive material, service the device, test the "on-off" mechanism and indicator, or remove the device from installation, the applicant shall include in the application written instructions to be followed by the general licensee, estimated calendar quarter doses associated with this activity or activities, and basis for these estimates. The submitted information shall demonstrate that performance of this activity or activities by an individual untrained in radiological protection, in addition to other handling, storage, and use of devices under the general license, is unlikely to cause that individual to receive a dose in excess of ten percent of the annual limits specified in Subsection R313-15-201(1).

(d)(i) If a device containing radioactive material is to be transferred for use under the general license contained in Subsection R313-21-22(4), each person that is licensed under Subsection R313-22-75(4) shall provide the information specified in Subsections R313-22-75(4)(d)(i)(A) through (E) to each person to whom a device is to be transferred. This information must be provided before the device may be transferred. In the case of a transfer through an intermediate person, the information must also be provided to the intended user prior to initial transfer to the intermediate person. The required information includes:

(A) a copy of the general license contained in Subsection R313-21-22(4); if Subsections R313-21-22(4)(c)(ii) through (iv) or R313-21-22(4)(c)(xiii) do not apply to the particular device, those paragraphs may be omitted;

(B) a copy of Sections R313-12-51, R313-15-1201, and R313-15-1202;

(C) a list of services that can only be performed by a specific licensee;

(D) Information on acceptable disposal options including estimated costs of disposal; and

(E) An indication that the Board's policy is to issue civil penalties for improper disposal.

(ii) If radioactive material is to be transferred in a device for use under an equivalent general license of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State, or Licensing State, each person that is licensed under Subsection R313-22-

75(4) shall provide the information specified in Subsections R313-22-75(4)(d)(ii)(A) through (D) to each person to whom a device is to be transferred. This information must be provided before the device may be transferred. In the case of a transfer through an intermediate person, the information must also be provided to the intended user prior to initial transfer to the intermediate person. The required information includes:

(A) A copy of an Agreement State's or Licensing State's regulations equivalent to Sections R313-12-51, R313-15-1201, R313-15-1202, and Subsection R313-21-22(4) or a copy of 10 CFR 31.5, 10 CFR 31.2, 10 CFR 30.51, 10 CFR 20.2201, and 10 CFR 20.2202. If a copy of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations is provided to a prospective general licensee in lieu of the Agreement State's or Licensing State's regulations, it shall be accompanied by a note explaining that use of the device is regulated by the Agreement State or Licensing State; if certain paragraphs of the regulations do not apply to the particular device, those paragraphs may be omitted;

(B) A list of services that can only be performed by a specific licensee;

(C) Information on acceptable disposal options including estimated costs of disposal; and

(D) The name or title, address, and phone number of the contact at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Agreement State, or Licensing State from which additional information may be obtained.

(iii) An alternative approach to informing customers may be proposed by the licensee for approval by the Executive Secretary.

(iv) Each device that is transferred after February 19, 2002 must meet the labeling requirements in Subsection R313-22-75(4)(a)(iii).

(v) If a notification of bankruptcy has been made under Section R313-19-34 or the license is to be terminated, each person licensed under Subsection R313-22-75(4) shall provide, upon request, to the Executive Secretary, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or an appropriate Agreement State or Licensing State, records of final disposition required under Subsection R313-22-75(4)(d)(vii)(H).

(vi) Each person licensed under Subsection R313-22-75(4) to initially transfer devices to generally licensed persons shall comply with the requirements of Subsections R313-22-75(4)(d)(vi) and (vii).

(A) The person shall report all transfers of devices to persons for use under the general license under Subsection R313-21-22(4) and all receipts of devices from persons licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(4) to the Executive Secretary. The report must be submitted on a quarterly basis on Form 653, "Transfers of Industrial Devices Report" as prescribed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or in a clear and legible report containing all of the data required by the form.

(B) The required information for transfers to general licensees includes:

(I) The identity of each general licensee by name and mailing address for the location of use; if there is no mailing address for the location of use, an alternative address for the general licensee shall be submitted along with information on the actual location of use.

(II) The name, title, and phone number of the person identified by the general licensee as having knowledge of and authority to take required actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations and requirements;

(III) The date of transfer;

(IV) The type, model number, and serial number of device transferred; and

(V) The quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device.

(C) If one or more intermediate persons will temporarily possess the device at the intended place of use before its possession by the user, the report must include the same information for both the intended user and each intermediate person, and clearly designate the intermediate persons.

(D) For devices received from a Subsection R313-21-22(4) general licensee, the report must include the identity of the general licensee by name and address, the type, model number, and serial number of the device received, the date of receipt, and, in the case of devices not initially transferred by the reporting licensee, the name of the manufacturer or initial transferor.

(E) If the licensee makes changes to a device possessed by a Subsection R313-21-22(4) general licensee, such that the label must be changed to update required information, the report must identify the general licensee, the device, and the changes to information on the device label.

(F) The report must cover each calendar quarter, must be filed within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter, and must clearly indicate the period covered by the report.

(G) The report must clearly identify the specific licensee submitting the report and include the license number of the specific licensee.

(H) If no transfers have been made to or from persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(4) during the reporting period, the report must so indicate.

(vii) The person shall report all transfers of devices to persons for use under a general license in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's, an Agreement State's, or Licensing State's regulations that are equivalent to Subsection R313-21-22(4) and all receipts of devices from general licensees in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's, Agreement State's, or Licensing State's jurisdiction to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or to the responsible Agreement State or Licensing State agency. The report must be submitted on Form 653, "Transfers of Industrial Devices Report" as prescribed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or in a clear and legible report containing all of the data required by the form.

(A) The required information for transfers to general licensee includes:

(I) The identity of each general licensee by name and mailing address for the location of use; if there is no mailing address for the location of use, an alternative address for the general licensee shall be submitted along with information on the actual location of use.

(II) The name, title, and phone number of the person identified by the general licensee as having knowledge of and authority to take required actions to ensure compliance with the appropriate regulations and requirements;

(III) The date of transfer;

(IV) The type, model number, and serial number of the device transferred; and

(V) The quantity and type of radioactive material contained in the device.

(B) If one or more intermediate persons will temporarily possess the device at the intended place of use before its possession by the user, the report must include the same information for both the intended user and each intermediate person, and clearly designate the intermediate persons.

(C) For devices received from a general licensee, the report must include the identity of the general licensee by name and address, the type, model number, and serial number of the device received, the date of receipt, and, in the case of devices not initially transferred by the reporting licensee, the name of the manufacturer or initial transferor.

(D) If the licensee makes changes to a device possessed by a general licensee, such that the label must be changed to update required information, the report must identify the general licensee, the device, and the changes to information on the device label.

(E) The report must cover each calendar quarter, must be

filed within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter, and must clearly indicate the period covered by the report.

(F) The report must clearly identify the specific licensee submitting the report and must include the license number of the specific licensee.

(G) If no transfers have been made to or from a Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensee, or to or from a particular Agreement State or Licensing State licensee during the reporting period, this information shall be reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the responsible Agreement State or Licensing State agency upon request of the agency.

(H) The person shall maintain all information concerning transfers and receipts of devices that supports the reports required by Subsection R313-22-75(4)(d)(vii). Records required by Subsection R313-22-75(4)(d)(vii)(H) must be maintained for a period of three years following the date of the recorded event.

(5) Special requirements for the manufacture, assembly or repair of luminous safety devices for use in aircraft. An application for a specific license to manufacture, assemble or repair luminous safety devices containing tritium or promethium-147 for use in aircraft for distribution to persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(5) will be approved if:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements of Section R313-22-33; and

(b) the applicant satisfies the requirements of 10 CFR 32.53 through 32.56 and 32.101, 2006 ed., or their equivalent.

(6) Special requirements for license to manufacture calibration sources containing americium-241, plutonium or radium-226 for distribution to persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(7). An application for a specific license to manufacture calibration and reference sources containing americium-241, plutonium or radium-226 to persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(7) will be approved if:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements of Section R313-22-33; and

(b) the applicant satisfies the requirements of 10 CFR 32.57 through 32.59, 32.102 and 10 CFR 70.39, 2006 ed., or their equivalent.

(7) Manufacture and distribution of radioactive material for certain in vitro clinical or laboratory testing under general license. An application for a specific license to manufacture or distribute radioactive material for use under the general license of Subsection R313-21-22(9) will be approved if:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in Section R313-22-33;

(b) the radioactive material is to be prepared for distribution in prepackaged units of:

(i) iodine-125 in units not exceeding 370 kilobecquerel (ten uCi) each;

(ii) iodine-131 in units not exceeding 370 kilobecquerel (ten uCi) each;

(iii) carbon-14 in units not exceeding 370 kilobecquerel (ten uCi) each;

(iv) hydrogen-3 (tritium) in units not exceeding 1.85 megabecquerel (50 uCi) each;

(v) iron-59 in units not exceeding 740.0 kilobecquerel (20 uCi) each;

(vi) cobalt-57 in units not exceeding 370 kilobecquerel (ten uCi) each;

(vii) selenium-75 in units not exceeding 370 kilobecquerel (ten uCi) each; or

(viii) mock iodine-125 in units not exceeding 1.85 kilobecquerel (0.05 uCi) of iodine-129 and 1.85 kilobecquerel (0.05 uCi) of americium-241 each;

(c) prepackaged units bear a durable, clearly visible label:

(i) identifying the radioactive contents as to chemical form and radionuclide, and indicating that the amount of radioactivity does not exceed 370 kilobecquerel (ten uCi) of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, cobalt-57, or selenium-75; 1.85 megabecquerel (50 uCi) of hydrogen-3 (tritium); 740.0 kilobecquerel (20 uCi) of iron-59; or Mock Iodine-125 in units not exceeding 1.85 kilobecquerel (0.05 uCi) of iodine-129 and 1.85 kilobecquerel (0.05 uCi) of americium-241 each; and

(ii) displaying the radiation caution symbol described in Section R313-15-901 and the words, "CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL", and "Not for Internal or External Use in Humans or Animals";

(d) one of the following statements, as appropriate, or a substantially similar statement which contains the information called for in one of the following statements, appears on a label affixed to each prepackaged unit or appears in a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package:

(i) "This radioactive material shall be received, acquired, possessed and used only by physicians, veterinarians, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or of a state with which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has entered into an agreement for the exercise of regulatory authority.

.....

Name of Manufacturer"

(ii) "This radioactive material shall be received, acquired, possessed and used only by physicians, veterinarians, clinical laboratories or hospitals and only for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving internal or external administration of the material, or the radiation therefrom, to human beings or animals. Its receipt, acquisition, possession, use and transfer are subject to the regulations and a general license of a Licensing State.

.....

Name of Manufacturer"

(e) the label affixed to the unit, or the leaflet or brochure which accompanies the package, contains adequate information as to the precautions to be observed in handling and storing radioactive material. In the case of the Mock Iodine-125 reference or calibration source, the information accompanying the source shall also contain directions to the licensee regarding the waste disposal requirements set out in Section R313-15-1001.

(8) Licensing the manufacture and distribution of ice detection devices. An application for a specific license to manufacture and distribute ice detection devices to persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-22(10) will be approved if:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements of Section R313-22-33; and

(b) the criteria of 10 CFR 32.61, 32.62, 32.103, 2006 ed. are met.

(9) Manufacture, preparation, or transfer for commercial distribution of radioactive drugs containing radioactive material for medical use under R313-32.

(a) An application for a specific license to manufacture and distribute radiopharmaceuticals containing radioactive material for use by persons licensed pursuant to Rule R313-32 will be approved if:

(i) the applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in Section R313-22-33;

(ii) the applicant submits evidence that the applicant is at least one of the following:

(A) registered or licensed with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a drug manufacturer;

(B) registered or licensed with a state agency as a drug manufacturer;

(C) licensed as a pharmacy by a State Board of Pharmacy; or

(D) operating as a nuclear pharmacy within a medical institution.

(iii) the applicant submits information on the radionuclide; the chemical and physical form; the maximum activity per vial, syringe, generator, or other container of the radioactive drug; and the shielding provided by the packaging to show it is appropriate for the safe handling and storage of the radioactive drugs by medical use licensees; and

(iv) the applicant satisfies the following labeling requirements:

(A) A label is affixed to each transport radiation shield, whether it is constructed of lead, glass, plastic, or other material, of a radioactive drug to be transferred for commercial distribution. The label must include the radiation symbol and the words "CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" or "DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL"; the name of the radioactive drug or its abbreviation; and the quantity of radioactivity at a specified date and time. For radioactive drugs with a half life greater than 100 days, the time may be omitted.

(B) A label is affixed to each syringe, vial, or other container used to hold a radioactive drug to be transferred for commercial distribution. The label must include the radiation symbol and the words "CAUTION, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" or "DANGER, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL" and an identifier that ensures that the syringe, vial, or other container can be correlated with the information on the transport radiation shield label.

(b) A licensee described by Subsections R313-22-75(9)(a)(ii)(C) or (D):

(i) May prepare radioactive drugs for medical use, as defined in Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.2 by reference), provided that the radioactive drug is prepared by either an authorized nuclear pharmacist, as specified in Subsections R313-22-75(9)(b)(ii) and (iv), or an individual under the supervision of an authorized nuclear pharmacist as specified in Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.27 by reference).

(ii) May allow a pharmacist to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist if:

(A) this individual qualifies as an authorized nuclear pharmacist as defined in Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.2 by reference);

(B) this individual meets the requirements specified in Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.55(b) and 10 CFR 35.59 by reference) and the licensee has received an approved license amendment identifying this individual as an authorized nuclear pharmacist; or

(C) this individual is designated as an authorized nuclear pharmacist in accordance with Subsection R313-22-75(9)(b)(iv).

(iii) The actions authorized in Subsections R313-22-75(9)(b)(i) and (ii) are permitted in spite of more restrictive language in license conditions.

(iv) May designate a pharmacist, as defined in Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.2 by reference), as an authorized nuclear pharmacist if the individual is identified as of January 1, 1997 as an "authorized user" on a nuclear pharmacy license issued by the Executive Secretary under Subsection R313-22-75(9).

(v) Shall provide to the Executive Secretary:

(A) a copy of each individual's certification by a specialty board whose certification process has been recognized by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Agreement State as specified in Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.55(a) by reference) with the written attestation signed by a preceptor as required by Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.55(b)(2) by reference); or

(B) the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Agreement State license; or

(C) the permit issued by a licensee of broad scope; and

(D) and a copy of the state pharmacy licensure or registration, no later than 30 days after the date that the licensee allows, pursuant to Subsections R313-22-75(9)(b)(ii)(A) and R313-22-75(9)(b)(ii)(C), the individual to work as an authorized nuclear pharmacist.

(c) A licensee shall possess and use instrumentation to measure the radioactivity of radioactive drugs. The licensee shall have procedures for use of the instrumentation. The licensee shall measure, by direct measurement or by combination of measurements and calculations, the amount of radioactivity in dosages of alpha-, beta-, or photon-emitting radioactive drugs prior to transfer for commercial distribution. In addition, the licensee shall:

(i) perform tests before initial use, periodically, and following repair, on each instrument for accuracy, linearity, and geometry dependence, as appropriate for the use of the instrument; and make adjustments when necessary; and

(ii) check each instrument for constancy and proper operation at the beginning of each day of use.

(d) Nothing in Subsection R313-22-75(9) relieves the licensee from complying with applicable FDA, or Federal, and State requirements governing radioactive drugs.

(10) Manufacture and distribution of sources or devices containing radioactive material for medical use. An application for a specific license to manufacture and distribute sources and devices containing radioactive material to persons licensed under Rule R313-32 for use as a calibration, transmission, or reference source or for the uses listed in Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.400, 10 CFR 35.500, 10 CFR 35.600, and 35.1000 by reference) will be approved if:

(a) the applicant satisfies the general requirements in Section R313-22-33;

(b) the applicant submits sufficient information regarding each type of source or device pertinent to an evaluation of its radiation safety, including:

(i) the radioactive material contained, its chemical and physical form and amount,

(ii) details of design and construction of the source or device,

(iii) procedures for, and results of, prototype tests to demonstrate that the source or device will maintain its integrity under stresses likely to be encountered in normal use and accidents,

(iv) for devices containing radioactive material, the radiation profile of a prototype device,

(v) details of quality control procedures to assure that production sources and devices meet the standards of the design and prototype tests,

(vi) procedures and standards for calibrating sources and devices,

(vii) legend and methods for labeling sources and devices as to their radioactive content, and

(viii) instructions for handling and storing the source or device from the radiation safety standpoint, these instructions are to be included on a durable label attached to the source or device or attached to a permanent storage container for the source or device; provided that instructions which are too lengthy for a label may be summarized on the label and printed in detail on a brochure which is referenced on the label;

(c) the label affixed to the source or device, or to the permanent storage container for the source or device, contains information on the radionuclide, quantity and date of assay, and a statement that the source or device is licensed by the Executive Secretary for distribution to persons licensed pursuant to Rule R313-32 (incorporating 10 CFR 35.18, 10 CFR 35.400, 10 CFR 35.500, and 10 CFR 35.600 by reference) or under

equivalent regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, an Agreement State or a Licensing State; provided that labeling for sources which do not require long term storage may be on a leaflet or brochure which accompanies the source;

(d) in the event the applicant desires that the source or device be required to be tested for leakage of radioactive material at intervals longer than six months, the applicant shall include in the application sufficient information to demonstrate that a longer interval is justified by performance characteristics of the source or device or similar sources or devices and by design features that have a significant bearing on the probability or consequences of leakage of radioactive material from the source; and

(e) in determining the acceptable interval for test of leakage of radioactive material, the Executive Secretary shall consider information that includes, but is not limited to:

(i) primary containment or source capsule,

(ii) protection of primary containment,

(iii) method of sealing containment,

(iv) containment construction materials,

(v) form of contained radioactive material,

(vi) maximum temperature withstood during prototype tests,

(vii) maximum pressure withstood during prototype tests,

(viii) maximum quantity of contained radioactive material,

(ix) radiotoxicity of contained radioactive material, and

(x) operating experience with identical sources or devices or similarly designed and constructed sources or devices.

(11) Requirements for license to manufacture and distribute industrial products containing depleted uranium for mass-volume applications.

(a) An application for a specific license to manufacture industrial products and devices containing depleted uranium for use pursuant to Subsection R313-21-21(5) or equivalent regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State will be approved if:

(i) the applicant satisfies the general requirements specified in Section R313-22-33;

(ii) the applicant submits sufficient information relating to the design, manufacture, prototype testing, quality control procedures, labeling or marking, proposed uses and potential hazards of the industrial product or device to provide reasonable assurance that possession, use or transfer of the depleted uranium in the product or device is not likely to cause an individual to receive a radiation dose in excess of ten percent of the annual limits specified in Subsection R313-15-201(1); and

(iii) the applicant submits sufficient information regarding the industrial product or device and the presence of depleted uranium for a mass-volume application in the product or device to provide reasonable assurance that unique benefits will accrue to the public because of the usefulness of the product or device.

(b) In the case of an industrial product or device whose unique benefits are questionable, the Executive Secretary will approve an application for a specific license under Subsection R313-22-75(11) only if the product or device is found to combine a high degree of utility and low probability of uncontrolled disposal and dispersal of significant quantities of depleted uranium into the environment.

(c) The Executive Secretary may deny an application for a specific license under Subsection R313-22-75(11) if the end use of the industrial product or device cannot be reasonably foreseen.

(d) Persons licensed pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(11)(a) shall:

(i) maintain the level of quality control required by the license in the manufacture of the industrial product or device, and in the installation of the depleted uranium into the product or device;

(ii) label or mark each unit to:

(A) identify the manufacturer of the product or device and the number of the license under which the product or device was manufactured, the fact that the product or device contains depleted uranium, and the quantity of depleted uranium in each product or device; and

(B) state that the receipt, possession, use and transfer of the product or device are subject to a general license or the equivalent and the regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State;

(iii) assure that the uranium before being installed in each product or device has been impressed with the following legend clearly legible through a plating or other covering: "Depleted Uranium";

(iv) furnish to each person to whom depleted uranium in a product or device is transferred for use pursuant to the general license contained in Subsection R313-21-21(5) or its equivalent:

(A) a copy of the general license contained in Subsection R313-21-21(5) and a copy of form DRC-12; or

(B) a copy of the general license contained in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's or Agreement State's regulation equivalent to Subsection R313-21-21(5) and a copy of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's or Agreement State's certificate, or alternatively, furnish a copy of the general license contained in Subsection R313-21-21(5) and a copy of form DRC-12 with a note explaining that use of the product or device is regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State under requirements substantially the same as those in Subsection R313-21-21(5);

(v) report to the Executive Secretary all transfers of industrial products or devices to persons for use under the general license in Subsection R313-21-21(5). The report shall identify each general licensee by name and address, an individual by name or position who may constitute a point of contact between the Executive Secretary and the general licensee, the type and model number of device transferred, and the quantity of depleted uranium contained in the product or device. The report shall be submitted within thirty days after the end of the calendar quarter in which the product or device is transferred to the generally licensed person. If no transfers have been made to persons generally licensed under Subsection R313-21-21(5) during the reporting period, the report shall so indicate;

(vi) provide certain other reports as follows:

(A) report to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission all transfers of industrial products or devices to persons for use under the Nuclear Regulatory Commission general license in 10 CFR 40.25, 2006 ed.;

(B) report to the responsible state agency all transfers of devices manufactured and distributed pursuant to Subsection R313-22-75(11) for use under a general license in that state's regulations equivalent to Subsection R313-21-21(5),

(C) reports shall identify each general licensee by name and address, an individual by name or position who may constitute a point of contact between the agency and the general licensee, the type and model number of the device transferred, and the quantity of depleted uranium contained in the product or device. The report shall be submitted within thirty days after the end of each calendar quarter in which a product or device is transferred to the generally licensed person,

(D) if no transfers have been made to Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees during the reporting period, this information shall be reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and

(E) if no transfers have been made to general licensees within a particular Agreement State during the reporting period, this information shall be reported to the responsible Agreement State agency upon the request of that agency; and

(vii) records shall be kept showing the name, address and

point of contact for each general licensee to whom the person transfers depleted uranium in industrial products or devices for use pursuant to the general license provided in Subsection R313-21-21(5) or equivalent regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State. The records shall be maintained for a period of two years and shall show the date of each transfer, the quantity of depleted uranium in the product or device transferred, and compliance with the report requirements of Subsection R313-22-75(11).

R313-22-90. Quantities of Radioactive Materials Requiring Consideration of the Need for an Emergency Plan for Responding to a Release. Refer to Subsection R313-22-32(8).

TABLE

Radioactive Material(1)	Release Fraction	Quantity (curies)
Actinium-228	0.001	4,000
Americium-241	.001	2
Americium-242	.001	2
Americium-243	.001	2
Antimony-124	.01	4,000
Antimony-126	.01	6,000
Barium-133	.01	10,000
Barium-140	.01	30,000
Bismuth-207	.01	5,000
Bismuth-210	.01	600
Cadmium-109	.01	1,000
Cadmium-113	.01	80
Calcium-45	.01	20,000
Californium-252 (20 mg)	.001	9
Carbon-14	.01 Non CO	50,000
Cerium-141	.01	10,000
Cerium-144	.01	300
Cesium-134	.01	2,000
Cesium-137	.01	3,000
Chlorine-36	.5	100
Chromium-51	.01	300,000
Cobalt-60	.001	5,000
Copper-64	.01	200,000
Curium-242	.001	60
Curium-243	.001	3
Curium-244	.001	4
Curium-245	.001	2
Europium-152	.01	500
Europium-154	.01	400
Europium-155	.01	3,000
Germanium-68	.01	2,000
Gadolinium-153	.01	5,000
Gold-198	.01	30,000
Hafnium-172	.01	400
Hafnium-181	.01	7,000
Holmium-166m	.01	100
Hydrogen-3	.5	20,000
Iodine-125	.5	10
Iodine-131	.5	10
Indium-114m	.01	1,000
Iridium-192	.001	40,000
Iron-55	.01	40,000
Iron-59	.01	7,000
Krypton-85	1.0	6,000,000
Lead-210	.01	8
Manganese-56	.01	60,000
Mercury-203	.01	10,000
Molybdenum-99	.01	30,000
Neptunium-237	.001	2
Nickel-63	.01	20,000
Niobium-94	.01	300
Phosphorus-32	.5	100
Phosphorus-33	.5	1,000
Polonium-210	.01	10
Potassium-42	.01	9,000
Promethium-145	.01	4,000
Promethium-147	.01	4,000
Ruthenium-106	.01	200
Samarium-151	.01	4,000
Scandium-46	.01	3,000
Selenium-75	.01	10,000
Silver-110m	.01	1,000
Sodium-22	.01	9,000
Sodium-24	.01	10,000
Strontium-89	.01	3,000
Strontium-90	.01	90
Sulfur-35	.5	900
Technetium-99	.01	10,000
Technetium-99m	.01	400,000
Tellurium-127m	.01	5,000
Tellurium-129m	.01	5,000
Terbium-160	.01	4,000
Thulium-170	.01	4,000
Tin-113	.01	10,000
Tin-123	.01	3,000
Tin-126	.01	1,000
Titanium-44	.01	100
Vanadium-48	.01	7,000
Xenon-133	1.0	900,000
Yttrium-91	.01	2,000
Zinc-65	.01	5,000
Zirconium-93	.01	400
Zirconium-95	.01	5,000
Any other beta-gamma emitter	.01	10,000
Mixed fission products	.01	1,000
Mixed corrosion products	.01	10,000
Contaminated equipment, beta-gamma	.001	10,000
Irradiated material, any form other than solid noncombustible	.01	1,000
Irradiated material, solid noncombustible	.001	10,000
Mixed radioactive waste, beta-gamma	.01	1,000
Packaged mixed waste, beta-gamma(2)	.001	10,000
Any other alpha emitter	.001	2
Contaminated equipment, alpha	.0001	20
Packaged waste, alpha(2)	.0001	20
Combinations of radioactive materials listed above(1)	-----	-----

(1) For combinations of radioactive materials, consideration of the need for an emergency plan is required if the sum of the ratios of the quantity of each radioactive material authorized to the quantity listed for that material in Section R313-22-90 exceeds one.

(2) Waste packaged in Type B containers does not require an emergency plan.

R313-22-100. Limits for Broad Licenses. Refer to Section R313-22-50.

TABLE

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL	COLUMN I	COLUMN II
	CURIES	
Antimony-122	1	0.01
Antimony-124	1	0.01
Antimony-125	1	0.01
Arsenic-73	10	0.1
Arsenic-74	1	0.01
Arsenic-76	1	0.01
Arsenic-77	10	0.1
Barium-131	10	0.1
Barium-140	1	0.01
Beryllium-7	10	0.1
Bismuth-210	0.1	0.001
Bromine-82	10	0.1
Cadmium-109	1	0.01
Cadmium-115m	1	0.01
Cadmium-115	10	0.1
Calcium-45	1	0.01
Calcium-47	10	0.1
Carbon-14	100	1
Cerium-141	10	0.1
Cerium-143	10	0.1
Cerium-144	0.1	0.001
Cesium-131	100	1
Cesium-134m	100	1
Cesium-134	0.1	0.001
Cesium-135	1	0.01
Cesium-136	10	0.1
Cesium-137	0.1	0.001
Chlorine-36	1	0.01
Chlorine-38	100	1
Chromium-51	100	1
Cobalt-57	10	0.1
Cobalt-58m	100	1
Cobalt-58	1	0.01
Cobalt-60	0.1	0.001
Copper-64	10	0.1
Dysprosium-165	100	1
Dysprosium-166	10	0.1
Erbium-169	10	0.1

Erbium-171	10	0.1
Europium-152 (9.2h)	10	0.1
Europium-152 (13y)	0.1	0.001
Europium-154	0.1	0.001
Europium-155	1	0.01
Fluorine-18	100	1
Gadolinium-153	1	0.01
Gadolinium-159	10	0.1
Gallium-72	10	0.1
Germanium-71	100	1
Gold-198	10	0.1
Gold-199	10	0.1
Hafnium-181	1	0.01
Holmium-166	10	0.1
Hydrogen-3	100	1
Indium-113m	100	1
Indium-114m	1	0.01
Indium-115m	100	1
Indium-115	1	0.01
Iodine-125	0.1	0.001
Iodine-126	0.1	0.001
Iodine-129	0.1	0.01
Iodine-131	0.1	0.001
Iodine-132	10	0.1
Iodine-133	1	0.01
Iodine-134	10	0.1
Iodine-135	1	0.01
Iridium-192	1	0.01
Iridium-194	10	0.1
Iron-55	10	0.1
Iron-59	1	0.01
Krypton-85	100	1
Krypton-87	10	0.1
Lanthanum-140	1	0.01
Lutetium-177	10	0.1
Manganese-52	1	0.01
Manganese-54	1	0.01
Manganese-56	10	0.1
Mercury-197m	10	0.1
Mercury-197	10	0.1
Mercury-203	1	0.01
Molybdenum-99	10	0.1
Neodymium-147	10	0.1
Neodymium-149	10	0.1
Nickel-59	10	0.1
Nickel-63	1	0.01
Nickel-65	10	0.1
Niobium-93m	1	0.01
Niobium-95	1	0.01
Niobium-97	100	1
Osmium-185	1	0.01
Osmium-191m	100	1
Osmium-191	10	0.1
Osmium-193	10	0.1
Palladium-103	10	0.1
Palladium-109	10	0.1
Phosphorus-32	1	0.01
Platinum-191	10	0.1
Platinum-193m	100	1
Platinum-193	10	0.1
Platinum-197m	100	1
Platinum-197	10	0.1
Polonium-210	0.01	0.0001
Potassium-42	1	0.01
Praseodymium-142	10	0.1
Praseodymium-143	10	0.1
Promethium-147	1	0.01
Promethium-149	10	0.1
Radium-226	0.01	0.0001
Rhenium-186	10	0.1
Rhenium-188	10	0.1
Rhodium-103m	1,000	10
Rhodium-105	10	0.1
Rubidium-86	1	0.01
Rubidium-87	1	0.01
Ruthenium-97	100	1
Ruthenium-103	1	0.01
Ruthenium-105	10	0.1
Ruthenium-106	0.1	0.001
Samarium-151	1	0.01
Samarium-153	10	0.1
Scandium-46	1	0.01
Scandium-47	10	0.1
Scandium-48	1	0.01
Selenium-75	1	0.01
Silicon-31	10	0.1
Silver-105	1	0.01
Silver-110m	0.1	0.001
Silver-111	10	0.1
Sodium-22	0.1	0.001
Sodium-24	1	0.01
Strontium-85m	1,000	10
Strontium-85	1	0.01
Strontium-89	1	0.01
Strontium-90	0.01	0.0001
Strontium-91	10	0.1
Strontium-92	10	0.1
Sulphur-35	10	0.1
Tantalum-182	1	0.01
Technetium-96	10	0.1
Technetium-97m	10	0.1
Technetium-97	10	0.1
Technetium-99m	100	1
Technetium-99	1	0.01
Tellurium-125m	1	0.01
Tellurium-127m	1	0.01
Tellurium-127	10	0.1
Tellurium-129m	1	0.01
Tellurium-129	100	1
Tellurium-131m	10	0.1
Tellurium-132	1	0.01
Terbium-160	1	0.01
Thallium-200	10	0.1
Thallium-201	10	0.1
Thallium-202	10	0.1
Thallium-204	1	0.01
Thulium-170	1	0.01
Thulium-171	1	0.01
Tin-113	1	0.01
Tin-125	1	0.01
Tungsten-181	1	0.01
Tungsten-185	1	0.01
Tungsten-187	10	0.1
Vanadium-48	1	0.01
Xenon-131m	1,000	10
Xenon-133	100	1
Xenon-135	100	1
Ytterbium-175	10	0.1
Yttrium-90	1	0.01
Yttrium-91	1	0.01
Yttrium-92	10	0.1
Yttrium-93	1	0.01
Zinc-65	1	0.01
Zinc-69m	10	0.1
Zinc-69	100	1
Zirconium-93	1	0.01
Zirconium-95	1	0.01
Zirconium-97	1	0.01
Any radioactive material other than source material, special nuclear material, or alpha-emitting radioactive material not listed above	0.1	0.001

R313-22-201. Serialization of Nationally Tracked Sources.

Each licensee who manufacturers a nationally tracked source after October 19, 2007, shall assign a unique serial number to each nationally tracked source. Serial numbers must be composed only of alpha-numeric characters.

R313-22-210. Registration of Product Information.

Licensees who manufacture or initially distribute a sealed source or device containing a sealed source whose product is intended for use under a specific license or general license are deemed to have provided reasonable assurance that the radiation safety properties of the source or device are adequate to protect health and minimize danger to life and the environment if the sealed source or device has been evaluated in accordance with 10 CFR 32.210, 2006 ed. or equivalent regulations of an Agreement State.

KEY: specific licenses, decommissioning, broad scope, radioactive materials
February 12, 2009 19-3-104
Notice of Continuation October 5, 2006 19-3-108

R313. Environmental Quality, Radiation Control.
R313-32. Medical Use of Radioactive Material.
R313-32-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to prescribe requirements and provisions for the medical use of radioactive material and for issuance of specific licenses authorizing the medical use of this material. These requirements and provisions provide for the protection of the public health and safety. The requirements and provisions of Rule R313-32 are in addition to, and not in substitution for, other sections of Title R313.

(2) The rules set forth herein are adopted pursuant to the provisions of Subsections 19-3-104(4) and 19-3-104(8).

R313-32-2. Clarifications or Exceptions.

For the purposes of Rule R313-32, 10 CFR 35.2 through 35.7; and 35.10 through 35.3067 (January 1, 2007) are incorporated by reference with the following clarifications or exceptions:

(1) The exclusion of the following:

(a) In 10 CFR 35.2, exclude definitions for "Address of Use," "Agreement State," "Area of Use," "Dentist," "Pharmacist," "Physician," "Podiatrist," and "Sealed Source"; and

(b) In 10 CFR 35.3067, exclude "with a copy to the Director, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards."

(2) The substitution of the following date references:

(a) "May 13, 2005" for "October 24, 2002"; and

(b) "May 10, 2006" for "April 29, 2005."

(3) The substitution of the following rule references:

(a) "Rule R313-15" for reference to "10 CFR Part 20" or for reference to "Part 20 of this chapter";

(b) "Rule R313-19" for reference to "Part 30 of this chapter" or for reference to "10 CFR Part 30" except for the reference to "Part 30 of this chapter" found in 10 CFR 35.65(d);

(c) "10 CFR 30" for reference to "Part 30 of this chapter" found in 10 CFR 35.65(d);

(d) "Rules R313-15 and R313-19" for reference to "parts 20 and 30 of this chapter";

(e) "Section R313-12-110" for reference to "Sec. 30.6 of this chapter" or for reference to "Sec. 30.6(a)" or for reference to "Sec. 30.6(a) of this chapter";

(f) "Section R313-15-101" for reference to "Sec. 20.1101 of this chapter";

(g) "Subsection R313-15-301(1)(a)" for reference to "Sec. 20.1301(a)(1) of this chapter";

(h) "Subsection R313-15-301(1)(c)" for reference to "Sec. 20.1301(c) of this chapter";

(i) "Section R313-15-501" for reference to "Sec. 20.1501 of this chapter";

(j) "Section R313-18-12" for reference to "Sec. 19.12 of this chapter";

(k) "Subsection R313-22-75(10) or equivalent U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Agreement State regulations" for reference to "Sec. 32.74 of this chapter," found in 10 CFR 35.65(b);

(l) "Subsection R313-22-75(10)" for reference to "10 CFR 32.74 of this chapter," or for reference to "Sec. 32.74 of this chapter" except for the reference to "Sec. 32.74 of this chapter" found in 10 CFR 35.65(b);

(m) "Rule R313-70" for reference to "Part 170 of this chapter";

(n) "Section R313-19-34(2)" for reference to "Sec. 30.34(b) of this chapter";

(o) "Rule R313-22" for reference to "Part 33 of this chapter";

(p) "Subsection R313-22-50(2)" for reference to "Sec. 33.13 of this chapter";

(q) "Subsection R313-22-75(9)(b)(iv)" for reference to "Sec. 32.72(b)(4)";

(r) "Subsection R313-22-75(9)" for reference to "Sec. 32.72 of this chapter";

(s) "Subsection R313-22-75(9)(b)(v)" for reference to "Sec. 32.72(b)(5)"

(t) "(c)(1) or (c)(2)" for reference to "(c)(1)" in 10 CFR 35.50(d); and

(u) "35.600 or 35.1000" for reference to "35.600" in 10 CFR 35.41(b)(1).

(4) The substitution of the following terms:

(a) "radioactive material" for reference to "byproduct material";

(b) "original" for "original and one copy";

(c) "(801) 536-4250 or after hours, (801) 536-4123" for "(301) 951-0550";

(d) "Form DRC-01, 'Radioactive Material License Application'" for reference to "NRC Form 313, 'Application for Material License'";

(e) "State of Utah radioactive materials" for reference to "NRC" in 10 CFR 35.6(c);

(f) "the Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or an Agreement State" for reference to "the Commission or Agreement State" or for reference to "the Commission or an Agreement State";

(g) "an Executive Secretary, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or an Agreement State" for reference to "a Commission or Agreement State";

(h) "Equivalent U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Agreement State" for reference to "equivalent Agreement State" as found in 10 CFR 35.63(b)(2)(i), 10 CFR 35.63(c)(3), 10 CFR 35.65(a), 10 CFR 35.100(a), 10 CFR 35.200(a), and 10 CFR 35.300(a);

(i) "Executive Secretary" for reference to "NRC Operations Center" in 10 CFR 35.3045(c) and 10 CFR 35.3047(c);

(j) "Utah Division of Radiation Control" for reference to "NRC Operations Center" in Footnote 3 to 10 CFR 35.3045;

(k) "Executive Secretary" for reference to "appropriate NRC Regional Office listed in Sec. 30.6 of this chapter";

(l) "Utah Radiation Control Board" for reference to "Commission" in 10 CFR 35.18(a)(3)(second instance) and 10 CFR 35.19;

(m) "Executive Secretary" for reference to "Commission" in 10 CFR 35.10(b), 10 CFR 35.12(d)(2), 10 CFR 35.14(a)(first instance), 10 CFR 35.14(b), 10 CFR 35.18(a), 10 CFR 35.18(a)(3)(first instance), 10 CFR 35.18(b), 10 CFR 35.24(a)(1), 10 CFR 35.24(c), 10 CFR 35.26(a), and 10 CFR 35.1000(b);

(n) "the Executive Secretary" for reference to "NRC" in 10 CFR 35.13(b)(4)(i), 10 CFR 35.3045(g)(1), and 10 CFR 35.3047(f)(1);

(o) "the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or an Agreement State" for reference to "an Agreement State" in 10 CFR 35.49(a) and 10 CFR 35.49(c);

(p) "Executive Secretary, a U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or Agreement State" for reference to "NRC or Agreement State" in 10 CFR 35.63(b)(2)(ii), 10 CFR 35.100(c), 10 CFR 35.200(c), and 10 CFR 35.300(c);

(q) In 10 CFR 35.2, Definitions, "Medium dose-rate remote afterloader," substitute "remotely delivers a dose rate of greater than 2 gray (200 rads) per hour, but less than or equal to 12 gray (1200 rads) per hour" for "remotely delivers a dose rate of greater than 2 gray (200 rads), but less than 12 gray (1200 rads) per hour."

(r) In 10 CFR 35.75(a) "Footnote 1", substitute "The current version of NUREG-1556, Vol. 9" for "NUREG-1556 Vol. 9,";

(s) In 10 CFR 35.92(a) substitute "less than or equal to" for "less than";

(t) In 10 CFR 35.190, paragraph (a)(1), substitute "as

described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(ii)(F) of this section; and" for "that includes the topics listed in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section; and"

(u) In 10 CFR 35.290, paragraph (a)(1), substitute "as described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(ii)(G) of this section; and" for "that includes the topics listed in (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section."

KEY: radioactive materials, radiopharmaceutical, brachytherapy, nuclear medicine
February 12, 2009 19-3-104
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R315. Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste.
R315-320. Waste Tire Transporter and Recycler Requirements.
R315-320-1. Authority, Purpose, and Inspection.

(1) The waste tire transporter and recycler requirements are promulgated under the authority of the Waste Tire Recycling Act, Title 19, Chapter 6, and the Solid and Hazardous Waste Act Title 19, Chapter 6, to protect human health; to prevent land, air and water pollution; to conserve the state's natural, economic, and energy resources; and to promote recycling of waste tires.

(2) Except for Subsections R315-320-4(7) and R315-320-5(7), which apply to the application fees for the registration of a waste tire transporter and a waste tire recycler throughout the state, Rule R315-320 does not supersede any ordinance or regulation adopted by the governing body of a political subdivision or local health department if the ordinance or regulation is at least as stringent as Rule R315-320, nor does Rule R315-320 relieve a tire transporter or recycler from the requirement to meet all applicable local ordinances or regulations.

(3) The Executive Secretary or an authorized representative may enter and inspect the site of a waste tire transporter or a waste tire recycler as specified in Subsection R315-302-2(5)(b).

R315-320-2. Definitions.

Terms used in Rule R315-320 are defined in Sections R315-301-2 and 19-6-803. In addition, for the purpose of Rule R315-320, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Demonstrated market" or "market" means the legal transfer of ownership of material derived from waste tires between a willing seller and a willing buyer meeting the following conditions:

(a) total control of the material derived from waste tires is transferred from the seller to the buyer;

(b) the transfer of ownership and control is an "arms length transaction" between a seller and a buyer who have no other business relationship or responsibility to each other;

(c) the transaction is done under contract which is documented and verified by orders, invoices, and payments; and

(d) the transaction is at a price dictated by current economic conditions.

(e) the possibility or potential of sale does not constitute a demonstrated market.

(2) "Vehicle identification number" means the identifying number assigned by the manufacturer or by the Utah Motor Vehicle Division of the Utah Tax Commission for the purpose of identifying the vehicle.

(3) "Waste tire generator" means a person, an individual, or an entity that may cause waste tires to enter the waste stream. A waste tire generator may include:

(a) a tire dealer, a car dealer, a trucking company, an owner or operator of an auto salvage yard, or other person, individual, or entity that removes or replaces tires on a vehicle; or

(b) a tire dealer, a car dealer, a trucking company, an owner or operator of an auto salvage yard, a waste tire transporter, a waste tire recycler, a waste tire processor, a waste tire storage facility, or a disposal facility that receives waste tires from a person, an individual, or an entity.

R315-320-3. Landfilling of Waste Tires and Material Derived from Waste Tires.

(1) Disposal of waste tires or material derived from waste tires is prohibited except as allowed by Subsection R315-320-3(2) or (3).

(2) Landfilling of Whole Tires. A landfill may not receive whole waste tires for disposal except as follows:

(a) waste tires delivered to a landfill no more than four whole tires at one time by an individual, including a waste tire transporter; or

(b) waste tires from devices moved exclusively by human power; or

(c) waste tires with a rim diameter greater than 24.5 inches.

(3) Landfilling of Material Derived from Waste Tires.

(a) A landfill, which has a permit issued by the Executive Secretary, may receive material derived from waste tires for disposal.

(b) Except for the beneficial use of material derived from waste tires at a landfill, material derived from waste tires shall be disposed in a separate landfill cell that is designed and constructed, as approved by the Executive Secretary, to keep the material in a clean and accessible condition so that it can reasonably be retrieved from the cell for future recycling.

(4) Reimbursement for Landfilling Shredded Tires.

(a) The owner or operator of a permitted landfill may apply for reimbursement for landfilling shredded tires as specified in Subsection R315-320-6(1).

(b) To receive the reimbursement, the owner or operator of the landfill must meet the following conditions:

(i) the waste tires shall be shredded;

(ii) the shredded tires shall be stored in a segregated cell or other landfill facility that ensures the shredded tires are in a clean and accessible condition so that they can be reasonably retrieved and recycled at a future time; and

(iii) the design and operation of the landfill cell or other landfill facility has been reviewed and approved by the Executive Secretary prior to the acceptance of shredded tires.

(5) Violation of Subsection R315-320-3(1), (2), or (3) is subject to enforcement proceedings and a civil penalty as specified in Subsection 19-6-804(4).

R315-320-4. Waste Tire Transporter Requirements.

(1) Each waste tire transporter who transports waste tires within the state of Utah must apply for, receive and maintain a current waste tire transporter registration certificate from the Executive Secretary.

(2) Each applicant for registration as a waste tire transporter shall complete a waste tire transporter application form provided by the Executive Secretary and provide the following information:

(a) business name;
(b) address to include:
(i) mailing address; and
(ii) site address if different from mailing address;
(c) telephone number;
(d) list of vehicles used including the following:
(i) description of vehicle;
(ii) license number of vehicle;
(iii) vehicle identification number; and
(iv) name of registered owner;
(e) name of business owner;
(f) name of business operator;
(g) list of sites to which waste tires are to be transported;
(h) liability insurance information as follows:
(i) name of company issuing policy;
(ii) amount of liability insurance coverage; and
(iii) term of policy.
(i) meet the requirements of R315-320-4(3)(b) and (c).

(3) A waste tire transporter shall:

(a) demonstrate financial responsibility for bodily injury and property damage, including bodily injury and property damage to third parties caused by sudden or nonsudden accidental occurrences arising form transporting waste tires. The waste tire transporter shall have and maintain liability coverage for sudden or nonsudden accidental occurrences in the amount of $300,000;

(b) for the initial application for a waste tire transporter registration or for any subsequent application for registration at a site not previously registered, demonstrate to the Executive Secretary that all local government requirements for a waste tire transporter have been met, including obtaining all necessary permits or approvals where required; and

(c) demonstrate to the Executive Secretary that the waste tires transported by the transporter are taken to a registered waste tire recycler or that the waste tires are placed in a permitted waste tire storage facility that is in full compliance with the requirements of Rule R315-314. Filling of a complete report as required in Subsection R315-320-4(9) shall constitute compliance with this requirement.

(4) A waste tire transporter shall notify the Executive Secretary of:

(a) any change in liability insurance coverage within 5 working days of the change; and

(b) any other change in the information provided in Subsection R315-320-4(2) within 20 days of the change.

(5) A registration certificate will be issued to an applicant following the:

(a) completion of the application required by Subsection R315-320-4(2);

(b) presentation of proof of liability coverage as required by Subsection R315-320-4(3); and

(c) payment of the fee as established by the Annual Appropriations Act.

(6) A waste tire transporter registration certificate is not transferable and shall be issued for the term of one year.

(7) If a waste tire transporter is required to be registered by a local government or a local health department:

(a) the waste tire transporter may be assessed an annual registration fee by the local government or the local health department not to exceed to the following schedule:

(i) for one through five trucks, $50; and

(ii) $10 for each additional truck;

(b) the Executive Secretary shall issue a non-transferable registration certificate upon the applicant meeting the requirements of Subsections R315-320-4(2) and (3) and shall not require the payment of the fee specified in Subsection R315-320-4(5)(c), if the fee allowed in Subsection R315-320-4(7)(a) is paid; and

(c) the registration certificate shall be valid for one year.

(8) Waste tire transporters storing tires in piles must meet the requirements of Rule R315-314.

(9) Reporting Requirements.

(a) Each waste tire transporter shall submit a quarterly activity report to the Executive Secretary. The activity report shall be submitted on or before the 30th of the month following the end of each quarter.

(b) The activity report shall contain the following information:

(i) the number of waste tires collected at each waste tire generator, including the name, address, and telephone number of the waste tire generator;

(ii) the number of tires shall be listed by the type of tire based on the following:

(A) passenger/light truck tires or tires with a rim diameter of 19.5 inches or less;

(B) truck tires or tires ranging in size from 7.50x20 to 12R24.5; and

(C) other tires such as farm tractor, earth mover, motorcycle, golf cart, ATV, etc.

(iii) the number or tons of waste tires shipped to each waste tire recycler or processor for a waste tire recycler, including the name, address, and telephone number of each recycler or processor;

(iv) the number of tires shipped as used tires to be resold;

(v) the number of waste tires placed in a permitted waste tire storage facility; and

(vi) the number of tires disposed in a permitted landfill, or put to other legal use.

(c) The activity report may be submitted in electronic format.

(10) Revocation of Registration.

(a) The registration of a waste tire transporter may be revoked upon the Executive Secretary finding that:

(i) the activities of the waste tire transporter that are regulated under Section R315-320-4 have been or are being conducted in a way that endangers human health or the environment;

(ii) the waste tire transporter has made a material misstatement of fact in applying for or obtaining a registration as a waste tire transporter or in the quarterly activity report required by Subsection R315-320-4(9);

(iii) the waste tire transporter has provided a recycler with a material misstatement of fact which the recycler subsequently used as documentation in a request for partial reimbursement under Section 19-6-813;

(iv) the waste tire transporter has violated any provision of the Waste Tire Recycling Act, Title 19 Chapter 6, or any order, approval, or rule issued or adopter under the Act;

(v) the waste tire transporter failed to meet or no longer meets the requirements of Section R315-320-4;

(vi) the waste tire transporter has been convicted under Subsection 19-6-822; or

(vii) the waste tire transporter has had the registration from a local government or a local health department revoked.

(b) Registration will not be revoked for submittal of incomplete information required for registration or a reimbursement request if the error was not a material misstatement.

(c) For purposes of Subsection R315-320-4(10)(a), the statements, actions, or failure to act of a waste tire transporter shall include the statements, actions, or failure to act of any officer, director, agent or employee of the waste tire transporter.

(d) The administrative procedures set forth in Rule R315-12 shall govern revocation of registration.

R315-320-5. Waste Tire Recycler Requirements.

(1) Each waste tire recycler requesting the reimbursement allowed by Subsection 19-6-809(1), must apply for, receive, and maintain a current waste tire recycler registration certificate from the Executive Secretary.

(2) Each applicant for registration as a waste tire recycler shall complete a waste tire recycler application form provided by the Executive Secretary and provide the following information:

(a) business name;

(b) address to include:

(i) mailing address; and

(ii) site address if different from mailing address;

(c) telephone number;

(d) owner name;

(e) operator name;

(f) description of the recycling process;

(g) proof that the recycling process described in Subsection R315-320-5(2)(f) :

(i) is being conducted at the site; or

(ii) for the initial application for a recycler registration, that the recycler has the equipment in place and the ability to conduct the process at the site;

(h) estimated number of tires to be recycled each year;

(i) liability insurance information as follows:

(i) name of company issuing policy;

(ii) proof of the amount of liability insurance coverage; and

(iii) term of policy; and

(j) meet the requirements of Subsection R315-320-5(3)(b).

(3) A waste tire recycler shall:

(a) demonstrate financial responsibility for bodily injury and property damage, including bodily injury and property damage to third parties caused by sudden or nonsudden accidental occurrences arising from storing and recycling waste tires. The waste tire recycler shall have and maintain liability coverage for sudden or nonsudden accidental occurrences in the amount of $300,000; and

(b) for the initial application for a recycler registration or for any subsequent application for registration at a site not previously registered, demonstrate to the Executive Secretary that all local requirements for a waste tire recycler have been met, including obtaining all necessary permits or approvals where required.

(4) A waste tire recycler shall notify the Executive Secretary of:

(a) any change in liability insurance coverage within 5 working days of the change; and

(b) any other change in the information provided in Subsection R315-320-5(2) within 20 days of the change.

(5) A registration certificate will be issued to an applicant following the:

(a) completion of the application required by Subsection R315-320-5(2);

(b) presentation of proof of liability coverage as required by Subsection R315-320-5(3); and

(c) payment of the fee as established by the Annual Appropriations Act.

(6) A waste tire recycler registration certificate is not transferable and shall be issued for a term of one year.

(7) If a waste tire recycler is required to be registered by a local government or a local health department:

(a) the waste tire recycler may be assessed an annual registration fee by the local government or local health department according to the following schedule:

(i) if up to 200 tons of waste tires are recycled per day, the fee shall not exceed $300;

(ii) if 201 to 700 tons of waste tires are recycled per day, the fee shall not exceed $400; or

(iii) if over 700 tons of waste tires are recycled per day, the fee shall not exceed $500.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall issue a non-transferable registration certificate upon the applicant meeting the requirements of Subsections R315-320-5(2) and (3) and shall not require the payment of the fee specified in Subsection R315-320-5(5)(c), if the fee allowed by Subsection R315-320-5(7)(a) is paid.

(c) The registration certificate shall be valid for one year.

(8) Waste tire recyclers must meet the requirements of Rule R315-314 for waste tires stored in piles.

(9) Revocation of Registration.

(a) The registration of a waste tire recycler may be revoked upon the Executive Secretary finding that:

(i) the activities of the waste tire recycler that are regulated under Section R315-320-5 have been or are being conducted in a way that endangers human health or the environment;

(ii) the waste tire recycler has made a material misstatement of fact in applying for or obtaining a registration as a waste tire recycler;

(iii) the waste tire recycler has made a material misstatement of fact in applying for partial reimbursement under Section 19-6-813;

(iv) the waste tire recycler has violated any provision of the Waste Tire Recycling Act, Title 19 Chapter 6, or any order, approval, or rule issued or adopted under the Act;

(v) the waste tire recycler has failed to meet or no longer meets the requirements of Subsection R315-320-5(1);

(vi) the waste tire recycler has been convicted under Subsection 19-6-822; or

(vii) the waste tire recycler has had the registration from a local government or a local health department revoked.

(b) Registration will not be revoked for submittal of incomplete information required for registration or a reimbursement request if the error was not a material misstatement.

(c) For purposes of Subsection R315-320-5(9)(a), the statements, action, or failure to act of a waste tire recycler shall include the statements, actions, or failure to act of any officer, director, agent, or employee of the waste tire recycler.

(d) The administrative procedures set forth in Rule R315-12 shall govern revocation of registration.

R315-320-6. Reimbursement for Recycling Waste Tires.

(1) No partial reimbursement request submitted by a waste tire recycler for the first time, or the first time a specific recycling process or a beneficial use activity is used, shall be approved by a local health department under Section 19-6-813 until the local health department has received from the Executive Secretary a written certification that the Executive Secretary has determined the processing of the waste tires is recycling or a beneficial use. If the reimbursement request contains sufficient information, the Executive Secretary shall make the recycling or beneficial use determination and notify the local health department in writing within 15 days of receiving the request for determination.

(2) No partial reimbursement may be requested or paid for waste tires that were generated in Utah and recycled at an out-of-state location except as allowed by Subsection 19-6-809(1)(a)(ii)(C) or (D).

(3) In addition to any other penalty imposed by law, any person who knowingly or intentionally provides false information required by Section R315-320-5 or Section R315-320-6 shall be ineligible to receive any reimbursement and shall return to the Division of Finance any reimbursement previously received that was obtained through the use of false information.

R315-320-7. Reimbursement for the Removal of an Abandoned Tire Pile or a Tire Pile at a Landfill Owned by a Governmental Entity.

(1) A county or municipality applying for payment for removal of an abandoned tire pile or a tire pile at a county or municipal owned landfill shall meet the requirements of Section 19-6-811.

(2) Determination of Reasonability of a Bid.

(a) The following items shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary when requesting a determination of reasonability of a bid as specified in Subsections 19-6-811(3) and (4):

(i) a copy of the bid;

(ii) a letter from the local health department stating that the tire pile is abandoned or that the tire pile is at a landfill owned or operated by a governmental entity; and

(iii) a written statement from the county or municipality that the bidding was conducted according to the legal requirements for competitive bidding.

(b) The Executive Secretary will review the submitted documentation in accordance with Subsection 19-6-811(4) and will inform the county or municipality if the bid is reasonable.

(c) A determination of reasonability of the bid will be made and the county or municipality notified within 30 days of receipt of the request by the Executive Secretary.

(d) A bid determined to be unreasonable shall not be deemed eligible for reimbursement.

(3) If the Executive Secretary determines that the bid to remove waste tires from an abandoned waste tire pile or from a waste tire pile at a landfill owned or operated by a governmental entity is reasonable and that there are sufficient monies in the trust fund to pay the expected reimbursements for the

transportation, recycling, or beneficial use under Section 19-6-809 during the next quarter, the Executive Secretary may authorize a maximum reimbursement of:

(a) 100% of a waste tire transporter's or recycler's costs allowed under Subsection 19-6-811(2) to remove the waste tires from the waste tire pile and deliver the waste tires to a recycler if no waste tires have been added to the waste tire pile after June 30, 2001; or

(b) 60% of a waste tire transporter's or recycler's costs allowed under Subsection 19-6-811(2) to remove the waste tires from the waste tire pile and deliver the waste tires to a recycler if waste tires have been added to the waste tire pile after June 30, 2001.

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February 1, 2007 19-6-105
Notice of Continuation February 17, 2009 19-6-819

R380. Health, Administration.
R380-70. Standards for Electronic Exchange of Clinical Health Information.
R380-70-1. Purpose and Authority.

This rule governs electronic information exchanges between health care providers, laboratories, and third party payers. It is authorized by Sections 26-1-30 and 26-1-37.

R380-70-2. Definitions.

The terms defined in Utah Code 26-1-37 apply to this rule and the standards adopted by this rule. In addition, the following terms apply to this rule and the standards adopted by this rule:

(1) "Clinical health information" means data gathered on patients regarding episodes of clinical health care.

(2) "Clinical laboratory" means a laboratory that performs laboratory testing on humans (except research) in the U.S.

(3) "Health care provider" has the same meaning as used in Utah Code Section 26-1-37 and includes an entity, such as a clinic, employer, or other business arrangement, where an individual licensed under Title 58, Occupations and Professions, provides health care.

R380-70-3. Terms Used in Standards.

Some terms used in this rule and the standards adopted by this rule are nationally recognized terms within the clinical data exchange community. The following are provided as an aid to the reader:

(1) Health care information codes

(a) "ASA Codes" are the codes contained in the ASA Relative Value Guide developed and maintained by the American Society of Anesthesiologists to describe anesthesia services and related modifiers.

(b) "CDT Codes" are the Current Dental Terminology prescribed by the American Dental Association.

(c) "CPT Codes" means the Current Procedural Terminology, published by the American Medical Association.

(d) "HCPCS" are CMS's Common Procedure Coding System, a coding system that describes products, supplies, procedures and health professional services and includes, the American Medical Association's Current Procedural Terminology codes, alphanumeric codes, and related modifiers. HCPCS codes are:

(i) "HCPCS Level I Codes" are the CPT codes and modifiers for professional services and procedures.

(ii) "HCPCS Level II Codes" are national alphanumeric codes and modifiers for health care products and supplies, and codes for professional services not included in the AMA's CPT codes.

(e) "ICD-CM Codes" are the diagnosis and procedure codes in the International Classification of Diseases, clinical modifications published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(f) "LOINC" means Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes. It is a set of universal codes and names to identify laboratory and other clinical observations developed by the Regenstrief Institute.

(g) "NDC" means the National Drug Codes of the Food and Drug Administration.

(h) "SNOMED" means Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine maintained and distributed by the International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation. It is a systematically organized computer processable collection of medical terminology.

(2) Electronic Data Interchange Standards

(a) "ASC X12N" are standard formats developed by the Accredited Standards Committee X12N Insurance Subcommittee of the American National Standards Institute and the ASC X12N implementation guides either as promulgated or as modified by another federally registered SDO;

(b) "HL7" are electronic data interchange standard formats developed by Health Level 7, which is a standards development organization accredited by the American National Standards Institute. The HL7 standard is usually modified into specific implementation guides by a separate standards development organization;

(c) "NCPDP" are standard formats for the transfer of data to and from the pharmacy services sector of the healthcare industry. It is developed by the National Council on Prescription Drug Program, which is a standards development organization accredited by the American National Standards Institute.

R380-70-4. Electronic Exchange Requirements.

(1) A health care provider or third party payer that exchanges information electronically with another health care provider or third party payer must comply with the provisions of this rule.

(2) A person required to report information to the Utah Department of Health and that submits its report electronically shall submit the report in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(3) A health care provider or third party payer may reject electronically transmitted clinical information if it is not transmitted in accordance with this rule.

R380-70-5. Exemptions.

(1) This rule does not govern the exchange of information that is not conducted electronically or for which no standard has been established in this rule.

(2) This rule does not apply to the exchange of clinical health information among affiliates, as provided in 26-1-37, within a health care system.

(3) Nothing in this rule requires a health care provider or third party payer to use a specific telecommunications network for the exchange of clinical health information.

R380-70-6. Electronic Data Interchange Standards.

Standards incorporated by reference in this rule are available for public inspection at the department during normal business hours or at http://health.utah.gov/phi/rule/.

(1) A health care provider, a clinical laboratory, or third-party payer that electronically exchanges clinical laboratory results with another health care provider, a clinical laboratory, or third-party payer must comply with Clinical Laboratory Results v2.0, which is incorporated by reference.

R380-70-7. Standards Recommendations.

A party that recommends standards to the Department, shall seek guidance and work with national standard setting entities, such as the American National Standards Institute ASC X12, Health Level 7, and the National Council on Prescription Drug Program, that deal with the particular subject matter.

KEY: standards, clinical health information exchange
February 4, 2009 **26-1-30**
26-1-37

R392. Health, Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, Environmental Services.
R392-101. Food Safety Manager Certification.
R392-101-1. Authority and Purpose of Rule.

This rule is authorized by Section 26-15a-103 for the purposes of establishing statewide uniform standards for certified food safety managers and implementing the Food Safety Manager Certification Act.

R392-101-2. Definitions.

(1) As used in Title 26, Chapter 15a, and in this rule:

(a) Commercially prepackaged means any food packaged in a regulated food processing plant that does not require temperature control and is stored and used in accordance with the manufacturer's label.

(b) Continental breakfast means a breakfast meal restricted to:

(i) Beverages such as coffee, tea, and fruit juices;

(ii) Pasteurized Grade A milk;

(iii) Fresh fruits;

(iv) Frozen and commercially processed and prepackaged fruits;

(v) Commercially prepackaged baked goods, such as pastries, rolls, breads and muffins that are non-potentially hazardous foods;

(vi) Cereals;

(vii) Commercially prepackaged jams, jellies, honey, and syrup;

(viii) Pasteurized Grade A creams and butters, non-dairy creamers, or similar products;

(ix) Commercially prepackaged hard cheeses, cream cheese and yogurt in unopened packages; and

(x) foods served with single-use articles.

(xi) Single-use article means a utensil designed and constructed to be used once and discarded.

(xii) Heat and serve foods are precooked by the manufacturer and do not require cooking to critical temperatures as required by R392-100, but only require heating to meet the customer's satisfaction.

R392-101-3. Certification and Recertification Examination Content.

Certification and recertification examinations shall require the examinee to demonstrate knowledge in food protection management in the following areas:

(1) Identify foodborne illness.

(a) Define terms associated with foodborne illness.

(i) foodborne illness

(ii) foodborne outbreak

(iii) foodborne infection

(iv) foodborne intoxication

(v) diseases communicated by food

(vi) foodborne pathogens

(b) Recognize the major organisms and toxins that can contaminate food and the problems that can be associated with the contamination.

(i) bacteria

(ii) viruses

(iii) parasites

(iv) fungi

(c) Define and recognize potentially hazardous foods.

(d) Define and recognize chemical and physical contamination and illnesses that can be associated with chemical and physical contamination.

(e) Define and recognize the major contributing factors for foodborne illness.

(f) Recognize how microorganisms cause foodborne disease.

(2) Identify time/temperature relationship with foodborne illness.

(a) Recognize the relationship between time/temperature and microorganisms survival, growth, and toxin production during the following stages:

(i) receiving

(ii) storing

(iii) thawing

(iv) cooking

(v) holding/displaying

(vi) serving

(vii) cooling

(ix) storing or post production

(x) reheating

(xi) transporting

(b) Describe the use of thermometers in monitoring food temperatures.

(i) types of thermometers

(ii) techniques and frequency

(iii) calibration and frequency

(3) Describe the relationship between personal hygiene and food safety.

(a) Recognize the association between hand contact and foodborne illness.

(i) hand washing technique and frequency

(ii) proper use of gloves, including replacement frequency

(iii) minimal hand contact with food

(b) Recognize the association of personal habits and behaviors and foodborne illness.

(i) smoking

(ii) eating and drinking

(iii) wearing clothing that may contaminate food

(iv) personal behaviors, including sneezing, coughing and scratching.

(c) Recognize the association of health of a foodhandler to foodborne disease

(i) free of symptoms of communicable disease

(ii) free of infections spread through food on contact

(iii) food protected from contact with open wounds

(d) Recognize how policies, procedures and management contribute to improved hygiene practices.

(4) Describe methods for preventing food contamination from purchasing to serving.

(a) Define terms associated with contamination:

(i) contamination

(ii) adulteration

(iii) damage

(iv) approved source

(v) sound and safe condition

(b) Identify potential hazards prior to delivery and during delivery.

(i) approved source

(ii) sound and safe condition

(c) Identify potential hazards and methods to minimize or eliminate hazards after delivery:

(i) personal hygiene

(ii) cross contamination from food to food

(iii) cross contamination between equipment and utensils

(iv) contamination from chemicals

(v) contamination from additives

(vi) physical contamination

(vii) contamination during service and display

(viii) contamination from customers

(ix) storage

(x) re-service

(5) Identify correct procedures for cleaning and sanitizing equipment and utensils:

(a) Define terms associated with cleaning and sanitizing.

(i) cleaning

(ii) sanitizing

(b) Apply principles of cleaning and sanitizing
(c) Identify materials: equipment, detergent and sanitizer
(d) Identify appropriate methods of cleaning and sanitizing.
(i) manual dishwashing
(ii) mechanical dishwashing
(iii) clean-in-place
(e) Identify frequency of cleaning and sanitizing
(6) Recognize problems and potential solutions associated with facility, equipment and layout.
(a) Identify facility, design and construction suitable for food establishments:
(i) refrigeration
(ii) heating and hot-holding
(iii) floors, walls and ceilings
(iv) pest control
(v) lighting
(vi) plumbing
(vii) ventilation
(viii) water supply
(ix) wastewater disposal
(x) waste disposal
(b) Identify equipment and utensil design and location
(7) Recognize problems and potential solutions associated with temperature control, preventing cross contamination, housekeeping and maintenance:
(a) by self inspection program.
(b) by pest control program.
(c) by cleaning schedules and procedures.
(d) by equipment and facility maintenance program.

R392-101-4. Food Safety Manager Certification Courses.
(1) For the purposes of Section 26-15a-104(2)(b), a course approved by the Department shall be designed for a specific approved examination in R392-101-5(4) as determined by that examination's developer.
(2) The course developer shall certify the instructor.
(3) The Department shall approve the course for 3 years.

R392-101-5. Test Approval.
(1) A person seeking approval of an examination shall provide the following background information to the Department:
(a) The person's name, address, telephone number and contact person.
(b) A description of the usage of the examination including the time period in use, number of examinations already administered, and any government or other agencies already approving the examination.
(c) A copy of the examination's pool of questions. Each question shall be:
(i) Cross-referenced to the corresponding content area in R392-101-3, and
(ii) Documented with the correct answer and the source from which the correct answer was determined.
(d) A sample copy of the official certificate issued to persons who pass the examination.
(2) An examination must meet the following requirements in order to be approved:
(a) It must contain at least 50 multiple choice questions, drawn from a pool of at least three times the number of questions given in the examination.
(b) All questions shall be multiple choice with 4 choices.
(c) At least 85% of the questions must be in the content categories of R392-101-3 and shall be apportioned to them as follows:
(i) Identify foodborne illness shall constitute 6-20% percent of the total examination questions,
(ii) Identify time/temperature relationship with foodborne illness shall constitute 6-20% percent of the total examination questions,
(iii) Describe the relationship between personal hygiene and food safety shall constitute 6-20% percent of the total examination questions,
(iv) Describe methods for preventing food contamination from purchasing to serving shall constitute 6-20% percent of the total examination questions,
(v) Identify correct procedures for cleaning and sanitizing equipment and utensils shall constitute 6-20% percent of the total examination questions,
(vi) Recognize problems and potential solutions associated with facility, equipment and layout shall constitute 6-20% percent of the total examination questions,
(vii) Recognize problems and potential solutions associated with temperature control, preventing cross contamination, housekeeping and maintenance shall constitute 6-20% percent of the total examination questions.
(d) The person seeking approval shall demonstrate that the same version of the examination will not be used more than 6 months and that at least 10% of the questions will be randomly selected and changed between versions.
(e) The person seeking approval shall demonstrate that a system for updating the pool of questions at least every three years is in place.
(f) The examination questions must be grammatically correct and contain no misspellings.
(g) The distractors must be relevant to the examination question and represent a plausible alternative.
(3) The Department shall review the materials submitted by an applicant in R392-101-5(1) and (2). The Department shall approve examinations that meet the requirements. If an examination is approved the Department shall notify the examination developer of the approval in writing. If the Department does not approve an examination, it shall notify the examination developer in writing of the reasons why.
(4) The Department shall maintain a current list of approved examinations.
(5) A person may not represent an examination as Department of Health approved, or other similar language, if the examination is not listed according to R392-101-5(4).

R392-101-6. Test Administration.
(1) Test administrators shall:
(a) Provide monitors and security at the locations where the examination is administered.
(b) Maintain a tracking system for all examinations to protect them against theft.
(c) Provide locations and dates of all examinations administered by the testing organization upon request of the Department.
(d) Provide necessary staff to administer, monitor and grade examinations.
(e) Maintain records of each candidate's name, home address, social security number, pass/fail status, date of examination, and name of instructor for at least three years.
(f) Provide accommodation for examinees who do not speak English and who wish to take the test.
(2) The test administrator shall assure there is at least one monitor for every 40 students taking the examination.
(3) The monitor shall confirm the identity of the individual who wishes to take the examination by photographic identification, driver's license or student identification card. The individual shall provide a legal document bearing his signature to the monitor if he does not have a photographic identification card.
(4) The test administrator shall provide test security measures which protect the test from compromise in preparation, printing and transportation to the site, as follows:

(a) The examination materials are stored and administered under secure conditions, where access to the examination is limited to the monitor and test administrator.

(b) The examination materials are inventoried prior to and immediately following each administration of the examination.

(c) The examination materials are available to the candidate during the examination administration only.

(5) The test administrator may not certify an individual determined to have cheated on the examination.

(6) The test administrator may not administer an examination which has been compromised.

R392-101-7. Certification and Recertification Requirements.

(1) A person must answer at least 70% of the questions correctly on a Department- approved examination to pass the examination; except that the examination developer may set the passing score for an examination that it demonstrates to have been developed in accordance with the Standards For Educational And Psychological Testing published by the American Psychological Association.

(a) The examination developer must submit documentation to the Department supporting its claim.

(b) The Department shall review the documentation and determine the validity of the claim.

(2) A person who successfully passes a Department-approved examination must provide documentation of that to the local health officer within sixty days of receipt of the documentation to be certified as a food safety manager. A photocopy of the documentation is acceptable. If a certified food safety manager commences work in a different local health jurisdiction he shall notify the local health officer in that jurisdiction.

(3) A person who completes the requirement in R392-101-7(2) shall be considered to be certified as a food safety manager throughout Utah.

(4) Food safety manager certifications are effective for three years from the date the applicant receives documentation of a passing score from the testing organization.

(5) A food service establishment must maintain a copy of its certified food safety manager's documentation of a passing score on a Department-approved examination on file at the establishment. The food service establishment's person in charge must provide this documentation to the local health officer or his designated representative upon request.

(6) To recertify, a certified food safety manager must submit documentation to the appropriate local health department indicating a passing score on a Department-approved examination within the previous six months.

(7) A person certified as a food safety manager is exempt from state or local requirements for food handlers as defined in Section 26-15-1(1) Utah Code.

R392-101-8. Exempt Establishments.

A local health officer shall exempt a food service establishment from having a Certified Food Safety Manager on staff, if after evaluation by the local health department, the food service establishment:

(1) is classified within the lowest risk category for a local health department utilizing a risk-based assessment system; or

(2) serves a menu of commercially prepackaged, or heat and serve foods, or foods that require limited handling or assembly and does not conduct any of the following food preparation processes as defined in the Food Code, R392-100:

(a) cook ing foods that are required to reach critical temperatures as required by R392-100;

(b) use using foods that must are required to be cooled within a 6 hour time period as required by R392-100; or

(c) use using foods that must be reheated to 165 degrees as required by R392-100.

R392-101-9. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

KEY: public health, food service
July 25, 2006 **26-15a-103**
Notice of Continuation February 12, 2009

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-14. Home Health Services.
R414-14-1. Introduction and Authority.

1. Home health services are part-time intermittent health care services that are based on medical necessity and provided to eligible persons in their places of residence when the home is the most appropriate and cost effective setting that is consistent with the client's medical need. The goals of home health care are to minimize the effects of disability or pain; promote, maintain, or protect health; and prevent premature or inappropriate institutionalization.

2. This rule is authorized under Utah Code 26-18-3 and governs the services allowed under 42 CFR 440.70.

R414-14-2. Definitions.

1. "Home health agency" means a public agency or private organization that is licensed by the Department as a home health agency under the authority of Utah Code Title 26, Chapter 21, and in accordance with Utah Administrative Code R432-700. A home health agency is primarily engaged in providing skilled nursing service and other therapeutic services.

2. "Plan of Care" means a written plan developed cooperatively by home health agency staff and the attending physician. The plan is designed to meet specific needs of an individual, is based on orders written by the attending physician, and is approved and periodically reviewed and updated by the attending physician.

3. "Prior authorization" means that degree of approval for payment of services required to be obtained from Division of Health Care Financing staff by a licensed provider before the service is provided.

R414-14-3. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Home health services are available to categorically eligible and medically needy individuals.

R414-14-4. Program Access Requirements.

1. Home health service shall be provided only to an individual who is under the care of a physician. The attending physician shall write the orders on which a plan of care is established and certify the necessity for home health services.

2. The home health agency may accept a recipient for home health care only if there is a reasonable expectation that a recipient's needs can be met adequately by the agency in the recipient's place of residence.

3. The attending physician and home health agency personnel must review and sign a total plan of care shall as often as the severity of the patient's condition requires, but at least once every 60 days in accordance with 42 CFR 440.70.

4. The home health agency must provide quality, cost-effective care and a safe environment in the home through registered or licensed practical nurses who have adequate training, knowledge, judgement, and skill.

5. Home health aide services may only be provided pursuant to written instructions and under the supervision of a registered nurse by a person selected and trained to assist with routine care not requiring specialized nursing skills.

6. Over the long term service period, the cost to provide the required care and service in the patient's home must be no greater than the cost to meet the client's medical needs in an alternative setting.

7. A home health agency may provide an initial assessment visit without prior authorization to assess the patient's needs and establish a plan of care. After the initial visit, all home health care and service must be based on prior authorization.

R414-14-5. Service Coverage.

1. Two levels of home health service are covered: Skilled Home Health Care and Supportive Maintenance Home Health Care.

2. Skilled nursing service encompasses the expert application of nursing theory, practice and techniques by a registered professional nurse to meet the needs of patients in their place of residence through professional judgments, through independently solving patient care problems, and through application of standardized procedures and medically delegated techniques.

3. Home health aide service encompasses assistance with, or direct provision of, routine care not requiring specialized nursing skill. The home health aide is closely supervised by a registered, professional nurse to assure competent care. The aide works under written instructions and provides necessary care for the patient.

4. Supportive maintenance home health care serves those patients who have a medical condition which has stabilized, but who demonstrate continuing health problems requiring minimal assistance, observation, teaching, or follow-up. This assistance can be provided by a certified home health agency through the knowledge and skill of a licensed practical nurse (LPN) or a home health aide with periodic supervision by a registered nurse. A physician continues to provide direction.

5. IV therapy, enteral and parenteral nutrition therapy are provided as a home health service either in conjunction with skilled or maintenance care or as the only service to be provided. Specific policy is outlined in the medical supplies program and all requirements of the home health program must be met in relation to orders, plan of care, and 60 day review and recertification.

6. Physical therapy and speech pathology services are occasionally indicated and approved for the patient needing home health service. Any therapy services offered by the home health agency directly or under arrangement must be ordered by a physician and provided by a qualified licensed therapist in accordance with the plan of care. Physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech pathology services in the home are available only to clients who are pregnant women or who are individuals eligible under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program.

7. Medical supplies utilized for home health service must be suitable for use in the home in providing home health care, consistent with physician orders, and approved as part of the plan of care.

8. Medical supplies provided by the home health agency do not require prior approval, but are limited to:

(a) supplies used during the initial visit to establish the plan of care;

(b) supplies that are consistent with the plan of care; and

(c) non-durable medical equipment.

9. Supportive maintenance home health care is limited in time equal to one visit per day determined by care needs and care giver participation.

10. A registered nurse employed by an approved, certified home health agency must supervise all home health services. Nursing service and all approved therapy services must be provided by the appropriate licensed professional.

11. Only one home health provider (agency) may provide service to a patient during any period of time. However, a subcontractor of a home health provider may provide service if the original agency is the only provider that bills for services. A second provider or agency requesting approval of service will be denied.

12. Home health care provided to a patient capable of self care is not a covered Medicaid benefit.

13. Personal care services, except as determined necessary in providing skilled care, is not a covered home health benefit.

14. Housekeeping or homemaking services are not covered home health benefits.

15. Occupational therapy is not a covered Medicaid benefit except for children covered under CHEC for medically necessary service.

16. Home health nursing service beyond the initial evaluation visit requires prior authorization.

17. All home health service beyond the initial visit, including supplies and therapies, shall be in the plan of care that the home health agency submits for prior authorization. Prior to providing the service, the home health agency must first obtain approval for the level of skilled or maintenance service based on the prior authorization request and a review of the plan of care. If level of service needs change, the home health agency must submit a new prior authorization request.

18. A home health agency may provide therapy services only in accordance with medical necessity and after receiving prior authorization.

R414-14-6. Reimbursement for Services.

Reimbursement for home health services shall be provided as documented in the Utah State Medicaid Plan, ATTACHMENT 4.19-B. The fee schedule was established after examining usual and customary charges in the industry, applying appropriate discounts, and relying on professional judgment.

KEY: Medicaid
February 24, 2009 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation October 6, 2004 26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-21. Physical and Occupational Therapy.
R414-21-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule governs physical and occupational therapy services provided to Medicaid clients. It implements the provision of physical therapy and occupational therapy evaluation and treatment as authorized by 42 CFR 440.110(a)(1)(2), 440.110(b)(1)(2), and 440.70(b)(4).

(2) Physical and occupational therapy are optional services for adults.

R414-21-2. Eligibility Requirements.

Physical therapy and occupational therapy services are available only to clients who are pregnant women or who are individuals eligible under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program. In addition, physical therapy and occupational therapy services are available to a client as a component of inpatient or outpatient hospital services.

R414-21-3. Program Access Requirements.

(1) Physical therapy may be provided only by a licensed physical therapist. The physical therapist may have a physical therapy assistant or aide under the physical therapist's immediate supervision provide the direct service so long as the physical therapist is present in the area where the person supervised is performing services and immediately available to assist the person being supervised in the services being performed.

(2) Occupational therapy may be provided only by a licensed occupational therapist. The occupational therapist may have a occupational therapy assistant under the occupational therapist's immediate supervision provide the direct service so long as the occupational therapist is present in the area where the person supervised is performing services and immediately available to assist the person being supervised in the services being performed.

R414-21-4. Service Coverage.

(1) Medicaid covers the following physical therapy services:

(a) therapeutic exercise;

(b) the application of heat, cold, water, air, sound, massage, and electricity;

(c) recipient evaluations and tests;

(d) measurements of strength, balance, endurance, range of motion and activities.

(2) Medicaid covers occupational therapy services to treat the following:

(a) traumatic brain injury;

(b) traumatic spinal cord injury;

(c) traumatic hand injury;

(d) congenital anomalies or developmental disabilities resulting in neurodevelopmental deficits; or

(e) cerebral vascular accident (CVA), but only if treatment begins within 90 days after the onset of the CVA.

(3) In exercising its best professional judgement to determine the amount, duration, and scope of optional services sufficient to reasonably achieve the purpose of the physical therapy or occupational therapy service, the Department uses the guidelines provided by the American Physical Therapy Association and the American Occupational Therapy Association to determine the number of visits allowed for the diagnosis.

(4) Medicaid does not cover:

(a) services for social or educational needs only;

(b) services to a recipient with a stable chronic condition whose function cannot be improved by the application physical therapy services;

(c) service to a recipient with no documented potential for improvement or who has reached maximum potential for improvement;

(d) non-diagnostic, non-therapeutic, repetitive or reinforcing procedures or other maintenance services, except for services that are both:

(i) to children under the age of 20 years; and

(ii) are limited to one therapy visit per month to train the caregiver to provide routine care, and repetitive or reinforced procedures in the residence.

(5) Medicaid pays for only one physical therapy session per day. Medicaid pays for only one occupational therapy session per day.

(6) Services to a resident of an Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded are paid as part of the per diem payment for the recipient. Medicaid does not pay separately for those services.

(7) Physical therapy is limited to 20 visits annually without obtaining prior authorization to assure that the sessions are within the amount, duration, and scope limits established by the Department.

(8) Occupational therapy is limited to 20 visits annually without prior authorization to assure that the visits are within the amount, duration, and scope limits established by the Department.

R414-21-5. Services Provided Through Home Health Agencies.

(1) If a physical therapy service is provided outside of the physical therapists treatment facility, the provider must obtain prior authorization from the Department for each physical therapy session, including the evaluation. to assure that the sessions are within the amount, duration, and scope limits established by the Department and that the recipient could not obtain the service at the physical therapist's treatment facility.

(2) The Department does not cover occupational therapy services that are not provided at the occupational therapist's treatment facility.

R414-21-6. Reimbursement.

(1) Physical and occupational therapy is reimbursed using the fee schedule established in the Utah Medicaid State Plan and incorporated by reference in Section R414-1-5.

(2) Services provided by a physical therapy assistant or aide or by an occupational therapy assistant must be billed as part of the services provided by the supervising physical or occupational therapist.

KEY: Medicaid
February 24, 2009 26-1-4.1
Notice of Continuation April 16, 2007 26-1-5
26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-52. Optometry Services.
R414-52-1. Introduction and Authority.

The Optometry Program provides optometry services to meet the optometry needs of Medicaid clients. This rule is authorized under Utah Code 26-18-3 and governs the services allowed under 42 CFR 440.60.

R414-52-2. Definitions.

The definitions in the Utah Optometry Practice Act, Title 58, Chapter 16a, apply to this rule.

R414-52-3. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Optometry services are available to categorically and medically needy individuals, except that the provision of eyeglasses is available only to clients who are pregnant women or who are individuals eligible under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program.

R414-52-4. Service Coverage.

(1) Optometry services include examination, evaluation, diagnosis and treatment of visual deficiency, removal of a foreign body, and the provision of eyeglasses. In addition, Medicaid medical services performed by physicians may also be performed by optometrists under the Utah Optometry Practice Act.

(2) The optometrist must document in the patient record that the eye examination is medically necessary.

R414-52-5. Reimbursement.

(1) Fees for services for which the Department will pay optometrists are established from the physician's fees for CPT codes as described in the State Plan, Attachment 4.19-B, Section D Physicians. Fee schedules were initially established after consultation with provider representatives. Adjustments to the schedule are made in accordance with appropriations and to produce efficient and effective services.

(2) The Department pays the lower of the amount billed and the rate on the schedule. A provider shall not charge the Department a fee that exceeds the provider's usual and customary charges for the provider's private-pay patients.

KEY: Medicaid, optometry
February 24, 2009 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation May 19, 2008 26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-53. Eyeglasses Services.
R414-53-1. Introduction and Authority.

The Eyeglasses Program provides eyeglasses services to meet the basic vision care needs of Medicaid recipients. This rule is authorized under Utah Code 26-18-3 and governs the services allowed under 42 CFR 440.120(d).

R414-53-2. Definitions.

"Eyeglasses" means lenses, including frames, contact lenses, and other aids to vision that are prescribed by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye or by an optometrist.

R414-53-3. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Eyeglasses are available only to clients who are pregnant women or who are individuals eligible under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program.

R414-53-4. Service Coverage.

(1) Corrective lenses and frames may be provided based on medical need. Medical need includes a change in prescription or replacement as a result of normal lens or frame wear. Frames must be those in which lenses can be replaced readily without having to provide a new frame. Corrective lenses must be suitable for indoor and outdoor use and for day and night use.

(2) Single vision, bifocal, or trifocal lenses, with or without slab-off prism, in clear glass or plastic, may be provided.

(3) Only the least expensive frame practicable for use, either plastic or metal, may be provided.

(4) Replacements for existing lenses or frames may be provided if the prescribing physician or optometrist documents that they are medically necessary. Eyeglasses may not be replaced more often than every two years unless the prescribing physician or optometrist documents that an earlier replacement is medically necessary. Circumstances that warrant providing new eyeglasses or contact lenses are a diopter change of .75 or more, or disease or damage to the eye. Eyeglasses or contact lenses may not be replaced if they are damaged through client negligence or abuse.

(5) The audiologist or hearing aid provider may provide frames that have hearing aids placed in the earpieces. The prescribing physician or optometrist must dispense the lenses for these frames.

(6) The following services may be provided if the prescribing physician or optometrist documents that they are medically necessary:

(a) Contact lenses;

(b) Soft contact lenses;

(c) Gas permeable contact lenses;

(d) Tints for eyeglasses or contact lenses where diseases or conditions are present that render the client unusually light-sensitive;

(e) Low vision aids.

(7) The following services are not provided:

(a) Additional eyeglasses such as reading glasses, distance glasses, or a "spare";

(b) Extended wear contact lenses or disposable contact lenses.

R414-53-5. Reimbursement.

(1) The Department pays for lenses and standard frames on a fee-for-service basis, based on CPT codes as described in the State Plan, Attachment 4.19-B.

(2) The Department pays the lower of the amount billed or the rate on the schedule. A provider shall not charge the Department a fee that exceeds the provider's usual and customary charges for the provider's private-pay patients.

(3) Fee schedules were initially established after consultation with provider representatives. Adjustments to the schedule are made in accordance with appropriations and to produce efficient and effective services.

KEY: Medicaid, eyeglasses
February 24, 2009 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation June 5, 2008 26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-54. Speech-Language Pathology Services.
R414-54-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule governs the provision of speech-language pathology services.

(2) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-18-3 and 26-18-5.

(3) As required by Section 26-18-3, the Department provides these services in an efficient, economical manner, safeguarding against unnecessary, unreasonable, or inappropriate use of these services.

R414-54-2. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Licensing Act, Title 58, Chapter 41, apply to this rule.

R414-54-3. Services.

(1) Speech-language pathology services are optional.

(2) Speech-language pathology services are limited to services described in the Speech-Language Pathology Services Provider Manual, effective January 1, 2009, which is incorporated by reference.

(3) The Speech-Language Pathology Services Provider Manual specifies the reasonable and appropriate amount, duration, and scope of the service sufficient to reasonably achieve its purpose.

(4) Speech-language pathology services may be provided by licensed speech-language pathologists, or speech-language pathology aides under the supervision of speech-language pathologists.

R414-54-4. Client Eligibility Requirements.

(1) Speech-language pathology services are available only to clients who are pregnant women or who are individuals eligible under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program.

(2) An individual receiving speech-language pathology services may receive speech-language pathology services as described in the Speech-Language Pathology Provider Manual.

(3) An individual receiving speech-language pathology services must meet the criteria established in the Speech-Language Pathology Provider Manual and obtain prior approval if required.

R414-54-5. Reimbursement.

Speech-language pathology services are reimbursed using the fee schedule in the Utah Medicaid State Plan and incorporated by reference in R414-1-5.

KEY: Medicaid, speech-language pathology services
February 24, 2009 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation March 23, 2004 26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-59. Audiology-Hearing Services.
R414-59-1. Introduction and Authority.

(1) This rule governs the provision of audiology-hearing services.

(2) This rule is authorized by Sections 26-18-3 and 26-1-5.

(3) As required by Section 26-18-3, the Department provides these services in an efficient, economical manner, safeguarding against unnecessary, unreasonable, or inappropriate use of these services.

R414-59-2. Definitions.

(1) The definitions in the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Licensing Act, Title 58, Chapter 41, apply to this rule.

R414-59-3. Services.

(1) Audiology-hearing services are optional services.

(2) Audiology-hearing services are limited to services described in the Audiology Services Provider Manual.

(3) The Audiology Services Provider Manual specifies the reasonable and appropriate amount, duration, and scope of the service sufficient to reasonably achieve its purpose.

(4) Audiology-hearing services may be provided to an individual only after being referred by a physician. All audiology-hearing services must be provided by a licensed audiologist.

R414-59-4. Client Eligibility Requirements.

(1) Audiology-hearing services are available only to clients who are pregnant women or who are individuals eligible under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program.

(2) An individual receiving audiology-hearing services may receive audiology services as described in the Audiology Provider Manual, effective January 1, 2009, which is incorporated by reference.

(3) An individual receiving audiology-hearing services must meet the criteria established in the Audiology Provider Manual and obtain prior approval if required.

R414-59-5. Reimbursement.

Audiology services are reimbursed using the fee schedule in the Utah Medicaid State Plan and incorporated by reference in R414-1-5.

KEY: Medicaid, audiology
February 24, 2009 26-1-5
Notice of Continuation November 22, 2005 26-18-3

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-99. Chiropractic Services.
R414-99-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is authorized under the provisions of 42 CFR 410.21, 42 CFR 433.56 and Utah Code Section 26-18-3. It establishes eligibility and access requirements and establishes the reimbursement methodology for chiropractic services.

R414-99-2. Client Eligibility Requirements.

Chiropractic services are available only to clients who are pregnant women or who are individuals eligible under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program.

R414-99-3. Program Access Requirements.

A client must obtain prior authorization from the Medicaid authorization contractor, who either provides or manages all Medicaid chiropractic services statewide. Services requested are justified with sufficient information for approval.

R414-99-4. Service Coverage.

(1) Chiropractic services may be provided when medically necessary and include examination, diagnosis and manual manipulations to influence joint and neurophysiological function of the regions of the spine, including x-rays of the spine.

(2) A client may receive only one treatment per day.

R414-99-5. Reimbursement for Chiropractic Service.

(1) Fees for services for which the Department of Health will pay for chiropractic services are established from the physician's fees for CPT codes as described in the State Plan, Attachment 4.19-B, Section D Physicians. Fee schedules were initially established after consultation with representatives. Adjustments to the schedule are made in accordance with appropriations and to produce efficient and effective services.

(2) The Department pays the lower of the amount billed and the rate on the schedule. A provider shall not charge the Department a fee that exceeds the provider's usual and customary charges for the provider's private pay patients.

(3) The Department pays chiropractic providers through the chiropractic contractor based on a fixed encounter rate per visit.

(4) A recipient must pay a $1.00 copayment for each chiropractic visit. The Department deducts $1.00 from the reimbursement paid to the provider for each client visit.

(a) The provider should collect the copayment amount from the recipient.

(5) A Medicaid client who is a child under the age of 20, pregnant, an institutionalized individual, a client whose gross income before exclusions or deductions is below the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families standard payment allowance as verified by the eligibility caseworker and clients obtaining services for family planning purposes are exempt from copayment requirements.

KEY: Medicaid, chiropractic services
February 24, 2009 26-18
Notice of Continuation February 4, 2009

R414. Health, Health Care Financing, Coverage and Reimbursement Policy.
R414-200. Non-Traditional Medicaid Health Plan Services.
R414-200-1. Introduction and Authority.

This rule lists the services under the Non-Traditional Medicaid Health Plan (NTHP). This plan is authorized by a waiver of federal Medicaid requirements approved by the federal Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services and allowed under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act effective January 1, 1999. This rule is authorized by Title 26, Chapter 18, UCA.

R414-200-2. Definitions.

(1) "Emergency" means the sudden onset of a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in:

(a) placing the enrollee's health in serious jeopardy;

(b) serious impairment to bodily functions;

(c) serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part; or

(d) death.

(2) "Enrollee" means an eligible individual including Section 1931 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Adults, the Section 1931 related medically needy and those eligible for Transitional Medicaid.

R414-200-3. Services Available.

(1) To meet the requirements of 42 CFR 431.107, the Department contracts with each provider who furnishes services under the NTHP.

(a) By signing a provider agreement with the Department, the provider agrees to follow the terms incorporated into the provider agreements, including policies and procedures, provider manuals, Medicaid Information Bulletins, and provider letters.

(b) By signing an application for Medicaid coverage, the applicant agrees that the Department's obligation to reimburse for services is governed by contract between the Department and the provider.

(2) Medical or hospital services for which providers are reimbursed under the Non-Traditional Medicaid Health Plan are limited by federal guidelines as set forth under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act and Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

(3) The following services, as more fully described and limited in provider contracts and provider manuals; are available to Non-Traditional Medicaid Health Plan enrollees:

(a) inpatient hospital services, provided by bed occupancy for 24 hours or more in an approved acute care general hospital under the care of a physician if the admission meets the established criteria for severity of illness and intensity of service;

(b) outpatient hospital services which are medically necessary diagnostic, therapeutic, preventive, or palliative care provided for less than 24 hours in outpatient departments located in or physically connected to an acute care general hospital;

(c) emergency services in dedicated hospital emergency departments;

(d) physician services provided directly by licensed physicians or osteopaths, or by licensed certified nurse practitioners, licensed certified nurse midwives, or physician assistants under appropriate supervision of the physician or osteopath.

(e) services associated with surgery or administration of anesthesia provided by physicians or licensed certified nurse anesthetists;

(f) vision care services by licensed ophthalmologists or licensed optometrists, within their scope of practice; limited to one annual eye examination or refraction and no eyeglasses.

(g) laboratory and radiology services provided by licensed and certified providers;

(h) dialysis to treat end-stage renal failure provided at a Medicare-certified dialysis facility;

(i) home health services defined as intermittent nursing care or skilled nursing care provided by a Medicare-certified home health agency;

(j) hospice services provided by a Medicare-certified hospice to terminally ill enrollees (six month or less life expectancy) who elect palliative versus aggressive care;

(k) abortion and sterilization services to the extent permitted by federal and state law and meeting the documentation requirement of 42 CFR 440, Subparts E and F;

(l) certain organ transplants;

(m) services provided in freestanding emergency centers, surgical centers and birthing centers;

(n) transportation services, limited to ambulance (ground and air) service for medical emergencies;

(o) preventive services, immunizations and health education activities and materials to promote wellness, prevent disease, and manage illness;

(p) family planning services provided by or authorized by a physician, certified nurse midwife, or nurse practitioner to the extent permitted by federal and state law;

(q) pharmacy services provided by a licensed pharmacy;

(r) inpatient mental health services, limited to 30 days per enrollee per calendar year;

(s) outpatient mental health services, limited to 30 visits per enrollee per calendar year;

(t) outpatient substance abuse services;

(u) dental services are not covered; and

(v) interpretive services if they are provided by entities under contract with the Department of Health to provide medical translation services for people with limited English proficiency and interpretive services for the deaf

(4) Emergency services are:

(a) limited to attention provided within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms or within 24 hours of diagnosis;

(b) for a condition that requires acute care and is not chronic;

(c) reimbursed only until the condition is stabilized sufficient that the patient can leave the hospital emergency department; and

(d) not related to an organ transplant procedure.

(5) The vision care benefit is limited to $30 per year.

R414-200-4. Cost Sharing.

(1) An enrollee is responsible to pay to the:

(a) hospital a $220 co-insurance payment for each inpatient hospital admission;

(b) hospital a $6 copayment for each non-emergency use of hospital emergency services;

(c) provider a $3 copayment for outpatient office visits for physician, physician-related, and mental health services; except, no copayment is due for preventive services, immunizations and health education; and

(d) pharmacy a $3 copayment per prescription for prescription drugs.

(2) The out-of-pocket maximum payment for copayments or co-insurance is limited to $500 per enrollee per calendar year.

KEY: Medicaid, non-traditional, cost sharing
February 24, 2009 26-18
Notice of Continuation May 24, 2007

R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-5. Statewide Trauma System Standards.
R426-5-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) Authority - This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a, Part 2A, Statewide Trauma System, which authorizes the Department to:

(a) establish and actively supervise a statewide trauma system;

(b) establish, by rule, trauma center designation requirements and model state guidelines for triage, treatment, transport and transfer of trauma patients to the most appropriate health care facility; and

(c) designate trauma care facilities consistent with the the trauma center designation requirements and verification process.

(2) This rule provides standards for the categorization of all hospitals and the voluntary designation of Trauma Centers to assist physicians in selecting the most appropriate physician and facility based upon the nature of the patient's critical care problem and the capabilities of the facility.

(3) It is intended that the categorization process be dynamic and updated periodically to reflect changes in national standards, medical facility capabilities, and treatment processes. Also, as suggested by the Utah Medical Association, the standards are in no way to be construed as mandating the transfer of any patient contrary to the wishes of his attending physician, rather the standards serve as an expression of the type of facilities and care available in the respective hospitals for the use of physicians requesting transfer of patients requiring skills and facilities not available in their own hospitals.

R426-5-2. Trauma System Advisory Committee.

(1) The trauma system advisory committee, created pursuant to 26-8a-251, shall:

(a) be a broad and balanced representation of healthcare providers and health care delivery systems; and

(b) conduct meetings in accordance with committee procedures established by the Department and applicable statutes.

(2) The Department shall appoint committee members to serve terms from one to four years.

(3) The Department may re-appoint committee members for one additional term in the position initially appointed by the Department.

(4) Causes for removal of a committee member include the following:

(a) more than two unexcused absences from meetings within 12 calendar months;

(b) more than three excused absences from meetings within 12 calendar months;

(c) conviction of a felony; or

(d) change in organizational affiliation or employment which may affect the appropriate representation of a position on the committee for which the member was appointed.

R426-5-3. Trauma Center Categorization Guidelines.

The Department adopts as criteria for Level I, Level II, Level III, and Pediatric trauma center designation, compliance with national standards published in the American College of Surgeons document: Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 2006. The Department adopts as criteria for Level IV and Level V trauma center designation the American College of Surgeons document: Resources for Optimal Care of the Injured Patient 1999, except that a Level V trauma center need not have a general surgeon on the medical staff and may be staffed by nurse practitioners or certified physician assistants.

R426-5-4. Trauma Review.

(1) The Department shall evaluate trauma centers and applicants to verify compliance with standards set in R426-5-2. In conducting each evaluation, the Department shall consult with experts from the following disciplines:

(a) trauma surgery;

(b) emergency medicine;

(c) emergency or critical care nursing; and

(d) hospital administration.

(2) A consultant shall not assist the Department in evaluating a facility in which the consultant is employed, practices, or has any financial interest.

R426-5-5. Trauma Center Categorization Process.

The Department shall:

(1) Develop a survey document based upon the Trauma Center Criteria described in R426-5.

(2) Periodically survey all Utah hospitals which provide emergency trauma care to determine the maximum level of trauma care which each is capable of providing.

(3) Disseminate survey results to all Utah hospitals, and as appropriate, to state EMS agencies.

R426-5-6. Trauma Center Designation Process.

(1) Hospitals wishing designation recognition shall complete a Department application as outlined in R426-5-7.

(2) The Department shall, upon receipt of the completed application and appropriate fees, verify compliance to the designation level sought in accordance with protocols established by the department.

(3) Trauma centers shall be designated for a period of three years unless the designation is rescinded by the Department for non-compliance to standards set forth in R426-5-7.

(4) The Department shall disseminate a list of designated trauma centers to all Utah hospitals, and state EMS agencies, and as appropriate, to hospitals in nearby states which refer patients to Utah hospitals.

R426-5-7. Trauma Center Verification Process.

(1) All designated Trauma Centers desiring to remain designated, shall apply for verification by submitting the following information to the Department at least six months prior to the anniversary date of initial designation:

(a) A completed and signed application and appropriate fees for trauma center verification;

(b) A letter from the hospital administrator of continued commitment to comply with current trauma center designation standards as applicable to the applicant's designation level;

(c) The data specified under R426-5-8;

(d) The minutes of pertinent hospital committee meetings for the previous year as specified by the Trauma Review Subcommittee, for example, trauma conferences, surgical morbidity and mortality meetings, emergency department or trauma death audits.

(e) A brief narrative report of trauma outreach education activities for the previous year;

(f) A brief narrative report of trauma research activities for the previous year including protocols and publications.

(2) All trauma centers desiring to apply for verification shall submit the required application and appropriate fees to the Department no later than January 1.

(3) Upon receipt of a verification application from the Department, accompanied by the information specified under R426-5-7(1)(a) through (f), the Trauma Review Committee shall conduct a review and report the results to the Department.

(4) Every three years, the Level I and II Trauma Centers must submit written documentation detailing the results of an American College of Surgeons site visit.

(5) Every three years from the date of initial designation or from a date specified by the Department, the Trauma Review

Subcommittee shall conduct a formal site visit for each designated Level III, IV, or V trauma center and report the results to the Department.

(6) The Department and the Trauma Review Committee may conduct activities with any designated trauma center to verify compliance with designation requirements which may include:

(a) Site visits to observe, unannounced, an actual trauma resuscitation, including the care and treatment of a trauma patient.

(b) Interview or survey prehospital care providers who frequent the trauma center, to ascertain that the pledged level of trauma care commitment is being maintained by the trauma center.

R426-5-8. Data Requirements for an Inclusive Trauma System.

(1) All hospitals shall collect, and quarterly submit to the Department, Trauma Registry information necessary to maintain an inclusive trauma system. The Department shall provide funds to hospitals, excluding designated trauma centers, for the data collection process. The inclusion criteria for a trauma patient are as follows:

(a) ICD9 Diagnostic Codes between 800 and 959.9 (trauma); and

(b) At least one of the following patient conditions:

admitted to the hospital for 24 hours or longer; transferred in or out of your hospital via EMS transport (including air ambulance); death resulting from the traumatic injury (independent of hospital admission or hospital transfer status; all air ambulance transports (including death in transport and patients flown in but not admitted to the hospital).

(c) Exclusion criteria are ICD9 Diagnostic Codes:

930-939.9 (foreign bodies)

905-909.9 (late effects of injury)

910-924.9 (superficial injuries, including blisters, contusions, abrasions, and insect bites)

The information shall be in a standardized electronic format specified by the Department which includes:

(i) Demographics:
Database Record Number
Institution ID number
Medical Record Number
Social Security Number
Patient Home Zip Code
Sex
Date of Birth
Age Number and Units
Patient's Home Country
Patient's Home State
Patient's Home County
Patient's Home City
Alternate Home Residence
Race
Ethnicity

(ii) Injury:
Date of Injury
Time of Injury
Blunt, Penetrating, or Burn Injury
Cause of Injury Description
Cause of Injury Code
Work Related Injury (y/n)
Patient's Occupational Industry
Patient's Occupation
Primary E-Code
Location E-Code
Additional E-Code
Incident Location Zip Code
Incident State
Incident County
Incident City
Protective Devices
Child Specific Restraint
Airbag Deployment

(iii) Prehospital:
Name of EMS Service
Transport Origin Scene or Referring Facility
Trip Form Obtained (y/n)
EMS Dispatch Date
EMS Dispatch Time
EMS Unit Arrival on Scene Date
EMS Unit Arrival on Scene Time
EMS Unit Scene Departure Date
EMS Unit Scene Departure Time
Transport Mode
Other Transport Mode
Initial Field Systolic Blood Pressure
Initial Field Pulse Rate
Initial Field Respiratory Rate
Initial Field Oxygen Saturation
Initial Field GCS-Eye
Initial Field GCS-Verbal
Initial Field GCS-Motor
Initial Field GCS-Total
Inter-Facility Transfer

(iv) Referring Hospital:
Transfer from Another Hospital (y/n)
Name or Code
Arrival Date
Arrival Time
Discharge Date
Discharge time
Transfer Mode
Admitted or ER
Procedures
Pulse
Capillary Refill
Respiratory Rate
Respiratory Effort
Blood Pressure
Eye Movement
Verbal Response
Motor Response
Glascow Coma Score Total
Revised Trauma Score Total

(v) Emergency Department Information:
Mode of Transport
Arrival Date
Arrival Time
Discharge Time
Discharge Date
Initial ED/Hospital Pulse Rate
Initial ED/Hospital Temperature
Initial ED/Hospital Respiratory Rate
Initial ED/Hospital Respiratory Assistance
Initial ED/Hospital Oxygen Saturation
Initial ED/Hospital Systolic Blood Pressure
Initial ED/Hospital GCS-Eye
Initial ED/Hospital GCS-Verbal
Initial ED/Hospital GCS-Motor
Initial ED/Hospital GCS-Total
Initial ED/Hospital GCS Assessment Qualifiers
Revised Trauma Score Total
Alcohol Use Indicator
Drug Use Indicator
ED Discharge Disposition
ED Death
ED Discharge Date

ED Discharge Time
(vi) Emergency Department Treatment:
Procedures Done (pick list)
Paralytics used prior to GCS (y/n)
(vii) Admission Information:
Admit from ER or Direct Admit
Admitted from what Source
Time of Hospital Admission
Date of Hospital Admission
Hospital Procedures
Hospital Procedure Start Date
Hospital Procedure Start Time
(viii) Hospital Diagnosis:
ICD9 Diagnosis Codes
Injury Diagnoses
Co-Morbid Conditions
AIS Score for Diagnosis (calculated)
Injury Severity Score
(ix) Quality Assurance Indicators:
Hospital Complications
(x) Outcome:
Discharge Time
Discharge Date
Total Days Length of Stay
Total ICU Length of Stay
Total Ventilator Days
Disposition from Hospital
Destination Facility
(xi)Charges:
Payment Sources

R426-5-9. Noncompliance to Standards.

(1) The Department may warn, reduce, deny, suspend, revoke, or place on probation a facility designation , if the Department finds evidence that the facility has not been or will not be operated in compliance to standards adopted under R426-5.

(2) A hospital, clinic, health care provider, or health care delivery system may not profess or advertise to be designated as a trauma center if the Department has not designated it as such pursuant to this rule.

R426-5-10. Statutory Penalties.

A person who violates this rule is subject to the provisions of Title 26, Chapter 23, which provides for a civil money penalty of up to $5,000 per violation or a Class B misdemeanor on the first offense and a Class A misdemeanor on a subsequent offense.

KEY: emergency medical services, trauma, reporting
February 24, 2009 26-8a-252
Notice of Continuation July 18, 2007

R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-7. Emergency Medical Services Prehospital Data System Rules.
R426-7-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) This rule is established under Title 26 chapter 8a.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to establish minimum mandatory EMS data reporting requirements.

R426-7-2. Definitions.

As used in this rule:

(1) "Emergency Medical Services Provider" means:

(a) a licensed ground or air ambulance provider; or

(b) a designated first responder.

(2) "EMS Incident" means an instance in which an Emergency Medical Services Provider is requested to provide emergency medical services, including a mutual aid request, and which results in:

(a) a 911 response;

(b) an inter-facility transport;

(c) patient refusal of care;

(d) no care needed;

(e) a cancelled response; or

(f) an instance where no patient is found.

(3) "Patient Care Report" means a record of the response by each responding Emergency Medical Services Provider unit to each patient during an EMS Incident.

R426-7-3. Prehospital Data Set.

(1) Emergency medical service providers shall collect data as identified by the Department in this rule.

(2) Emergency Medical Services Providers shall submit the data to the Department electronically in the National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS) format. For Emergency Medical Services Providers directly using a reporting system provided by the Department, the data is considered submitted to the Department as soon as it has been entered or updated in the Department-provided system.

(3) Emergency Medical Services Providers shall submit NEMSIS Demographic data elements within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter in the format defined in the NEMSIS EMSDemographicDataSet. Some data may change less frequently than quarterly, but Emergency Medical Services Providers shall submit all required data elements quarterly regardless of whether the data have changed.

(4) Emergency Medical Services Providers shall submit NEMSIS EMS incident data elements for each Patient Care Report within 30 days of the end of the month in which the EMS incident occurred, in the format defined in the NEMSIS EMSDataSet.

(5) If the Department determines that there are errors in the data, it may ask the data supplier for corrections. The data supplier shall correct the data and resubmit it to the Department within 30 days of receipt from the Department. If data is returned to the supplier for corrections, the Emergency Medical Services Provider is not in compliance with this rule until corrected data is returned, accepted and approved by the Department.

(6) The minimum required demographic data elements that must be reported under this rule include the following NEMSIS EMSDemographicDataSet elements:

D01_01 EMS Agency Number
D01_02 EMS Agency Name
D01_03 EMS Agency State
D01_04 EMS Agency County
D01_05 Primary Type of Service
D01_06 Other Types of Service
D01_07 Level of Service
D01_08 Organizational Type
D01_09 Organization Status
D01_10 Statistical Year
D01_11 Other Agencies In Area
D01_12 Total Service Size Area
D01_13 Total Service Area Population
D01_14 911 Call Volume per Year
D01_15 EMS Dispatch Volume per Year
D01_16 EMS Transport Volume per Year
D01_17 EMS Patient Contact Volume per Year
D01_18 EMS Billable Calls per Year
D01_19 EMS Agency Time Zone
D01_20 EMS Agency Daylight Savings Time Use
D01_21 National Provider Identifier
D02_01 Agency Contact Last Name
D02_02 Agency Contact Middle Name/Initial
D02_03 Agency Contact First Name
D02_04 Agency Contact Address
D02_05 Agency Contact City
D02_06 Agency Contact State
D02_07 Agency Contact Zip Code
D02_08 Agency Contact Telephone Number
D02_09 Agency Contact Fax Number
D02_10 Agency Contact Email Address
D02_11 Agency Contact Web Address
D03_01 Agency Medical Director Last Name
D03_02 Agency Medical Director Middle Name/Initial
D03_03 Agency Medical Director First Name
D03_04 Agency Medical Director Address
D03_05 Agency Medical Director City
D03_06 Agency Medical Director State
D03_07 Agency Medical Director Zip Code
D03_08 Agency Medical Director Telephone Number
D03_09 Agency Medical Director Fax Number
D03_10 Agency Medical Director's Medical Specialty
D03_11 Agency Medical Director Email Address
D04_01 State Certification Licensure Levels
D04_02 EMS Unit Call Sign
D04_04 Procedures
D04_05 Personnel Level Permitted to Use the Procedure
D04_06 Medications Given
D04_07 Personnel Level Permitted to Use the Medication
D04_08 Protocol
D04_09 Personnel Level Permitted to Use the Protocol
D04_10 Billing Status
D04_11 Hospitals Served
D04_13 Other Destinations
D04_15 Destination Type
D04_17 EMD Vendor
D05_01 Station Name
D05_02 Station Number
D05_03 Station Zone
D05_04 Station GPS
D05_05 Station Address
D05_06 Station City
D05_07 Station State
D05_08 Station Zip
D05_09 Station Telephone Number
D06_01 Unit/Vehicle Number
D06_03 Vehicle Type
D06_07 Vehicle Model Year
D07_02 State/Licensure ID Number
D07_03 Personnel's Employment Status
D08_01 EMS Personnel's Last Name
D08_03 EMS Personnel's First Name

(7) The minimum required Patient Care Report data elements that must be reported under this rule include the following NEMSIS EMSDataSet elements:

E01_01 Patient Care Report Number
E01_02 Software Creator

E01_03 Software Name
E01_04 Software Version
E02_01 EMS Agency Number
E02_02 Incident Number
E02_04 Type of Service Requested
E02_05 Primary Role of the Unit
E02_06 Type of Dispatch Delay
E02_07 Type of Response Delay
E02_08 Type of Scene Delay
E02_09 Type of Transport Delay
E02_10 Type of Turn-Around Delay
E02_12 EMS Unit Call Sign (Radio Number)
E02_20 Response Mode to Scene
E03_01 Complaint Reported by Dispatch
E03_02 EMD Performed
E04_01 Crew Member ID
E05_01 Incident or Onset Date/Time
E05_02 PSAP Call Date/Time
E05_03 Dispatch Notified Date/Time
E05_04 Unit Notified by Dispatch Date/Time
E05_05 Unit En Route Date/Time
E05_06 Unit Arrived on Scene Date/Time
E05_07 Arrived at Patient Date/Time
E05_08 Transfer of Patient Care Date/Time
E05_09 Unit Left Scene Date/Time
E05_10 Patient Arrived at Destination Date/Time
E05_11 Unit Back in Service Date/Time
E05_12 Unit Cancelled Date/Time
E05_13 Unit Back at Home Location Date/Time
E06_01 Last Name
E06_02 First Name
E06_03 Middle Initial/Name
E06_04 Patient's Home Address
E06_05 Patient's Home City
E06_06 Patient's Home County
E06_07 Patient's Home State
E06_08 Patient's Home Zip Code
E06_09 Patient's Home Country
E06_10 Social Security Number
E06_11 Gender
E06_12 Race
E06_13 Ethnicity
E06_14 Age
E06_15 Age Units
E06_16 Date of Birth
E06_17 Primary or Home Telephone Number
E07_01 Primary Method of Payment
E07_15 Work-Related
E07_16 Patient's Occupational Industry
E07_17 Patient's Occupation
E07_34 CMS Service Level
E07_35 Condition Code Number
E08_05 Number of Patients at Scene
E08_06 Mass Casualty Incident
E08_07 Incident Location Type
E08_11 Incident Address
E08_12 Incident City
E08_13 Incident County
E08_14 Incident State
E08_15 Incident ZIP Code
E09_01 Prior Aid
E09_02 Prior Aid Performed by
E09_03 Outcome of the Prior Aid
E09_04 Possible Injury
E09_05 Chief Complaint
E09_06 Duration of Chief Complaint
E09_07 Time Units of Duration of Chief Complaint
E09_11 Chief Complaint Anatomic Location
E09_12 Chief Complaint Organ System
E09_13 Primary Symptom
E09_14 Other Associated Symptoms
E09_15 Providers Primary Impression
E09_16 Provider's Secondary Impression
E10_01 Cause of Injury
E10_02 Intent of the Injury
E10_03 Mechanism of Injury
E10_04 Vehicular Injury Indicators
E10_05 Area of the Vehicle impacted by the collision
E10_06 Seat Row Location of Patient in Vehicle
E10_07 Position of Patient in the Seat of the Vehicle
E10_08 Use of Occupant Safety Equipment
E10_09 Airbag Deployment
E10_10 Height of Fall
E11_01 Cardiac Arrest
E11_02 Cardiac Arrest Etiology
E11_03 Resuscitation Attempted
E11_04 Arrest Witnessed by
E11_05 First Monitored Rhythm of the Patient
E11_06 Any Return of Spontaneous Circulation
E11_08 Estimated Time of Arrest Prior to EMS Arrival
E11_10 Reason CPR Discontinued
E12_01 Barriers to Patient Care
E12_08 Medication Allergies
E12_14 Current Medications
E12_18 Presence of Emergency Information Form
E12_19 Alcohol/Drug Use Indicators
E12_20 Pregnancy
E13_01 Run Report Narrative
E14_01 Date/Time Vital Signs Taken
E14_02 Obtained Prior to this Units EMS Care
E14_03 Cardiac Rhythm
E14_04 SBP (Systolic Blood Pressure)
E14_05 DBP (Diastolic Blood Pressure)
E14_07 Pulse Rate
E14_09 Pulse Oximetry
E14_10 Pulse Rhythm
E14_11 Respiratory Rate
E14_14 Blood Glucose Level
E14_15 Glasgow Coma Score-Eye
E14_16 Glasgow Coma Score-Verbal
E14_17 Glasgow Coma Score-Motor
E14_18 Glasgow Coma Score-Qualifier
E14_19 Total Glasgow Coma Score
E14_20 Temperature
E14_22 Level of Responsiveness
E14_24 Stroke Scale
E14_26 APGAR
E14_27 Revised Trauma Score
E14_28 Pediatric Trauma Score
E15_01 NHTSA Injury Matrix External/Skin
E15_02 NHTSA Injury Matrix Head
E15_03 NHTSA Injury Matrix Face
E15_04 NHTSA Injury Matrix Neck
E15_05 NHTSA Injury Matrix Thorax
E15_06 NHTSA Injury Matrix Abdomen
E15_07 NHTSA Injury Matrix Spine
E15_08 NHTSA Injury Matrix Upper Extremities
E15_09 NHTSA Injury Matrix Pelvis
E15_10 NHTSA Injury Matrix Lower Extremities
E15_11 NHTSA Injury Matrix Unspecified
E16_01 Estimated Body Weight
E16_02 Broselow/Luten Color
E16_03 Date/Time of Assessment
E16_04 Skin Assessment
E16_05 Head/Face Assessment
E16_06 Neck Assessment
E16_07 Chest/Lungs Assessment
E16_08 Heart Assessment

E16_09 Abdomen Left Upper Assessment
E16_10 Abdomen Left Lower Assessment
E16_11 Abdomen Right Upper Assessment
E16_12 Abdomen Right Lower Assessment
E16_13 GU Assessment
E16_14 Back Cervical Assessment
E16_15 Back Thoracic Assessment
E16_16 Back Lumbar/Sacral Assessment
E16_17 Extremities-Right Upper Assessment
E16_18 Extremities-Right Lower Assessment
E16_19 Extremities-Left Upper Assessment
E16_20 Extremities-Left Lower Assessment
E16_21 Eyes-Left Assessment
E16_22 Eyes-Right Assessment
E16_23 Mental Status Assessment
E16_24 Neurological Assessment
E18_01 Date/Time Medication Administered
E18_02 Medication Administered Prior to this Units EMS Care
E18_03 Medication Given
E18_04 Medication Administered Route
E18_05 Medication Dosage
E18_06 Medication Dosage Units
E18_07 Response to Medication
E18_08 Medication Complication
E18_09 Medication Crew Member ID
E18_10 Medication Authorization
E19_01 Date/Time Procedure Performed Successfully
E19_03 Procedure
E19_04 Size of Procedure Equipment
E19_05 Number of Procedure Attempts
E19_06 Procedure Successful
E19_07 Procedure Complication
E19_08 Response to Procedure
E19_09 Procedure Crew Members ID
E19_10 Procedure Authorization
E19_12 Successful IV Site
E19_13 Tube Confirmation
E19_14 Destination Confirmation of Tube Placement
E20_01 Destination/Transferred To, Name
E20_03 Destination Street Address
E20_04 Destination City
E20_05 Destination State
E20_06 Destination County
E20_07 Destination Zip Code
E20_10 Incident/Patient Disposition
E20_14 Transport Mode from Scene
E20_15 Condition of Patient at Destination
E20_16 Reason for Choosing Destination
E20_17 Type of Destination
E22_01 Emergency Department Disposition
E22_02 Hospital Disposition
E23_03 Personal Protective Equipment Used
E23_09 Research Survey Field
E23_10 Who Generated this Report?
E23_11 Research Survey Field Title

(8) Emergency Medical Services Providers shall use elements E23_09 and E23_11 to report biosurveillance indicators. When any of the following indicators are present in an incident, the Emergency Medical Services Provider shall provide an instance of E23_09 and E23_11, with E23_09 set to "true" and E23_11 set to one of the following:

B01_01 Abdominal Pain
B01_02 Altered Level of Consciousness
B01_03 Apparent Death
B01_04 Bloody Diarrhea
B01_05 Fever
B01_06 Headache
B01_07 Inhalation
B01_08 Rash/Blistering
B01_09 Nausea/Vomiting
B01_10 Paralysis
B01_11 Respiratory Arrest
B01_12 Respiratory Distress
B01_13 Seizures

(9) Emergency Medical Services Providers are not required to submit other NEMSIS data elements but may optionally do so. Emergency Medical Services Providers may also use additional instances of E23_09 and E23_11 for their own purposes.

(10) For each patient transported to a licensed acute care facility or a specialty hospital with an emergency department, each responding emergency medical services provider unit that cared for the patient during the incident shall provide a report of patient status, containing information critical to the ongoing care of the patient, to the receiving facility within one hour after the patient arrives at the receiving facility in at least one of the following formats:

(a) NEMSIS XML; or
(b) Paper form.

(11) For each patient transported to a licensed acute care facility or a specialty hospital with an emergency department, the receiving facility shall provide at least the following information to each Emergency Medical Services Provider that cared for the patient, upon request by the Emergency Medical Services Provider:

(a) the patient's emergency department disposition; and
(b) the patient's hospital disposition.

R426-7-4. ED Data Set.

(1) All hospitals licensed in Utah shall provide patient data as identified by the Department.

(2) This data shall be submitted at least quarterly to the Department. Corporate submittal is preferred.

(3) The data must be submitted in an electronic format determined and approved by the Department.

(4) If the Department determines that there are errors in the data, it may return the data to the data supplier for corrections. The data supplier shall correct the data and resubmit it to the Department within 30 days of receipt from the Department. If data is returned to the hospital for corrections, the hospital is not in compliance with this rule until corrected data is returned, accepted and approved by the Department.

(5) The minimum required data elements include:

Unique Patient Control Number
Record Type
Provider Identifier (hospital)
Patient Social Security Number
Patient Control Number
Type of Bill
Patient Name
Patient's Address (postal zip code)
Patient Date of Birth
Patient's Gender
Admission Date
Admission Hour
Discharge Hour
Discharge Status
Disposition from Hospital
Patient's Medical Record Number
Revenue Code 1 ("001" sum of all charges)
Total Charges by Revenue Code 1 ("001" last total Charge Field, is sum)
Revenue Code 2 ("450" used for record selection)
Total Charges by Revenue Code 2 (Charges associated with code 450)
Primary Payer Identification
Estimated Amount Due

Secondary Payer Identification
Estimated Amount Due
Tertiary Payer Identification
Estimated Amount Due
Patient Estimated Amount Due
Principal Diagnosis Code
Secondary Diagnosis Code 1
Secondary Diagnosis Code 2
Secondary Diagnosis Code 3
Secondary Diagnosis Code 4
Secondary Diagnosis Code 5
Secondary Diagnosis Code 6
Secondary Diagnosis Code 7
Secondary Diagnosis Code 8
External Cause of Injury Code (E-Code)
Procedure Coding Method Used
Principal Procedure
Secondary Procedure 1
Secondary Procedure 2
Secondary Procedure 3
Secondary Procedure 4, and
Secondary Procedure 5

R426-7-5. Penalty for Violation of Rule.

As required by Section 63G-3-201(5): Any person or agency who violates any provision of this rule, per incident, 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 is a violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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July 31, 2008 28-8a
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R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-13. Emergency Medical Services Provider Designations.
R426-13-100. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a. It establishes standards for the designation of emergency medical service providers.

R426-13-200. Designation Types.

(1)(a) An entity that provides pre-hospital emergency medical care, but that does not provide ambulance transport or paramedic service, may obtain a designation from the Department as a quick response unit.

(b) An entity that accepts calls for 911 EMS assistance from the public, and dispatches emergency medical vehicles and field EMS personnel must first obtain a designation from the Department as an emergency medical dispatch center.

(2) A hospital that provides on-line medical control for prehospital emergency care must first obtain a designation from the Department as a resource hospital.

(3) Emergency Medical Dispatch centers that provide pre-arrival medical instructions to a caller may only provide them through a certified EMD.

R426-13-300. Service Levels.

A quick response unit may only operate and perform the skills at the service level at which it is designated. The Department may issue designations for the following types of service at the given levels:

(a) quick response unit;
(i) Basic; and
(ii) Intermediate.
(b) emergency medical dispatch center; and
(c) resource hospital.

R426-13-400. Quick Response Unit Minimum Designation Requirements.

A quick response unit must meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Have sufficient vehicles, equipment, and supplies that meet the requirements of this rule and as may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under its designation;

(2) Have locations for stationing its vehicles;

(3) Have a current dispatch agreement with a public safety answering point that answers and responds to 911 or E911 calls, or with a local single access public safety answering point that answers and responds to requests for emergency assistance;

(4) Have a Department-certified training officer;

(5) Have a current plan of operations, which shall include:

(a) the number, training, and certification of personnel;

(b) operational procedures; and

(c) a description of how the designee proposes to interface with other EMS agencies;

(6) Have sufficient trained and certified staff that meet the requirements of R426-15 Licensed and Designated provider Operations;

(7) Have a current agreement with a Department-certified off-line medical director;

(8) Have current treatment protocols approved by the agencies off-line medical director for the designated service level;

(9) Provide the Department with a copy of its certificate of insurance; and

(10) Not be disqualified for any of the following reasons:

(a) violation of Subsection 26-8a-504; or

(b) a history of disciplinary action relating to an EMS license, permit, designation or certification in this or any other state.

R426-13-500. Emergency Medical Dispatch Center Minimum Designation Requirements.

An emergency medical dispatch center must:

(1) Have in effect a selective medical dispatch system approved by the off-line medical directors and the Department, which includes:

(a) systemized caller interrogation questions;

(b) systemized pre-arrival instructions; and

(c) protocols matching the dispatcher's evaluation of injury or illness severity with vehicle response mode and configuration;

(2) Have a current updated plan of operations, which shall include:

(a) the number, training, and certification of EMD personnel;

(b) operational procedures; and

(c) a description of how the designee proposes to communicate with EMS agencies;

(3) Have a certified off-line medical director;

(3) have an ongoing medical call review quality assurance program; and

(4) sufficient staff to provide pre-hospital arrival instructions by a certified EMD at all times.

R426-13-600. Quick Response Unit and Emergency Medical Dispatch Center Application.

An entity desiring a designation or a renewal of its designation as a quick response unit or an emergency medical dispatch center shall submit the applicable fees and an application on Department-approved forms to the Department. As part of the application, the applicant shall submit documentation that it meets the minimum requirements for the designation listed in this rule and the following:

(1) Identifying information about the entity and its principals;

(2) The name of the person or governmental entity financially and otherwise responsible for the service provided by the designee and documentation from that entity accepting the responsibility;

(3) Identifying information about the entity that will provide the service and its principals;

(4) If the applicant is not a governmental entity, a statement of type of entity and certified copies of the documents creating the entity;

(5) A description of the geographical area that it will serve;

(6) Documentation of the on-going medical call review and quality assurance program;

(7) Documentation of any modifications to the medical dispatch protocols; and

(8) Other information that the Department determines necessary for the processing of the application and the oversight of the designated entity.

R426-13-700. Resource Hospital Minimum Requirements.

A resource hospital must meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) Be licensed in Utah or another state as a general acute hospital or be a Veteran's Administration hospital operating in Utah;

(2) Have protocols for providing on-line medical direction to pre-hospital emergency medical care providers;

(3) Have the ability to communicate with other EMS providers operating in the area; and

(4) Be willing and able to provide on-line medical direction to quick response units, ambulance services and paramedic services operating within the state;

R426-13-800. Resource Hospital Application.

A hospital desiring to be designated as a resource hospital shall submit the applicable fees and an application on Department-approved forms to the Department. As part of the application, the applicant shall provide:

(1) The name of the hospital to be designated;

(2) The hospital's address;

(3) The name and phone number of the individual who supervises the hospital's responsibilities as a designated resource hospital; and

(4) Other information that the Department determines necessary for the processing of the application and the oversight of the designated entity.

R426-13-900. Criteria for Denial of Designation.

(1) The Department may deny an application for a designation for any of the following reasons:

(a) failure to meet requirements as specified in the rules governing the service;

(b) failure to meet vehicle, equipment, or staffing requirements;

(c) failure to meet requirements for renewal or upgrade;

(d) conduct during the performance of duties relating to its responsibilities as an EMS provider that is contrary to accepted standards of conduct for EMS personnel described in Sections 26-8a-502 and 26-8a-504;

(e) failure to meet agreements covering training standards or testing standards;

(f) a history of disciplinary action relating to a license, permit, designation, or certification in this or any other state;

(g) a history of criminal activity by the licensee or its principals while licensed or designated as an EMS provider or while operating as an EMS service with permitted vehicles;

(h) falsifying or misrepresenting any information required for licensure or designation or by the application for either;

(i) failure to pay the required designation or permitting fees or failure to pay outstanding balances owed to the Department;

(j) failure to submit records and other data to the Department as required by statute or rule;

(k) misuse of grant funds received under Section 26-8a-207; and

(l) violation of OSHA or other federal standards that it is required to meet in the provision of the EMS service.

(2) An applicant who has been denied a designation may request a Department review by filing a written request for reconsideration within thirty calendar days of the issuance of the Department's denial.

R426-13-1000. Application Review and Award.

(1) If the Department finds that an application for designation is complete and that the applicant meets all requirements, it may approve the designation.

(2) Issuance of a designation by the Department is contingent upon the applicant's demonstration of compliance with all applicable rules and a successful Department quality assurance review.

(3) A designation may be issued for up to a four-year period. The Department may alter the length of the designation to standardize renewal cycles.

R426-13-1100. Change in Service Level.

(1) A quick response unit EMT-Basic may apply to provide a higher level of service at the EMT-Intermediate service level by:

(a) submitting the applicable fees; and

(b) submitting an application on Department-approved forms to the Department.

(2) As part of the application, the applicant shall provide:

(a) a copy of the new treatment protocols for the higher level of service approved by the off-line medical director;

(b) an updated plan of operations demonstrating the applicant's ability to provide the higher level of service; and

(c) a written assessment of the performance of the applicant's field performance by the applicant's off-line medical director.

(3) If the Department finds that the applicant has demonstrated the ability to provide the upgraded service, it shall issue a new designation reflecting the higher level of service.

R426-13-1300. Penalties.

As required by Subsection 63G-3-201(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-14. Ambulance Service and Paramedic Service Licensure.
R426-14-100. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a. It establishes standards for the licensure of ambulance and paramedic services.

R426-14-101. Requirement for Licensure.

A person or entity that provides or represents that it provides ambulance or paramedic services must first be licensed by the Department.

R426-14-200. Licensure Types.

The Department issues licenses for a type of service at a certain service level.

(1) The Department may issue ambulance licenses for the following types of service at the given levels:

(a) Basic;

(b) Intermediate;

(c) Intermediate Advanced; and

(d) Paramedic.

(2) The Department may issue ground ambulance inter-facility transfer licenses for the following types of service at the given levels:

(a) Basic;

(b) Intermediate;

(c) Intermediate Advanced; and

(d) Paramedic.

(3) The Department may issue paramedic, non-transport licenses for the following types of service at the given response configurations:

(a) Paramedic Rescue; and

(b) Paramedic Tactical Rescue.

R426-14-201. Scope of Operations.

(1) A licensee may only provide service to its specific licensed geographic service area and is responsible to provide service to its entire specific geographic service area. It may provide emergency medical services for its category of licensure that corresponds to the certification levels in R426-12 Emergency Medical Services Training and Certification Standards.

(2) A licensee may not subcontract. A subcontract is present if a licensee engages a person that is not licensed to provide emergency medical services to all or part of its specific geographic service area. A subcontract is not present if multiple licensees allocate responsibility to provide ambulance services between them within a specific geographic service area for which they are licensed to provide ambulance service.

(3) A ground ambulance inter-facility transfer licensee may only transport patients from a hospital, nursing facility, emergency patient receiving facility, mental health facility, or other medical facility when arranged by the transferring physician for the particular patient.

R426-14-300. Minimum Licensure Requirements.

(1) A licensee must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) have sufficient ambulances, emergency response vehicles, equipment, and supplies that meet the requirements of this rule and as may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under its license or proposed license without relying upon aid agreements with other licensees;

(b) have locations or staging areas for stationing its vehicles;

(c) have a current written dispatch agreement with a public safety answering point that answers and responds to 911 or E911 calls, or with a local single access public safety answering point that answers and responds to requests for emergency assistance;

(d) have current written aid agreements with other licensees to give assistance in times of unusual demand;

(e) have a Department certified EMS training officer;

(f) have a current plan of operations, which shall include:

(i) a business plan demonstrating its:

(A) ability to provide the service; and

(B) financial viability.

(ii) the number, training, and certification of personnel;

(iii) operational procedures; and

(iv) a description of the how the licensee or applicant proposes to interface with other EMS agencies;

(g) have sufficient trained and certified staff that meet the requirements of R426-15 Licensed and Designated Provider Operations;

(h) have a current written agreement with a Department-certified off-line medical director;

(i) have current treatment protocols approved by the agency's off-line medical director for the existing service level or new treatment protocols if seeking approval under 26-8a-405;

(j) be able to pay its debts as they become due;

(k) provide the Department with a copy of its certificate of insurance or if seeking application approval under 26-8a-405, provide proof of the ability to obtain insurance to respond to damages due to operation of a vehicle in the manner and minimum amounts specified in R426-15-204. All licensees shall:

(i) obtain insurance from an insurance carrier authorized to write liability coverage in Utah or through a self-insurance program;

(ii) report any coverage change to the Department within 60 days after the change; and

(iii) direct the insurance carrier or self-insurance program to notify the Department of all changes in insurance coverage.

(l) not be disqualified for any of the following reasons:

(i) violation of Subsection 26-8a-504; or

(ii) disciplinary action relating to an EMS license, permit, designation, or certification in this or any other state that adversely affect its service under its license.

(2) A paramedic tactical rescue must be a public safety agency or have a letter of recommendation form a county or city law enforcement agency within the paramedic tactical rescue's geographic service area.

R426-14-301. Application, Department Review, and Issuance.

(1) An applicant desiring to be licensed or to renew its license shall submit the applicable fees and an application on Department-approved forms to the Department. As part of the application, the applicant shall submit documentation that it meets the requirements listed in R426-14-300 and the following:

(a) a detailed description and detailed map of the exclusive geographical area that it will serve;

(i) if the requested geographical service area is for less than all ground ambulance or paramedic services, the applicant shall include a written description and detailed map showing how the areas not included will receive ground ambulance or paramedic services;

(ii) if an applicant is responding to a public bid as described in 26-8a-405.2 the applicant shall include detailed maps and descriptions of all geographical areas served in accordance with 26-8a-405.2 (2).

(b) for an applicant for a new service, documentation showing that the applicant meets all local zoning and business licensing standards within the exclusive geographical service area that it will serve;

(c) a written description of how the applicant will communicate with dispatch centers, law enforcement agencies, on-line medical control, and patient transport destinations;

(d) for renewal applications, a written assessment of field performance from the applicant's off-line medical director; and

(e) other information that the Department determines necessary for the processing of the application and the oversight of the licensed entity.

(2) A ground ambulance or paramedic service holding a license under 26-8a-404, including any political subdivision that is part of a special district or unified fire authority holding such a license, may respond to a request for proposal if it complies with 26-8a-405(2).

(3) If, upon Department review, the application is complete and meets all the requirements, the Department shall:

(a) for a new license application, issue a notice of approved application as required by 26-8a-405 and 406;

(b) issue a renewal license to an applicant in accordance with 26-8a-413(1) and (2);

(c) issue a license to an applicant selected by a political subdivision in accordance with 26-8a-405.1(3);

(d) issue a four-year renewal license to a license selected by a political subdivision if the political subdivision certifies to the Department that the licensee has met all of the specifications of the original bid and requirements of 26-8a-413(1) through (3); or

(e) issue a second four-year renewal license to a licensee selected by a political subdivision if:

(i) the political subdivision certifies to the Department that the licensee has met all of the specifications of the original bid and requirements of 26-8a-413(1) through (3); and

(ii) if the Department or the political subdivision has not received, prior to the expiration date, written notice from an approved applicant desiring to submit a bid for ambulance or paramedic services.

(4) Award of a new license or a renewal license is contingent upon the applicant's demonstration of compliance with all applicable statutes and rules and a successful Department quality assurance review.

(5) A license may be issued for up to a four-year period. The Department may alter the length of the license to standardize renewal cycles.

R426-14-302. Selection of a Provider by Public Bid.

(1) A political subdivision that desires to select a provider through a public bid process as provided in 26-8a-405.1, shall submit its draft request for proposal to the Department in accordance with 26-8a-405.2(2), together with a cover letter listing all contact information. The proposal shall include all the criteria listed in 26-8a-405.1 and 405.2.

(2) The Department shall, within 14 business days of receipt of a request for proposal from a political subdivision, review the request according to 26-8a-405.2(2) and:

(a) approve the proposal by sending a letter of approval to the political subdivision;

(b) require the political subdivision to alter the request for proposal to meet statutory and rule requirements; or

(c) deny the proposal by sending a letter detailing the reasons for the denial and process for appeal.

R426-14-303. Application Denial.

(1) The Department may deny an application for a license or a renewal of a license without reviewing whether a license must be granted or renewed to meet public convenience and necessity for any of the following reasons:

(a) failure to meet substantial requirements as specified in the rules governing the service;

(b) failure to meet vehicle, equipment, staffing, or insurance requirements;

(c) failure to meet agreements covering training standards or testing standards;

(d) substantial violation of Subsection 26-8a-504(1);

(e) a history of disciplinary action relating to a license, permit, designation, or certification in this or any other state;

(f) a history of serious or substantial public complaints;

(g) a history of criminal activity by the licensee or its principals while licensed or designated as an EMS provider or while operating as an EMS service with permitted vehicles;

(h) falsification or misrepresentation of any information in the application or related documents;

(i) failure to pay the required licensing or permitting fees or other fees or failure to pay outstanding balances owed to the Department;

(j) financial insolvency;

(k) failure to submit records and other data to the Department as required by R426-7;

(l) a history of inappropriate billing practices, such as:

(i) charging a rate that exceeds the maximum rate allowed by rule;

(ii) charging for items or services for which a charge is not allowed by statute or rule; or

(iii) Medicare or Medicaid fraud.

(m) misuse of grant funds received under Section 26-8a-207; and

(n) violation of OSHA or other federal standards that it is required to meet in the provision of the EMS service.

(2) An applicant that has been denied a license may appeal by filing a written appeal within thirty calendar days of the issuance of the Department's denial.

R426-14-400. Change in Service Level.

(1) A ground ambulance service licensee may apply to provide a higher level of non-911 ambulance or paramedic service. The applicant shall submit:

(a) the applicable fees; and

(b) an application on Department-approved forms to the Department.

(c) a copy of the new treatment protocols for the higher level of service approved by the off-line medical director;

(d) an updated plan of operations demonstrating the applicant's ability to provide the higher level of service; and

(e) a written assessment of the performance of the applicant's field performance by the applicant's off-line medical director.

(2) If the Department determines that the applicant has demonstrated the ability to provide the higher level of service, it shall issue a revised license reflecting the higher level of service without making a separate finding of public convenience and necessity.

R426-14-401. Change of Owner.

A license and the vehicle permits terminate if the holder of a licensed service transfers ownership of the service to another party. As outlined in 26-8a-415, the new owner must submit, within ten business days of acquisition, applications and fees for a new license and vehicle permits.

R426-14-500. Aid Agreements.

(1) A ground ambulance service must have in place aid agreements with other ground ambulance services to call upon them for assistance during times of unusual demand.

(2) Aid agreements shall be in writing, signed by both parties, and detail the:

(a) purpose of the agreement;

(b) type of assistance required;

(c) circumstances under which the assistance would be given; and

(d) duration of the agreement.

(3) The parties shall provide a copy of the aid agreement to the emergency medical dispatch centers that dispatch the licensees.

(4) A ground ambulance licensee must provide all ambulance service, including standby services, for any special event that requires ground ambulance service within its geographic service area. If the ground ambulance licensee is unable or unwilling to provide the special event coverage, the licensee may arrange with a ground ambulance licensee through the use of aid agreements to provide all ground ambulance service for the special event.

R426-14-600. Penalties.

As required by Subsection 63G-3-201(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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R426. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Emergency Medical Services.
R426-15. Licensed and Designated Provider Operations.
R426-15-100. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is established under Title 26, Chapter 8a. It establishes standards for the operation of EMS providers licensed or designated under the provisions of the Emergency Medical Services System Act.

R426-15-200. Staffing.

(1) EMT ground ambulances, while providing ambulance services, shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) two attendants, each of whom is a certified EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, EMT-Intermediate Advanced, or Paramedic.

(b) a driver, 18 years of age or older, who is the holder of a valid driver's license. If the driver is also an EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, EMT-Intermediate Advanced, or Paramedic, the driver qualifies as one of the two required attendants.

(c) EMT ground ambulance services authorized by the Department to provide Intermediate or Intermediate Advanced services shall assure that at least one EMT-Intermediate or EMT-Intermediate Advanced responds on each call along with another certified EMT.

(d) if on-line medical control determines the condition of the patient to be "serious or potentially critical," at least one paramedic shall accompany the patient on board the ambulance to the hospital, if a Paramedic rescue is on scene.

(e) if on-line medical control determines the condition of the patient to be "critical," the ambulance driver and two Paramedics shall accompany the patient on board the ambulance to the hospital, if Paramedics are on scene.

(2) Quick response units, while providing services, shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) one attendant, who is an EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, EMT-Intermediate Advanced, or Paramedic.

(b) quick response units authorized by the Department to provide Intermediate services shall assure that at least one EMT-Intermediate, EMT Intermediate Advanced or Paramedic responds on each call.

(3) Paramedic ground ambulance or rescue services shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) staffing at the scene of an accident or medical emergency shall be no less than two persons, each of whom is a Paramedic;

(b) a paramedic ground ambulance service, while providing paramedic ambulance services, shall have:

(i) a driver, 18 years of age or older, who is the holder of a valid driver's license;

(ii) if on-line medical control determines the condition of the patient as "serious or potentially critical," a minimum staffing of one Paramedic, and one EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, or EMT Intermediate Advanced; and

(iii) if on-line medical control determines the condition of the patient as "critical," a minimum staffing of an ambulance driver and two Paramedics.

(4) Paramedic inter-facility transfer services shall have the following minimum complement of personnel:

(a) if the physician describes the condition of the patient as "serious or potentially critical," minimum staffing shall be one Paramedic, and one EMT-Basic, EMT-Intermediate, or EMT-Intermediate Advanced;

(b) if the physician describes the condition of the patient as "critical," minimum staffing shall be two Paramedics and an ambulance driver.

(5) Each licensee shall maintain a personnel file for each certified individual. The personnel file must include records documenting the individual's qualifications, training, certification, immunizations, and continuing medical education.

(6) An EMT or Paramedic may only perform to the service level of the licensed or designated service, regardless of the certification level of the EMT or Paramedic.

R426-15-201. Vehicle Permit.

(1) EMS provider organizations that operate vehicles that Section 26-8a-304 requires to have a permit must annually obtain a permit and display a permit decal for each of its vehicles used in providing the service.

(2) The Department shall issue annual permits for vehicles used by licensees only if the new or replacement ambulance meets the:

(a) Federal General Services Administration Specification for ground ambulances as of the date of manufacture; and

(b) equipment and vehicle supply requirements.

(3) The Department may give consideration for a variance from the requirements of Subsection (2) to communities with limited populations or unique problems for purchase and use of ambulance vehicles.

(4) The permittee shall display the permit decal showing the expiration date and number issued by the Department on a publicly visible place on the vehicle.

(5) Permits and decals are not transferrable to other vehicles.

R426-15-202. Permitted Vehicle Operations.

(1) Ambulance licensees shall notify the Department of the permanent location or where the vehicles will be staged if using staging areas. The licensee shall notify the Department in writing whenever it changes the permanent location for each vehicle.

(2) Vehicles shall be maintained on a premises suitable to make it available for immediate use, in good mechanical repair, properly equipped, and in a sanitary condition.

(3) Each ambulance shall be maintained in a clean condition with the interior being thoroughly cleaned after each use in accordance with OSHA standards.

(4) Each ambulance shall be equipped with adult and child safety restraints and to the point practicable all occupants must be restrained.

R426-15-203. Vehicle Supply Requirements.

(1) In accordance with the licensure or designation type and level, the permittee shall carry on each permitted vehicle the minimum quantities of supplies, medications, and equipment as described in this subsection. Optional items are marked with an asterisk.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR BASIC QUICK RESPONSE

2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric

2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination

2 Heavy duty shears

2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent

12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"

8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent

2 Rolls of tape

4 Cervical collars, one adult, one child, one infant, plus one other size

2 Triangular bandages

2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent

1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies

AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip

2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
2 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, one adult and one pediatric
1 Nasal cannula, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation
REQUIRED DRUGS
650mg Aspirin
2 Epinephrine auto-injectors, one standard and one junior (Preloaded syringes with age appropriate dosage of epinephrine 1:1000 is an acceptable substitute for auto-injectors)
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
50 Grams Activated Charcoal
OPTIONAL DRUGS
Acetaminophen elixir 160mg/5ml
Nerve Antidote Kits (Mark I Kits or DuoDote)
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR AN INTERMEDIATE QUICK RESPONSE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, one adult, one child, one infant, plus one other size
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
2 O2 masks, non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather, one adult and one pediatric
1 Nasal cannula, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs*
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent*
7 Endotracheal tubes, one each: cuffed 8, 7.5, 7, 6, uncuffed 5, 4, 3*
2 Stylets, one adult and one pediatric*
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube*
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation device*
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french*
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric *
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation
IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or Iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g and 24g
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
5 Extension tubings
4 Syringes, one 30 or 60cc, one 10cc, one 5cc, and one 3cc
1 Sharps container
1 Safety razor
1 Vacutainer holder
4 Vacutainer tubes
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 25gm Activated Charcoal
1 2.5mg premixed Albuterol Sulfate
2 Atropine Sulfate 1mg each
2 25gm preload Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have at least 1 D50)
1 1cc (1mg/1cc) Epinephrine 1:1,000
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
2 Naloxone HCL 2mg each
1 bottle 0.4mg Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
650mg Aspirin
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
OPTIONAL DRUGS
Acetaminophen elixirer 160mg/5ml
Nerve Agent Antidote kits (Mark I Kits or DuoDote)
CyanoKit
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR A BASIC AMBULANCE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Pillows, with vinyl cover or single use disposable pillows
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Fire extinguisher, with current inspection sticker, of the dry chemical type with a rating of 2A10BC or halogen extinguisher of minimum weight 2.5 - 10 pounds
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long (Wood must be coated or sealed)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Urinals, one male, one female, or two universal
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
2 Blankets
2 Sheets
6 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"

8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, one adult, one child, one infant, plus one other size
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
1 Obstetrical kit, sterile
2 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Car seat, approved by Federal Safety standard
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Full body substance isolation protection, or one for each crew member
1 Thermometer or equivalent
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent
2 Biohazard bags
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
1 Permanent large capacity oxygen delivery system
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation
REQUIRED DRUGS
1 500cc Irrigation solution
650mg Aspirin
2 Epinephrine auto-injectors, one standard and one junior (Preloaded syringes with age appropriate dosage of epinephrine 1:1000 is an acceptable substite for auto-injectors)
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
50 Grams Activated Charcoal
OPTIONAL DRUGS
Acetaminophen elixir 160mg/5ml
Nerve Antidote Kits (Mark I Kits or DuoDote)
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR AN INTERMEDIATE AMBULANCE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Pillows, with vinyl cover or single use disposable pillows
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Fire extinguisher, with current inspection sticker, of the dry chemical type with a rating of 2A10BC or halogen extinguisher of minimum weight 2.5 - 10 pounds
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long (Wood must be coated or sealed)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Urinals, one male, one female, or two universal
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
2 Blankets
2 Sheets
6 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, three adult and one pediatric or equivalent
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
1 Obstetrical kit, sterile
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
2 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Car seat, approved by Federal Safety standard
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Full body substance isolation protection or one for each crew member
1 Thermometer or equivalent
2 Biohazard bags
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
1 Permanent large capacity oxygen delivery system
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs *
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent*
7 Endotracheal tubes, one each: cuffed 8, 7.5, 7, 6, uncuffed 5, 4, 3*
2 Stylets, one adult and one pediatric*
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube*
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation device*
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french*
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric *
AUTOMATIC DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Defibrillator, automatic portable battery operated, per vehicle or response unit
2 Sets of electrode pads for defibrillation

IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or Iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g and 24g
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
5 Extension tubings
4 Syringes, one 30 or 60cc, one 10cc, one 5cc, and one 3cc
1 Three-way stopcock
1 Sharps container
1 Safety razor
1 Vacutainer holder
4 Vacutainer tubes
2 Intraosseous needles, two each, 15 or 16, and 18 guage*
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 25gm Activated Charcoal
2 2.5mg premixed Albuterol Sulfate
2 Atropine Sulfate 1mg each
2 Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have at least 1 D50)
4 1cc (1mg/1cc) Epinephrine 1:1,000
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
2 100 mg preload Lidocaine
2 10mg Morphine Sulfate
2 Naloxone HCL 2mg each
1 bottle or 0.4mg Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
1 2gm Lidocaine IV Drip
1 500cc Irrigation solution
650mg Aspirin
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
OPTIONAL DRUGS
Acetaminophen elixir 160mg/5ml
Fentanyl
Midazolam
Nubain
Promethazine
Zofran
Nerve Agent Antidote kits (Mark I Kits or DuoDote)
CyanoKit
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR AN INTERMEDIATE ADVANCED AMBULANCE
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
2 Pillows, with vinyl cover or single use disposable pillows
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Fire extinguisher, with current inspection sticker, of the dry chemical type with a rating of 2A10BC or halogen extinguisher of minimum weight 2.5 - 10 pounds
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long (Wood must be coated or sealed)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Urinals, one male, one female, or two universal
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
2 Blankets
2 Sheets
6 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4"x4"
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, three adult and one pediatric or equivalent
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
1 Obstetrical kit, sterile
2 Concentrated oral glucose tubes or equivalent
4 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Car seat, approved by Federal Safety standard
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Full body substance isolation protection or one for each crew member
1 Thermometer or equivalent
2 Biohazard bags
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
1 Glucose measuring device
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
1 Baby syringe, bulb type, separate from the OB kit
3 Oropharyngeal airways, with one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant
2 Magill forceps, one adult and one child
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
1 Oxygen saturation monitor
1 Permanent large capacity oxygen delivery system
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent
7 Endotracheal tubes, one each: cuffed 8, 7.5, 7, 6, uncuffed 5, 4, 3
2 Stylets, one adult and one pediatric.
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation device
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric
DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable cardiac monitor/defibrillator/pacer with adult and pediatric capabilities
2 Sets Electrodes or equivalent
2 Sets Combination type defibrillator pads or equivalent
2 Combination type TCP Pads or equivalent
IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or Iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g and 24g
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
5 Extension tubings
4 Syringes, one 30 or 60cc, one 10cc, one 5cc, and one 3cc
1 Three-way stopcock

1 Sharps container
1 Safety razor
1 Vacutainer holder
4 Vacutainer tubes
2 Intraosseous needles, two each, 15 or 16, and 18 guage
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 25gm Activated Charcoal
2 2.5mg premixed Albuterol Sulfate or equivalent
2 Atropine Sulfate 1mg
2 Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have 1 D50)
2 10mg either Diazepam or Midazolam, or both. However, Diazepam is not required after July 1, 2008
1 Epinephrine 1:1,000 15mg or equivalent
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
2 100 mg preload Lidocaine
2 10mg Morphine Sulfate
2 Naloxone HCL 2mg each
1 Bottle 0.4mg Nitroglycerine (tablets or spray)
1 2gm Lidocaine IV Drip
1 500cc Irrigation solution
650mg Aspirin
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
OPTIONAL DRUGS
Acetaminophen elixir 160mg/5ml
Adenosine
Fentanyl
Furosemide
Promethazine
Zofran
Nerve Agent Antidote kits (Mark I Kits or DuoDote)
CyanoKit
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR PARAMEDIC SERVICES
2 Blood pressure cuffs, one adult, one pediatric
2 Stethoscopes, one adult and one pediatric or combination
1 Thermometer or equivalent
1 Glucose measuring device
2 Head immobilization devices or equivalent
2 Lower extremity traction splints or equivalent, one adult and one pediatric
2 Non-traction extremity splints, one upper, one lower, or PASG pants
2 Spine boards, one short and one long. Wooden boards must be coated or sealed
1 Full body pediatric immobilization device. (Paramedic transfer units excluded)
2 Heavy duty shears
2 Blankets
2 Towels
2 Universal sterile dressings, 9"x5", 10"x8", 8"x 9", or equivalent
12 Gauze pads, sterile, 4" x 4".
8 Bandages, self-adhering, soft roller type, 4"x 5 yards or equivalent
2 Rolls of tape
4 Cervical collars, three adult and one pediatric or equivalent
2 Triangular bandages
2 Boxes of gloves, one box non-sterile and one box latex free or equivalent
2 Pairs Sterile gloves
1 Obstetrical kits, sterile
4 Occlusive sterile dressings or equivalent
1 Portable jump kit stocked with appropriate medical supplies
2 Emesis basins, emesis bags, or large basins
1 Printed Pediatric Reference Material
AIRWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable or fixed suction, with wide bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
1 Oxygen saturation monitor
1 Baby syringe, bulb type separate from the OB kit
1 Laryngoscope with batteries curved and straight blades with bulbs and two extra batteries and two extra bulbs
1 Water based lubricant, one tube or equivalent
18 Endotracheal tubes, two each, uncuffed 3, 4 and 5, cuffed 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8
1 Device for securing the endotracheal tube
2 Endotracheal tube confirmation devices
2 Flexible sterile endotracheal suction catheters from 5-12 french
3 Oropharyngeal airways, one adult, one child, and one infant size
3 Nasopharyngel airways, one adult, one child, and one infant size
2 Magill forceps, one child and one adult
1 Portable oxygen apparatus, capable of metered flow with adequate tubing
2 Oro-nasogastric tubes, one adult, and one pediatric
4 Non-rebreather or partial non-rebreather oxygen masks, two adult and two pediatric
2 Nasal cannulas, adult
2 Bag mask ventilation units, one adult, one pediatric, with adult, child, and infant size masks
2 Stylettes, one pediatric and one adult
2 Tongue blades
1 Meconium aspirator
1 Cricothyroidotomy kit or equivalent
2 Small volume nebulizer container for aerosol solutions
DEFIBRILLATOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
1 Portable cardiac monitor/defibrillator/pacer with adult and pediatric capabilities
2 Sets Electrodes or equivalent
2 Sets Combination type defibrillator pads or equivalent
2 Sets Electrode wire sets or equivalent. (One only for paramedic transfer service)
2 Combination type TCP Pads or equivalent
IV SUPPLIES
10 Alcohol or iodine preps
2 IV start kits or equivalent
12 Over-the-needle catheters, two each, sizes 14g, 16g, 18g, 20g, 22g, 24g
4 Intraosseous needles, two each, 15 or 16 gauge and two 18 guage
2 Arm boards, two different sizes
2 IV tubings with micro drip chambers
3 IV tubings with standard drip chambers
2 IV tubings with blood administration sets
5 Extension tubings
6 Syringes with luer lock, two each 3cc, 10cc, 60cc
1 Cath tipped syringe, 30cc or 60cc
2 Three-way stopcocks
1 Sharps container
1 Vacutainer holder
2 Vacutainer multiple sample luer adapters
4 Vacutainer tubes
SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
2 Preventive T.B. transmission masks
2 Protective eye wear (goggles or face shields)
2 Biohazard bags
2 Full body substance isolation protection or one for each crew member
1 Disinfecting agent for cleaning vehicle and equipment of body fluids
2 Protective headware
2 Pair leather gloves

2 Reflective safety vests or equivalent
REQUIRED DRUGS
2 Activated Charcoal 25gm each
2 Albuterol Sulfate 2.5mg pre-mixed
2 Atropine Sulfate 1mg
650mg Aspirin
2 Dextrose 50% or Glucagon (must have at least 1 D50)
2 10 mg of either Diazepam or Midazolam, or both. However, Diazepam is not required after July 1, 2008.
2 Diphenhydramine 50mg each
2 either Dopamine HCL 400mg each or 2 mics/mil Epinephrine drip (2cc Epinephrine 1:1000 to 1000cc LR or NS), or both
1 Epinephrine 1:1,000 15mg
2 Epinephrine 1:10,000 1mg each
Fentanyl 200 mcg
2 Lidocaine 100mg each or 450mg Amioderone or both
1 Lidocaine IV drip 2g
2 Morphine Sulfate 10mg each
4 Naloxone HCL 2mg each
1 Bottle Nitroglycerine 0.4mg (tablets or spray)
2 Promethazine HCL 25mg each or Zofran 8mg, or both
1 Sodium Bicarbonate 10mEq
2 Sodium Bicarbonate 50mEg each
1 Irrigation solution, 500cc
4,000cc Ringers Lactate or Normal Saline
4 Normal Saline for injection/inhalation
OPTIONAL DRUGS
Acetaminophen 160mg/5ml
Adenosine
Atrovent
Calcium Chloride
Furosemide
Haldol
Lorazapam
Magnesium Sulfate
Meperidine
Oxytocin
Vasopressin
Nerve Agent Antidote kits (Mark I Kits or DuoDote)
CyanoKit

(2) If a licensed or designated agency desires to carry different equipment, supplies, or medication from the vehicle supply requirements, it must submit a written request from the off-line medical director to the Department requesting the variance. The request shall include:

(a) a detailed training outline;
(b) protocols;
(c) proficiency testing;
(d) support documentation;
(e) local EMS Council or committee comments; and
(f) a detailed letter of justification.

(3) All equipment, except disposable items, shall be so designed, constructed, and of such materials that under normal conditions and operations, it is durable and capable of withstanding repeated cleaning. The permittee:

(a) shall clean the equipment after each use in accordance with OSHA standards;
(b) shall sanitize or sterilize equipment prior to reuse;
(c) may not reuse equipment intended for single use;
(d) shall clean and change linens after each use; and
(e) shall store or secure all equipment in a readily accessible and protected manner and in a manner to prevent its movement during a crash.

(4) The permittee shall have all equipment tested, maintained, and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's standards.

(a) the permittee shall document all equipment inspections, testing, maintenance, and calibrations. Testing or calibration conducted by an outside service shall be documented and available for Department review.

(b) a permittee required to carry any of the following equipment shall perform monthly inspections to ensure its ability to function correctly:

(i) defibrillator, manual or automatic;
(ii) autovent;
(iii) infusion pump;
(iv) glucometer;
(v) flow restricted, oxygen-powered ventilation devices;
(vi) suction equipment;
(vii) electronic Doppler device;
(viii) automatic blood pressure/pulse measuring device;
(ix) pulse oximeter.

(c) for all pieces of required equipment that require consumables for the operation of the equipment; power supplies; electrical cables, pneumatic power lines, hydraulic power lines, or related connectors, the permittee shall perform monthly inspections to ensure their correct function.

(5) A licensee shall:

(a) store all medications according to the manufacturers' recommendations for temperature control and packaging requirements; and

(b) return to the supplier for replacement any medication known or suspected to have been subjected to temperatures outside the recommended range.

R426-15-204. Insurance.

(1) An ambulance licensee shall obtain insurance to respond to damages due to operation of the vehicle, in the manner and minimum amounts specified below:

(a) liability insurance in the amount of $300,000 for each individual claim and $500,000 for total claims for personal injury from any one occurrence.

(b) liability insurance in the amount of $100,000 for property damage from any one occurrence.

(2) The ambulance licensee shall obtain the insurance from an insurance company authorized to write liability coverage in Utah or through a self-insurance program. The ambulance licensee shall provide the Department with a copy of its certificate of insurance demonstrating compliance with this section.

(3) The ambulance licensee shall report any coverage change and reportable vehicle accident occurring during the provision of emergency medical services to the Department within 60 days after the change or reportable vehicle accident. The ambulance licensee must direct the insurance carrier or self-insurance program to notify the Department of all changes in insurance coverage.

R426-15-205. Communications.

All permitted vehicles shall be equipped to allow field EMS personnel to be able to:

(1) Communicate with hospital emergency departments, dispatch centers, EMS providers, and law enforcement services; and

(2) Communicate on radio frequencies assigned to the Department for EMS use by the Federal Communications Commission.

R426-15-300. Emergency Medical Dispatch Center.

(1) An emergency medical dispatch center must annually provide organizational information to the Department including:

(a) The number of EMD certified personnel;
(b) Name of the dispatch supervisor;
(c) Name of the agency's off-line medical director; and
(d) Updated address and contact information.

(2) Emergency medical dispatch centers may only provide pre-arrival medical instructions through a certified EMD.

(3) An emergency medical dispatch center must have an offline medical director. The offline medical director must review and approve the emergency medical dispatch center's pre-arrival medical instructions.

R426-15-400. Resource Hospital.

(1) A resource hospital must provide on-line medical control for all prehospital EMS providers who request assistance for patient care, 24 hours-a-day, seven days a week. A resource hospital must:

(a) create and abide by written prehospital emergency patient care protocols for use in providing on-line medical control for prehospital EMS providers;

(b) train new staff on the protocols before the new staff is permitted to provide on-line medical control; and annually review with physician and nursing staff

(c) annually provide in-service training on the protocols to all physicians and nurses who provide on-line medical control; and

(d) make the protocols immediately available to staff for reference.

(2) The on-line medical control shall be by direct voice communication with a physician or a registered nurse or physician's assistant licensed in Utah who is in voice contact with a physician.

(3) A resource hospital must establish and actively implement a quality improvement process.

(a) the hospital must designate a medical control committee.

(b) the committee must meet at least quarterly to review and evaluate prehospital emergency runs, continuing medical education needs, and EMS system administration problems.

(i) committee members must include an emergency physician representative, hospital nurse representative, hospital administration representative, and ambulance and emergency services representatives.

(ii) the hospital must keep minutes of the medical control committee's meetings and make them available for Department review.

(c) the hospital must appoint a quality review coordinator for the prehospital quality improvement process.

(d) the hospital must cooperate with the prehospital EMS providers' off-line medical directors in the quality review process, including granting access to hospital medical records of patients served by the particular prehospital EMS provider.

(e) the hospital must assist the Department in evaluating EMS system effectiveness by submitting to the Department, in an electronic format specified by the Department, quarterly data specified by the Department.

R426-15-401. Medical Control.

(1) All licensees, designated dispatch centers, and quick response units must enter into a written agreement with a physician to serve as its off-line medical director to supervise the medical care or instructions provided by the field EMS personnel and dispatchers. The physician must be familiar with:

(a) the design and operation of the local prehospital EMS system; and

(b) local dispatch and communication systems and procedures.

(2) The off-line medical director shall develop and implement patient care standards which include written standing orders and triage, treatment, and transport protocols or pre-arrival instructions to be given by designated emergency medical dispatch centers.

(3) The off-line medical director shall ensure the qualification of field EMS personnel involved in patient care and dispatch through the provision of ongoing continuing medical education programs and appropriate review and evaluation;

(4) The off-line medical director shall:

(a) develop and implement an effective quality improvement program, including medical audit, review, and critique of patient care;

(b) annually review triage, treatment, and transport protocols and update them as necessary;

(c) suspend from patient care, pending Department review, a field EMS personnel or dispatcher who does not comply with local medical triage, treatment and transport protocols, pre-arrival instruction protocols, or who violates any of the EMS rules, or who the medical director determines is providing emergency medical serivce in a careless or unsafe manner. The medical director must notify the Department within one business day of the suspension.

(d) attend meetings of the local EMS Council, if one exists, to participate in the coordination and operations of local EMS providers.

R426-15-402. Scene and Patient Management.

(1) Upon arrival at the scene of an injury or illness, the field EMS personnel shall secure radio or telephonic contact with on-line medical control as quickly as possible.

(2) If radio or telephonic contact cannot be obtained, the field EMS personnel shall so indicate on the EMS report form and follow local written protocol;

(3) If there is a physician at the scene who wishes to assist or provide on-scene medical direction to the field EMS personnel, the field EMS personnel must follow his instructions, but only until communications are established with on-line medical control. If the proposed treatment from the on-scene physician differs from existing EMS triage, treatment, and transport protocols and is contradictory to quality patient care, the field EMS personnel may revert to existing EMS triage, treatment, and transport protocols for the continued management of the patient.

(a) if the physician at the scene wishes to continue directing the field EMS personnel's activities, the field EMS personnel shall so notify on-line medical control;

(b) the on-line medical control may:

(i) allow the on-scene physician to assume or continue medical control;

(ii) assume medical control, but allowing the physician at the scene to assist; or

(iii) assume medical control with no participation by the on-scene physician.

(c) if on-line medical control allows the on-scene physician to assume or continue medical control, the field EMS personnel shall repeat the on-scene physician's orders to the on-line medical control for evaluation and recording. If, in the judgment of the on-line medical control who is monitoring and evaluating the at-scene medical control, the care is inappropriate to the nature of the medical emergency, the on-line medical control may reassume medical control of the field EMS personnel at the scene.

(5) A paramedic tactical rescue may only function at the invitation of the local or state public safety authority. When called upon for assistance, it must immediately notify the local ground ambulance licensee to coordinate patient transportation.

R426-15-500. Pilot Projects.

(1) A person who proposes to undertake a research or study project which requires waiver of any rule must have a project director who is a physician licensed to practice medicine in Utah, and must submit a written proposal to the Department for presentation to the EMS Committee for recommendation.

(2) The proposal shall include the following:

(a) a project description that describes the:

(i) need for project;

(ii) project goal;
(iii) specific objectives;
(iv) approval by the agency off-line medical director;
(v) methodology for the project implementation;
(vi) geographical area involved by the proposed project;
(vii) specific rule or portion of rule to be waived;
(viii) proposed waiver language; and
(ix) evaluation methodology.

(b) a list of the EMS providers and hospitals participating in the project;

(c) a signed statement of endorsement from the participating hospital medical directors and administrators, the director of each participating paramedic and ambulance licensee, other project participants, and other parties who may be significantly affected.

(d) if the pilot project requires the use of additional skills, a description of the skills to be utilized by the field EMS personnel and provision for training and supervising the field EMS personnel who are to utilize these skills, including the names of the field EMS personnel.

(e) the name and signature of the project director attesting to his support and approval of the project proposal.

(3) If the pilot project involves human subjects research, the applicant must also obtain Department Institutional Review Board approval.

(4) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may require the applicant to meet additional conditions as it considers necessary or helpful to the success of the project, integrity of the EMS system, and safety to the public.

(5) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may initially grant project approval for one year. The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may grant approval for continuation beyond the initial year based on the achievement and satisfactory progress as evidenced in written progress reports to be submitted to the Department at least 90 days prior to the end of the approved period. A pilot project may not exceed three years;

(6) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may only waive a rule if:

(a) the applicant has met the requirements of this section;

(b) the waiver is not inconsistent with statutory requirements;

(c) there is not already another pilot project being conducted on the same subject; and

(d) it finds that the pilot project has the potential to improve pre-hospital medical care.

(7) Approval of a project allows the field EMS personnel listed in the proposal to exercise the specified skills of the participants in the project. The project director shall submit the names of field EMS personnel not initially approved to the Department.

(8) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, may rescind approval for the project at any time if:

(a) those implementing the project fail to follow the protocols and conditions outlined for the project;

(b) it determines that the waiver is detrimental to public health; or

(c) it determines that the project's risks outweigh the benefits that have been achieved.

(9) The Department or Committee, as appropriate, shall allow the EMS provider involved in the study to appear before the Department or Committee, as appropriate, to explain and express its views before determining to rescind the waiver for the project.

(10) At least six months prior to the planned completion of the project, the medical director shall submit to the Department a report with the preliminary findings of the project and any recommendations for change in the project requirements;

R426-15-600. Confidentiality of Patient Information.

Licensees, designees, and EMS certified individuals shall not disclose patient information except as necessary for patient care or as allowed by statute or rule.

R426-15-700. Penalties.

As required by Subsection 63G-3-201(5): Any person that violates any provision of this rule may be assessed a civil money penalty not to exceed the sum of $5,000 or be punished for violation of a class B misdemeanor for the first violation and for any subsequent similar violation within two years for violation of a class A misdemeanor as provided in Section 26-23-6.

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R430. Health, Health Systems Improvement, Child Care Licensing.
R430-6. Background Screening.
R430-6-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to Title 26, Chapter 39. It establishes requirements for background screenings for child care programs.

R430-6-2. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule are defined in Title 26, Chapter 39. In addition:

(1) "Applicant" means a person who has applied for a new child care license or residential certificate from the Department, or a currently licensed or certified child care provider who is applying for a renewal of their child care license or certificate.

(2) "Background finding" means a determination by the Department that an individual:

(a) has been convicted of, has pleaded no contest to, or is currently subject to a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement for a felony or misdemeanor.

(b) has been adjudicated in juvenile court of committing an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony or misdemeanor.

(3) "Covered individual" means:

(a) owners;

(b) directors;

(c) members of the governing body;

(d) employees;

(e) providers of care, including children residing in a home where child care is provided;

(f) volunteers, excluding parents of children enrolled in the program;

(g) all individuals age 12 and older residing in a residence where child care is provided; and

(h) anyone who has unsupervised contact with a child in care.

(4) "Department" means the Utah Department of Health.

(5) "Involved with child care" means to provide child care, volunteer, own, operate, direct, be employed in, or function as a member of the governing body of a child care program with a license or certificate issued by the Department.

(6) "Supported finding" means an individual is listed on the Licensing Information System child abuse and neglect database maintained by the Utah Department of Human Services.

(7) "Unsupervised Contact" means contact with children that provides the person opportunity for personal communication or touch when not under the direct supervision of a child care provider or employee who has passed a background screening.

(8) "Volunteer" means an individual who receives no form of direct or indirect compensation for providing care.

R430-6-3. Submission of Background Screening Information.

(1) Each applicant requesting a new or renewal child care license or residential certificate must submit to the Department the name and other required identifying information on all covered individuals.

(a) Unless an exception is granted under Subsection (4) below, the applicant shall ensure that the identifying information submitted for all individuals age 18 and older includes a fingerprint card and fee.

(b) The fingerprint card must be prepared either by a local law enforcement agency or an agency approved by local law enforcement.

(2) The applicant shall state in writing, based upon the applicant's information and belief, whether each covered individual:

(a) has been convicted of, has pleaded no contest to, or is currently subject to a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement for a felony or misdemeanor.

(b) has been adjudicated in juvenile court of committing an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony or misdemeanor;

(c) has ever had a supported finding by the Department of Human Services, or a substantiated finding from a juvenile court, of abuse or neglect of a child.

(3) Within five days of a new covered individual beginning work at a child care facility or moving into a licensed or certified home, the licensee or certificate holder must submit to the Department the name and other required identifying information for that individual.

(a) Unless an exception is granted under Subsection (4) below, the licensee or certificate holder shall ensure that the identifying information submitted for all individuals age 18 and older includes a fingerprint card and fee.

(b) The fingerprint card must be prepared either by a local law enforcement agency or an agency approved by local law enforcement.

(4) Fingerprint cards are not required if:

(a) the covered individual has resided in Utah continuously for the past five years;

(b) the covered individual is less than 23 years of age, and has resided in Utah continuously since the individual's 18th birthday; or

(c) the covered individual has previously submitted fingerprints under this section for a national criminal history record check and has resided in Utah continuously since that time.

R430-6-4. Criminal Background Screening.

(1) Regardless of any exception under R430-6-4(4), if an in-state criminal background screening indicates that a covered individual age 18 or older has a background finding, the Department may require that individual to submit a fingerprint card and fee from which the Department may conduct a national criminal background screening on that individual.

(2) Except for the offenses listed under Subsection (3), if a covered individual has a background finding, that individual may not be involved with child care. If such a covered individual resides in a home where child care is provided, the Department shall revoke an existing license or certificate or refuse to issue a new license or certificate.

(3) A background finding for any of the following offenses does not prohibit a covered individual from being involved with child care:

(a) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 32A, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, except for 32A-12-203, Unlawful sale or furnishing to minors;

(b) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 41, Chapter 6a, Traffic Code except for 41-6a-502, Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both or with specified or unsafe blood alcohol concentration, where the penalty falls under 41-6a-503;

(c) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act;

(d) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;

(e) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act;

(f) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in

Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 4, Inchoate Offenses, except for:

(i) 76-4-401, Enticing a Minor;

(g) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Offenses Against Property;

(h) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 6a, Pyramid Scheme Act;

(i) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 7, Subsection 103, Adultery, and 104, Fornication;

(j) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 8, Offenses Against the Administration of Government;

(k) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 9, Offenses Against Public Order and Decency, except for:

(i) 76-9-301, Cruelty to Animals;

(ii) 76-9-301.1, Dog Fighting;

(iii) 76-9-301.8, Bestiality;

(iv) 76-9-702, Lewdness;

(v) 76-9-702.5, Lewdness Involving Child; and

(vi) 76-9-702.7, Voyeurism; and

(l) any Class A misdemeanor offense as allowed in Subsection (4), and any Class B or C misdemeanor offense under Title 76, Chapter 10, Offenses Against Public Health, Welfare, Safety and Morals, Utah Criminal Code, except for:

(i) 76-10-509.5, Providing Certain Weapons to a Minor;

(ii) 76-10-509.6, Parent or guardian providing firearm to violent minor;

(iii) 76-10-509.7, Parent or Guardian Knowing of a Minor's Possession of a Dangerous Weapon;

(iv) 76-10-1201 to 1229.5, Pornographic Material or Performance;

(v) 76-10-1301 to 1314, Prostitution; and

(vi) 76-10-2301, Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor.

(4) A covered individual with a Class A misdemeanor background finding may be involved with child care if either of the following conditions is met:

(a) if the Class A misdemeanor background finding is for any of the excluded misdemeanor offenses in Subsection (3), and:

(i) ten or more years have passed since the Class A misdemeanor offense; and

(ii) there is no other background finding for the individual in the past ten years; or

(b) if the Class A misdemeanor background finding is for any of the excluded misdemeanor offenses in Subsection (3) and five or more years have passed, but ten years have not passed since the Class A misdemeanor offense, and there is no other background finding since the Class A misdemeanor offense, then the individual may be involved with child care as an employee of an existing licensed or certified child care program for up to six months if:

(i) the individual provides documentation for an active petition for expungement of the disqualifying offense within 30 days of the notice of the disqualifying background finding; and

(ii) the licensee or certificate holder ensures that another employee who has passed the background screening is always present in the same room as the individual, and ensures that the individual has no unsupervised contact with any child in care.

(5) If the court denies a petition for expungement from an individual who has petitioned for expungement and continues to be involved with child care as an employee under Subsection (4)(b), that individual may no longer be employed in an existing licensed or certified child care program, even if six months have not passed since the notice of the disqualifying background finding.

(6) The Department may rely on the criminal background screening as conclusive evidence of the arrest warrant, arrest, charge, or conviction, and the Department may revoke or deny a license, certificate, or employment based on that evidence.

(7) If a covered individual is denied a license, certificate or employment based upon the criminal background screening and the covered individual disagrees with the information provided by the Department of Public Safety, the covered individual may challenge the information as provided in Utah Code, Sections 77-18-10 through 77-18-14 and 77-18a-1.

(8) If the Department takes an action adverse to any covered individual based upon the criminal background screening, the Department shall send a written decision to the licensee or certificate holder and the covered individual explaining the action and the right of appeal.

(9) All licensees, certificate holders, and covered individuals must report to the Department any felony or misdemeanor arrest, charge, or conviction of a covered individual within 48 hours of becoming aware of the arrest warrant, arrest, charge, or conviction. Failure to notify the Department within 48 hours may result in disciplinary action, including revocation of the license or certificate.

R430-6-5. Covered Individuals with Arrests or Pending Criminal Charges.

(1) If a covered individual has an outstanding arrest warrant for, or has been arrested or charged with a felony or a misdemeanor that would not be excluded under R430-6-4(3), the Department may revoke or suspend any license or certificate of a provider, or deny employment, if necessary to protect the health and safety of children in care.

(2) If the Department denies or revokes a license or certificate or denies employment based upon the arrest warrant, arrest, or charge, the Department shall send a written decision to the licensee or certificate holder and the covered individual notifying them that a hearing with the Department may be requested.

(3) The Department may hold the license, certificate, or employment denial in abeyance until the arrest warrant, arrest, or felony or misdemeanor charge is resolved.

R430-6-6. Child Abuse and Neglect Background Screening.

(1) If the Department finds that a covered individual has a supported finding on the Department of Human Services Licensing Information System, that individual may not be involved with child care.

(a) If such a covered individual resides in a home where child care is provided the Department shall revoke the license or certificate for the child care provided in that home.

(b) If such a covered individual resides in a home for which an application for a new license or certificate has been made, the Department shall refuse to issue a new license or certificate.

(2) If the Department denies or revokes a license, certificate, or employment based upon the Licensing Information System maintained by the Utah Department of Human Services, the Department shall send a written decision to the licensee or certificate holder and the covered individual.

(3) If the covered individual disagrees with the supported finding on the Licensing Information System, the individual cannot appeal the supported finding to the Department of Health but must direct the appeal to the Department of Human Services and follow the process established by the Department of Human Services.

(4) All licensees, certificate holders, and covered

individuals must report to the Department any supported finding on the Department of Human Services Licensing Information System concerning a covered individual within 48 hours of becoming aware of the supported finding. Failure to notify the Department within 48 hours may result in disciplinary action, including revocation of the license or certificate.

R430-6-7. Emergency Providers.

(1) In an emergency, not anticipated in the licensee or certificate holder's emergency plan, a licensee or certificate holder may assign a person who has not had a criminal background screening to provide emergency care for and have unsupervised contact with children for no more than 24 hours per emergency incident.

(a) Before the licensee or certificate holder may leave the children in the care of the emergency provider, the licensee or certificate holder must first obtain a signed, written declaration from the emergency provider that the emergency provider has not been convicted of, pleaded no contest to, and is not currently subject to a plea in abeyance or diversion agreement for a felony or misdemeanor, and does not have a supported finding from the Department of Human Services.

(b) During the term of the emergency, the emergency provider may be counted as a provider of care for purposes of maintaining the required care provider to child ratios.

(c) The licensee or certificate holder shall make reasonable efforts to minimize the time that the emergency provider has unsupervised contact with children.

R430-6-8. Restrictions on Volunteers.

A parent volunteer who has not passed a background screening may not have unsupervised contact with any child in care, except the parent's own child.

R430-6-9. Statutory Penalties.

(1) A violation of any rule is punishable by administrative civil money penalty of up to $5,000 per day as provided in Utah Code, Title 26, Chapter 39-601 or other civil penalty of up to $5,000 per day or a Class B misdemeanor on the first offense and a Class A misdemeanor on the second offense as provided in Utah Code, Title 26, Chapter 23.

(2) Any person intentionally making false statements or reports to the Department may be fined $100 for each violation to a maximum of $10,000.

(3) Assessment of any civil money penalty does not preclude the Department from also taking action to deny, revoke, condition, or refuse to renew a license or certificate.

(4) Assessment of any administrative civil money penalty under this section does not preclude injunctive or other equitable remedies.

KEY: child care facilities
February 16, 2009 26-39
Notice of Continuation August 13, 2007

R497. Human Services, Administration, Administrative Hearings.
R497-100. Adjudicative Proceedings.
R497-100-1. Authority.

The Department of Human Services, Office of Administrative Hearings is given rulemaking authority pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 62A-1-111.

R497-100-2. Definitions.

The terms used in this rule are defined in Section 63G-4-103. In addition,

(1) For the purpose of this section, "agency" means the Department of Human Services or a division or office of the Department of Human Services including the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), the Division of Services to People with Disabilities (DSPD), the Division of Juvenile Justice Services (DJJS), the Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS), the Division of Mental Health (DMH), the Division of Substance Abuse (SA), the Office of Licensing (OL), the Utah State Developmental Center (USDC), the Utah State Hospital (USH), and any boards, commissions, officers, councils, committees, bureaus, or other administrative units, including the Executive Director and Director of the Department or other persons acting on behalf of or under the authority of the Executive Director or Director. For purposes of this section, the term "Department of Human Services" does not include the Office of Recovery Services (ORS). The rules regarding ORS are stated in R527-200.

(2) "Agency actions or proceedings" of the Department of Human Services include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) challenges to findings of abuse, neglect and dependency pursuant to Section 62A-4a-1009;

(b) due process hearings afforded to foster parents prior to removal of a foster child from their home pursuant to Section 62A-4a-206;

(c) the denial, revocation, modification, or suspension of any Department foster home license, or group care license;

(d) the denial, revocation, modification or suspension of a license issued by the Office of Licensing pursuant to Section 62A-2-101, et seq.;

(e) challenges to findings of abuse, neglect or exploitation of a disabled or elder adult pursuant to Section 62A-3-301, et seq.;

(f) the licensure of community alternative programs by the Office of Licensing;

(g) actions by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services and the Youth Parole Authority relating to granting or revocation of parole, discipline or, resolution of grievances of, supervision of, confinement of or treatment of residents of any Juvenile Justice Services facility or institution;

(h) resolution of client grievances with respect to delivery of services by private, nongovernmental, providers within the Department's service delivery system;

(i) actions by Department owned and operated institutions and facilities relating to discipline or treatment of residents confined to those facilities;

(j) placement and transfer decisions affecting involuntarily committed residents of the Utah State Developmental Center pursuant to Sections 62A-5-313;

(k) protective payee hearings;

(l) Department records amendment hearings held pursuant to Section 63G-3-603.

(3) "Aggrieved person" includes any applicant, recipient or person aggrieved by an agency action.

(4) "Declaratory Order" is an administrative interpretation or explanation of the applicability of a statute, rule, or order within the primary jurisdiction of the agency to specified circumstances.

(5) "Office" means the Office of Administrative Hearings in the Department of Human Services.

(6) "Presiding officer" means an agency head, or individual designated by the agency head, by these rules, by agency rule, or by statute to conduct an adjudicative proceeding and may include the following:

(a) hearing officers;
(b) administrative law judges;
(c) division and office directors;
(d) the superintendent of agency institutions;
(e) statutorily created boards or committees.

R497-100-3. Exceptions.

The provisions of this section do not govern the following:

(1) The procedures for promulgation of agency rules, or the judicial review of those procedures. See Section 63G-4-102(2)(a).

(2) Department actions relating to contracts for the purchase or sale of goods or services by and for the state or by and for the Department, including terminations of contracts by the Department.

(3) Initial applications for and initial determinations of eligibility for state-funded programs.

R497-100-4. Form of Proceeding.

(1) All adjudicative proceedings commenced by the Department of Human Services or commenced by other persons affected by the Department of Human Services' actions shall be informal adjudicative proceedings.

(2) However, any time before a final order is issued in any adjudicative proceeding, the presiding officer may convert an informal adjudicative proceeding to a formal adjudicative proceeding if:

(a) conversion of the proceeding is in the public interest; and

(b) conversion of the proceeding does not unfairly prejudice the rights of any party.

(3) If a proceeding is converted from informal to formal, the Procedure for Formal Adjudicative Proceedings in Section 63G-4-102, et seq. shall apply. In all other cases, the Procedures for Informal Proceedings in R497-100-6 shall apply.

R497-100-5. Commencement of Proceedings.

(1) All adjudicative proceedings shall be commenced by either:

(a) a notice of agency action, if proceedings are commenced by the agency; or

(b) a request for agency action, if proceedings are commenced by persons other than the agency.

(2) (a) When adjudicative proceedings are commenced by the agency, the notice of agency action shall conform to Section 63G-4-201(2)(a) and shall also include:

(i) a statement that the adjudicative proceeding is to be conducted informally;

(ii) if a hearing is to be held in an informal adjudicative proceeding, a statement of the time and place of any scheduled hearing, a statement of the purpose for which the hearing is to be held, and a statement that a party who fails to attend or participate in the hearing may be held in default; and

(iii) if the agency's rules do not provide for a hearing, a statement that the parties may request a hearing within ten working days of the notice of agency action.

(b) The notice of agency action shall be mailed or published in conformance with Section 63G-4-201(2)(b).

(c) When adjudicative proceedings are commenced by a person other than the agency, the request for agency action shall conform to Section 63G-4-201(3)(a) and (b) and include the name of the adjudicative proceeding, if known.

(d) In the case of adjudicative proceedings commenced under Subsection (2)(c) by a person other than the agency, the

presiding officer shall within ten working days give notice by mail to all parties. The written notice shall:

(i) give the agency's file number or other reference number;

(ii) give the name of the proceeding;

(iii) designate that the proceeding is to be conducted informally;

(iv) if a hearing is to be held in an informal adjudicative proceeding, state the time and place of any scheduled hearing, the purpose for which the hearing is to be held, and that a party who fails to attend or participate in the hearing may be held in default;

(v) if the agency's rules do not provide for a hearing, state the parties' right to request a hearing within ten working days of the agency's response; and

(vi) give the name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the presiding officer.

R497-100-6. Availability of Hearing.

(1) Hearings may be held in any informal adjudicative proceedings conducted in connection with an agency action if the aggrieved party requests a hearing and if there is a disputed issue of fact. If there is no disputed issue of fact, the presiding officer may deny a request for a hearing and determine all issues in the adjudicative proceeding, if done in compliance with the policies and standards of the applicable agency. If the aggrieved person objects to the denial of a hearing, that person may raise that objection as grounds for relief in a request for reconsideration.

(2) There is no issue of fact if:

(a) the aggrieved person tenders facts which on their face establish the right of the agency to take the action or obtain the relief sought in the proceeding;

(b) the aggrieved person tenders facts upon the request of the presiding officer and the fact does not conflict with the facts relied upon by the agency in taking its action or seeking its relief.

R497-100-7. Procedures for Informal Proceedings.

In compliance with Section 63G-4-203, the procedure for the informal adjudicative proceedings is as follows:

(1) (a) The respondent to a notice of agency action or request for agency action may, but is not required to, file an answer or responsive pleading to the allegations contained in the notice of agency action or the request for agency action within 10 working days following receipt of the adverse party's pleading.

(b) A hearing shall be provided to any party entitled to request a hearing in accordance with Section 63G-4-203.

(c) In the hearing, the party named in the notice of agency action or in the request for agency action may be represented by counsel and shall be permitted to testify, present evidence and comment on the issues.

(d) Hearings will be held only after a timely notice has been mailed to all parties.

(e) Discovery is prohibited, but the office may issue subpoenas or other orders to compel production of necessary evidence. The office may require that parties exchange documents prior to the hearing in order to expedite the process. All parties to the proceedings will be responsible for the appearance of witnesses.

(f) All parties shall have access to information contained in the agency's files and to all materials and information gathered in any investigation, to the extent permitted by law.

(g) Intervention is prohibited, except that intervention is allowed where a federal statute or rule requires that a state permit intervention.

(h) Within a reasonable time after the close of the hearing, or after the party's failure to request a hearing within the time prescribed by the agency's rules, the presiding officer shall issue a signed order in writing that conforms to Section 63G-4-203(1)(i).

(i) All hearings shall be open to all parties.

(j) The presiding officer's order shall be based on the facts appearing in the agency's files and on the facts presented in evidence at the hearings.

(k) A copy of the presiding officer's order shall be promptly mailed to each of the parties.

(2) All hearings shall be recorded at the office's expense. A transcript of the record may be prepared pursuant to Section 63G-4-203(2)(b). The recording will be maintained for one year after the order has been issued.

R497-100-8. Declaratory Orders.

(1) Who May File. Any person or governmental entity directly affected by a statute, rule or order administered, promulgated or issued by an agency, may file a petition for a declaratory order by addressing and delivering the written petition to the presiding officer of the appropriate agency.

(2) Content of Petition.

(a) The petition shall be clearly designated as a request for an agency declaratory order and shall include the following information;

(i) the statute, rule or order to be reviewed;

(ii) a detailed description of the situation or circumstances at issue;

(iii) a description of the reason or need for a declaratory order, including a statement as to why the petition should not be considered frivolous;

(iv) an address and telephone where the petitioner can be contacted during regular work days;

(v) a statement about whether the petitioner has participated in a completed or on-going adjudicative proceeding concerning the same issue within the past 12 months; and

(vi) the signature of the petitioner or an authorized representative.

(3) Exemptions from Declaratory Order Procedure. A declaratory order shall not be issued by any agency of the Department under the following circumstances:

(a) the subject matter of the petition is not within the jurisdiction and competency of the agency;

(b) the person requesting the declaratory ruling participated in an adjudicative proceeding concerning the same issue within 12 months of the date of the declaratory order request;

(c) the declaratory order procedure is likely to substantially prejudice the rights of a person who would be a necessary party, unless that person consents in writing to a determination of the matter by a declaratory proceeding;

(d) the declaratory order is trivial, irrelevant, or immaterial;

(e) a declaratory order proceeding is otherwise prohibited by state or federal law;

(f) a declaratory order is not in the best interest of the agency or the public;

(g) the subject matter is not ripe for consideration; or

(h) the issue is currently pending in a judicial proceeding.

(4) Intervention in Accordance with Sections 63G-4-203(1)(g) and 63G-4-503.

(a) Intervention is prohibited in informal adjudicative proceedings, except where a federal statute or rule requires that intervention be permitted.

(b) In the case of an adjudicative proceeding that has been converted to a formal adjudicative proceeding, a person may intervene in a declaratory order proceeding by filing a petition to intervene with the presiding officer of the agency within 30 days after the conversion of the proceeding.

(c) The agency presiding officer may grant a petition to

intervene if the petition meets the following requirements:

(i) the intervener's legal interests may be substantially affected by the declaratory order proceedings; and

(ii) the interests of justice and the orderly and prompt conduct of the declaratory order proceeding will not be materially impaired by allowing intervention.

(5) Review of Petition for Declaratory Order.

(a) After review and consideration of a petition for a declaratory order, the presiding officer of the agency may issue a written order that conforms to Section 63G-4-503(6)(a);

(b) If the matter is set for an adjudicative proceeding, written notice shall be mailed to all parties that shall:

(i) give the name, title, mailing address, and telephone number of the presiding officer;

(ii) give the agency's file number or other reference number;

(iii) give the name of the proceeding;

(iv) state whether the proceeding shall be conducted informally or formally;

(v) state the time and place of any scheduled hearing, the purpose for which the hearing is to be held, and that a party who fails to attend or participate in the hearing may be held in default; and

(vi) if the agency's rules do not provide for a hearing, state the parties' right to request a hearing within 10 working days of the agency's response.

(c) If the agency's presiding officer issues a declaratory order, it shall conform to Section 63G-4-503(6)(b) and shall also contain:

(i) a notice of any right of administrative or judicial review available to the parties; and

(ii) the time limits for filing an appeal or requesting review.

(d) A copy of all declaratory orders shall be mailed in accordance with Section 63G-4-503(6)(c).

(e) If the agency's presiding officer has not issued a declaratory order within 60 days after receipt of the petition, the petition is deemed denied.

R497-100-9. Agency Review.

Agency review shall not be allowed. Nothing contained in this rule prohibits a party from filing a petition for reconsideration pursuant to Section 63G-4-302. If the 20th day for filing a request for reconsideration falls on a weekend or holiday the deadline will be extended until the next working day.

R497-100-10. Scope and Applicability.

The provisions of this section supersede the provisions of any other Department rules which may conflict with the foregoing rules.

KEY: administrative procedures, social services
January 21, 2009 62A-1-110
Notice of Continuation November 2, 2005 62A-1-111

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-131. Accident and Health Coordination of Benefits Rule.
R590-131-1. Authority.

This rule is adopted and promulgated pursuant to Subsection 31A-2-201(3)(a) and Section 31A-22-619.

R590-131-2. Purpose and Applicability.

A. The purpose of this rule is to:

1. establish a uniform order of benefit determination under which plans pay coordination of benefit claims;

2. reduce duplication of benefits by permitting a reduction of the benefits paid by a plan when the plan, pursuant to this rule, does not have to pay its benefits first; and

3. provide greater efficiency in the processing of claims when a person is covered under more than one plan.

B. This rule applies to all accident and health insurance plans issued on or after the effective date of this rule.

R590-131-3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this rule, the commissioner adopts the definitions in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-30-103, and the following:

A. "Allowable Expense" means any health care expense, including coinsurance or copayments and without reduction for any applicable deductible, that is covered in full or in part by any of the plans covering the person.

1. If an insurer is advised by a covered person that all plans covering the person are high-deductible health plans and the person intends to contribute to a health savings account established in accordance with Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the primary high-deductible health plan's deductible is not an allowable expense, except for any health care expense incurred that may not be subject to the deductible as described in Section 223(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

2. An expense or a portion of an expense that is not covered by any of the plans is not an allowable expense.

3. Any expense that a provider, by law or in accordance with a contractual agreement, is prohibited from charging a covered person is not an allowable expense.

4. The following are examples of expenses that are not allowable expenses:

a. If a person is confined in a private hospital room, the difference between the cost of a semi-private room in the hospital and the private room is not an allowable expense, unless one of the plans provides coverage for private hospital room expenses.

b. If a person is covered by two or more plans that compute their benefit payments on the basis of usual and customary fees or relative value schedule reimbursement or other similar reimbursement methodology, any amount charged by the provider in excess of the highest reimbursement amount for a specified benefit is not an allowable expense.

c. If a person is covered by two or more plans that provide benefits or services on the basis of negotiated fees, any amount in excess of the highest of the negotiated fees is not an allowable expense.

d. If a person is covered by one plan that calculates its benefits or services on the basis of usual and customary fees, relative value schedule reimbursement, or other similar reimbursement methodology and another plan that provides its benefits or services on the basis of negotiated fees, the primary plan's payment arrangement shall be the allowable expense for all plans. However, if the provider has contracted with the secondary plan to provide the benefit or service for a specific negotiated fee or payment amount that is different than the primary plan's payment arrangement and if the provider's contract permits, that negotiated fee or payment shall be the allowable expense used by the secondary plan to determine its benefits.

e. The definition of "allowable expense" may exclude certain types of coverage or benefits such as dental care, vision care, prescription drug, or hearing aids.

i. A plan that limits the application of COB to certain coverages or benefits may limit the definition of allowable expense in its contract to expenses that are similar to the expenses that it provides.

ii. When COB is restricted to specific coverages or benefits in a contract, the definition of allowable expense shall include similar expenses to which COB applies.

f. When a plan provides benefits in the form of services, the reasonable cash value of each service will be considered an allowable expense and a benefit paid.

g. The amount of the reduction may be excluded from allowable expense when a covered person's benefits are reduced under a primary plan because the covered person does not comply with the plan provisions concerning second surgical opinions or pre-certification of admissions or services.

B. "Birthday" refers only to month and day in a calendar year and does not include the year in which the person was born.

C. "Child" means a:

1. child as defined in Section 78B-12-102; or

2. dependent child that is provided coverage pursuant to Sections 31A-22-610, 610.5 and 611.

D. "Claim" means a request that benefits of a plan be provided or paid. The benefits claimed may be in the form of:

1. services (including supplies);

2. payment for all or a portion of the expenses incurred;

3. a combination of (1) and (2) above; or

4. an indemnification.

E. "Closed Panel Plan" means a plan that provides health benefits to covered persons primarily in the form of services through a panel of providers that have contracted with or are employed by a plan, and that excludes benefits for services provided by other providers, except in the cases of emergency or referral by a panel member.

F. "Conforming Plan" means a plan that is subject to this rule.

G. "Continuation Coverage" means coverage provided under right of continuation pursuant to the federal (COBRA) law, Utah mini-COBRA, or a state extension law. For the purposes of this rule, a person's eligibility status will maintain the same classification under continuation coverage.

H. "Coordination of Benefits" or "COB" means a provision establishing an order in which plans pay their coordination of benefit claims, and permitting secondary plans to reduce their benefits so that the combined benefits of all plans do not exceed total allowable expenses.

I. "Custodial Parent" means:

1. the legal custodial parent or physical custodial parent as awarded by a court decree; or

2. in the absence of a court decree, the parent with whom the child resides more than one half of the calendar year without regard to any temporary visitation.

J.1. "Group-type contract" means a contract that is not available to the general public and is obtained and maintained only because of membership in or a connection with a particular organization or group, including blanket coverage.

2. Group-type contract does not include an individually underwritten and issued guaranteed renewable policy even if the policy is purchased through payroll deduction at a premium savings to the insured since the insured would have the right to maintain or renew the policy independently of continued employment with the employer.

K. "High-deductible Health Plan" has the meaning given the term under Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code of

1986, as amended by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003.

L. "Hospital Indemnity Benefits" means benefits not related to expenses incurred. The term does not include reimbursement-type benefits even if they are designed or administered to give the insured the right to elect indemnity-type benefits at the time of claim.

M. "Non-conforming Plan" means a plan that is not subject to this rule.

N. "Plan" means a form of coverage with which coordination is allowed.

1. Separate parts of a plan that are provided through alternative contracts that are intended to be part of a coordinated package of benefits are considered one plan and there is no COB among the separate parts of the plan.

2. If a plan coordinates benefits, its contract shall state the types of coverage that will be considered in applying the COB provision of that contract.

3. Whether a plan's contract uses the term "plan" or some other term such as "program," the contractual definition may be no broader than the definition of "plan."

4. Plan shall include:

a. individual and group accident and health insurance contracts and subscriber contracts except as provided by R590-131-3.N.5;

b. uninsured arrangements of group or group-type coverage;

c. coverage through closed panel plans;

d. group-type contracts;

e. medical care components of long-term care contracts, such as skilled nursing care; and

f. Medicare or other governmental benefits, as permitted by law.

5. Plan shall not include:

a. hospital indemnity coverage benefits or other fixed indemnity coverage;

b. accident only coverage;

c. specified disease or specified accident coverage;

d. limited benefit health coverage, as defined in Rule R590-126;

e. school accident-type coverages that cover students for accidents only, including athletic injuries, either on a twenty-four-hour basis or on a "to and from school" basis;

f. benefits provided in long-term care insurance policies for non-medical services, for example, personal care, adult day care, homemaker services, assistance with activities of daily living, respite care and custodial care or for contracts that pay a fixed daily benefit without regard to expenses incurred or the receipt of services;

g. Medicare supplement policies;

h. a state plan under Medicaid; or

i. a governmental plan, which, by law, provides benefits that are in excess of those of any private insurance plan or other non-governmental plan.

O. "Policyholder" means the primary insured named in a non-group insurance policy.

P. "Primary Plan" means a plan whose benefits for a person's health care coverage must be determined without taking the existence of any other plan into consideration. A plan is a primary plan if:

1. the plan has no order of benefit determination;

2. its rules differ from those permitted by this rule; or

3. all plans which cover the person use the order of benefit determination provisions of this rule and under those requirements the plan determines its benefits first.

Q. "Retiree employee benefit plan" means an employee benefit plan as defined in 29 U.S.C. 1002(3).

R. "Secondary Plan" means any plan, which is not a primary plan.

S. "Separated" means married persons who are legally separated.

R590-131-4. COB Contract Provisions.

A. A COB provision may not be used that permits a plan to reduce its benefits on the basis that:

1. another plan exists and the covered person did not enroll in that plan;

2. a person is or could have been covered under another plan, except with respect to a retiree employee benefit plan; or

3. a person has elected an option under another plan providing a lower level of benefits than another option that could have been elected.

B. Under the terms of a closed panel plan, benefits are not payable if the covered person does not use the services of a closed panel provider for either plan.

1. In most instances, COB does not occur if a covered person is enrolled in two or more closed panel plans and obtains services from a provider in one of the closed panel plans. The closed panel plan whose providers were not used, has no liability.

2. COB may occur during the plan year when the covered person receives services from a provider who is on each closed panel, or emergency services that would have been covered by both plans. The secondary plan shall use the provisions of R590-131-7 to determine the amount it should pay for the benefit.

C. No plan may use a COB provision, or any other provision that allows it to reduce its benefits with respect to any other coverage its insured may have that does not meet the definition of a plan under R590-131-3.

R590-131-5. Rules for Coordination of Benefits.

When a person is covered by two or more plans, the rules for determining the order of benefit payments are as follows:

A. The primary plan shall pay or provide its benefits as if the secondary plans or plan did not exist.

B. If the primary plan is a closed panel plan and the secondary plan is not a closed panel plan, the secondary plan shall pay or provide benefits as if it were the primary plan when a covered person uses a non-panel provider, except for emergency services or authorized referrals that are paid or provided by the primary plan.

C. When multiple contracts providing coordinated coverage are treated as a single plan under this rule, this section applies only to the plan as a whole, and coordination among the component contracts is governed by the terms of the contracts. If more than one insurer pays or provides benefits under the plan, the insurer designated as primary within the plan shall be responsible for the plan's compliance with this rule.

D. If a person is covered by more than one secondary plan, benefits are determined using the rules in R590-131-6. Each secondary plan shall take into consideration the benefits of the primary plan or plans and the benefits of any other plan, which, under the rules of this rule, has its benefits determined before those of the secondary plan.

E.1. Except as provided in R590-131-5.E.2., a plan that does not contain order of benefit determination provisions that are consistent with this regulation is always the primary plan unless the provisions of both plans, regardless of the provisions of this subsection, state that the complying plan is primary.

2. Coverage that is obtained by virtue of membership in a group and designed to supplement a part of a basic package of benefits may provide that the supplementary coverage shall be excess to any other parts of the plan provided by the contract holder. Examples of these types of situations are major medical coverages that are superimposed over base plan hospital and surgical benefits, and insurance type coverages that are written in connection with a closed panel plan to provide out-of-

network benefits.

F. A plan may take into consideration the benefits paid or provided by another plan only when, under the rules of this regulation, it is secondary to that other plan.

R590-131-6. Determining Order of Benefits.

Each plan determines its order of benefits using the first of the following rules that apply:

A. Non-dependent or Dependent.

The plan that covers the person other than as a dependent, such as an employee, member, policyholder retiree or subscriber, is the primary plan and the plan that covers the person as a dependent is the secondary plan.

B. Child Covered Under More Than One Plan.

Unless there is a court decree stating otherwise, plans covering a child shall determine the order of benefits as follows:

1. For a child whose parents are married or living together if they have never been married:

a. The plan of the parent whose birthday falls earlier in the calendar year is the primary plan; or

b. If both parents have the same birthday, the plan that has covered the parent longest is the primary plan.

2. For a child whose parents are divorced or separated or are not living together if they have never been married:

a.i. If a court decree states that one of the parents is responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the responsible parent's plan is primary.

ii. If the parent with responsibility has no health care coverage for the child's health care expenses, but the spouse of the responsible parent does have health care coverage for the child's health care expenses, the responsible parent's spouse's plan is the primary plan.

b. If a court decree states that both parents are responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the provisions of R590-131-6.B.1. shall determine the order of benefits.

c. If a court decree states that the parents have joint custody without stating that one parent has responsibility for the health care expenses or health care coverage of the child the provisions of R590-131-6.B.1. shall determine the order of benefits, or

d. If there is no court decree allocating responsibility for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the order of benefits for the child are as follows:

i. the plan covering the custodial parent;

ii. the plan covering the custodial parent's spouse;

iii. the plan covering the non-custodial parent; and then

iv. the plan covering the non-custodial parent's spouse.

e. For a child covered under more than one plan, and one or more of the plans provides coverage for individuals who are not the parents of the child, such as a guardian, the order of benefits shall be determined under R590-131-6.B.1. or 2. as if those individuals were parents of the child.

C. Active, Retired, or Laid-Off Employee.

1. The plan that covers a person as an active employee who is neither laid off, nor retired, nor a dependent of an active employee, is the primary plan. The plan covering that same person as a retired or laid-off employee or as a dependent of a retired or laid-off employee is the secondary plan.

2. If the other plan does not have this rule, and the plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule is ignored.

3. This Subsection does not apply if the rule in Subsection 6.A. can determine the order of benefits.

D. COBRA or State Continuation Coverage.

1. If a person whose coverage is provided pursuant to COBRA or under a right of continuation pursuant to state or other federal law is covered under another plan, the plan covering the person as an employee, member, subscriber or retiree or covering the person as a dependent of an employee, member, subscriber or retiree is the primary plan and the plan covering that same person pursuant to COBRA or under a right of continuation pursuant to state or other federal law is the secondary plan.

2. If the other plan does not have this rule, and the plans do not agree on the order of benefits, this rule is ignored.

3. This rule does not apply if the rule in R590-131-6.A. can determine the order of benefits.

E. Longer or Shorter Length of Coverage.

1. If the preceding rules do not determine the order of benefits, the plan that covered the person for the longer period of time is the primary plan and the plan that covered the person for the shorter period of time is the secondary plan.

2.a. To determine the length of time a person has been covered under a plan, two successive plans shall be treated as one if the claimant was eligible under the second within 24 hours after coverage under the first plan ended.

b. The start of a new plan does not include:

i. a change in the amount or scope of a plan's benefits;

ii. a change in the entity that pays, provides or administers the plan's benefits; or

iii. a change from one type of plan to another, such as, from a single employer plan to a multiple employer plan.

c. The person's length of time covered under a plan is measured from the person's first date of coverage under that plan. If that date is not readily available, the date the person first became a member of the group shall be used as the date from which to determine the length of time the person's coverage under the present plan has been in force.

F. If none of the above rules determine the primary plan, the allowable expenses shall be shared equally between the plans.

G. If the plans cannot agree on the order of benefits within 30 calendar days after the plans have received all of the information needed to pay the claim, the plans shall immediately pay the claim in equal shares and determine their relative liabilities following payment, except that no plan shall be required to pay more than it would have paid had it been the primary plan.

R590-131-7. Procedure to be Followed by Secondary Plan to Calculate Benefits and Pay a Claim.

A. In determining the amount to be paid by the secondary plan on a claim, the secondary plan shall calculate the benefits, should the secondary plan wish to coordinate benefits, it would have paid on the claim in the absence of other health care coverage and apply that calculated amount to any allowable expense under its plan that is unpaid by the primary plan.

B. The secondary plan may reduce its payment amount so that when combined with the amount paid by the primary plan, the total benefits paid or provided by all plans for the claim do not exceed 100% of the total allowable expense for that claim.

C. The secondary plan shall credit to its plan deductible any amounts it would have credited to its deductible in the absence of other health care coverage.

R590-131-8. Miscellaneous Provisions.

A. Reasonable Cash Value of Services.

1. A secondary plan which provides benefits in the form of services may recover the reasonable cash value of providing the services from the primary plan, to the extent that benefits for the services are covered by the primary plan and have not already been paid or provided by the primary plan.

2. Nothing in this provision may be interpreted to require a plan to reimburse a covered person in cash for the value of services provided by a plan, which provides benefits in the form of services.

B. Excess and Other Provisions.

1. No policy or plan subject to this rule may contain a

provision that its benefits are "excess" or "always secondary" to any other plan or policy.

2. A plan with COB rules which comply with these rules, which is called a conforming plan, may coordinate benefits with a plan which is "excess" or "always secondary" or which uses COB rules inconsistent with this rule, which is called a non-conforming plan, on the following basis:

a. if the conforming plan is the primary plan, it shall pay or provide its benefits on a primary basis;

b. if the conforming plan is the secondary plan, it shall pay or provide its benefits first, but the amount of the benefits payable shall be determined as if the conforming plan were the secondary plan. In such a situation, the payment shall be the limit of the conforming plan's liability; and

c. if the non-conforming plan does not provide the information needed by the conforming plan to determine its benefits within a reasonable time after it is requested to do so, the conforming plan shall assume that the benefits of the non-conforming plan are identical to its own and shall pay its benefits accordingly. If within three years of payment, the conforming plan receives information as to the actual benefits of the non-conforming plan, it shall adjust any payments accordingly.

d.i. If the non-conforming plan reduces its benefits so that the covered person receives less in benefits than the covered person would have received had the conforming plan paid or provided its benefits as the secondary plan, and the non-conforming plan paid or provided its benefits as the primary plan, then the conforming plan shall advance to the covered person, or on behalf of the covered person, an amount equal to such difference.

ii. In no event shall the conforming plan advance more than the conforming plan would have paid had it been the primary plan, less any amount it had previously paid.

iii. In consideration of such advance, the conforming plan shall be subrogated to all rights of the covered person against the non-conforming plan in the absence of subrogation.

C. If the plans cannot agree on the order of benefits within thirty calendar days after the plans have received all of the information needed to pay the claim, the plans shall immediately pay the claim in equal shares and determine their relative liabilities following payment, except that no plan shall be required to pay more than it would have paid had it been the primary plans.

D. Subrogation.

COB clearly differs from subrogation. Provisions for one may be included in health care benefit contracts without compelling the inclusion or exclusion of the other.

E. Right To Receive and Release Needed Information. Certain facts are needed to apply these COB rules. An insurer has the right to decide which facts it needs. It may obtain needed facts from or give them to any other organization or person. An insurer need not tell or obtain consent from any person to do this. To facilitate cooperation with insurers; guidelines for medical privacy issues are provided under U.A.R R590-206, and Title V of Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. Each person claiming benefits under a plan shall give the insurer any facts it needs to pay the claim.

F. Right of Recovery.

1. If the amount of the payments made by an insurer is more than it should have paid under the provisions of this rule, subject to 31A-26-301.6, it may recover the excess paid from one or more of the following, if they were paid by the insurer:

a. an insured;

b. a non-contracted provider;

c. a contracted provider;

d. other insurance companies; or

e. other organizations.

2. Reversals of payments made due to issues related to this rule are limited to the time period stated in Section 31A-26-301.6, except as provided in Section 31A-21-313.

3. It is the insurer's responsibility to see that the proper adjustments between insurers and providers are made.

G. Notice to Covered Persons. A plan shall, in its explanation of benefits provided to covered persons, include the following language: "If you are covered by more than one health benefit plan, you should file all your claims with each plan."

H. If otherwise covered benefits are due to a loss subject to Section 31A-22-306, then an accident and health insurer may exclude benefits covered by personal injury protection described in Subsection 31A-22-307(1)(a), up to the:

1. personal injury protection benefit provided by motor vehicle insurance; or

2. minimum amount required by Section 31A-22-307, if motor vehicle insurance is not in effect.

I. Facility of Payment. A payment made under another plan may include an amount, which should have been paid under the plan. If it does, the insurer may pay that amount to the organization which made that payment. That amount will then be treated as though it were a benefit paid under the plan. The insurer will not have to pay that amount again. The term "payment made" includes providing benefits in the form of services, in which case "payment made" means reasonable cash value of the benefits provided in the form of services.

R590-131-9. COB Scenarios.

The following scenarios are provided to assist in demonstrating the use of the COB rule:

A. Parents Not Married, Living Together, No Court Decree. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.1. shall be:

1. the parent whose birthday falls earlier in the calendar year; then

2. the parent whose birthday falls later in the calendar year; or

3. if the parents have the same birthday, the plan that has covered the parent longest; then

4. the plan that has covered the parent the shortest.

B. Parents Divorced, Separated, Or Not Living Together.

1. The court decree gives joint custody with the father responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, and the father has health care coverage. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.a. shall be the:

a. natural father;

b. step-mother;

c. natural mother; then

d. step-father.

2. The court decree gives joint custody with father responsible for the child's health care expenses or health care coverage, the father does not have health care coverage, but his wife does. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.a. shall be the:

a. step-mother;

b. natural mother; then

c. step-father.

3. The court decree gives custody to the father and requires both parents to be responsible for health care expenses or coverage. The father's date of birth (DOB) 12/01, the step-mother's DOB 02/17, the mother's DOB 08/23, and the step-father's DOB 01/10. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.b. shall be the:

a. step-father;

b. step-mother;

c. natural mother; then

d. natural father.

4. A court decree awards joint custody and the father physical custody. The court decree does not address health care

expenses or coverage. The father's DOB is 12/01, the step-mother's DOB is 02/17, the mother's DOB is 08/23, and the step-father's DOB is 01/10. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.c. shall be the:

a. step-father;
b. step-mother;
c. natural mother; then
d. natural-father.

5. A court decree awards joint custody and requires both parents to be responsible for health care expenses or coverage. The child lives with the mother 51% of the year. The father's DOB is 12/01, the step-mother's DOB is 02/17, the mother's DOB is 08/23, and the step-father's DOB is 01/10. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.b. shall be the:

a. step-father;
b. step-mother;
c. natural mother; then
d. natural father.

C. Parents Never Married.

1. The parents are not living together and no court decree exists. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.d shall be the;

a. custodial parent;
b. custodial parent's spouse;
c. non-custodial parent; and then
d. non-custodial parent's spouse.

2. The parents are not living together and the court decree awards custody to mother, but the decree does not address health care expenses or coverage. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.d. shall be the:

a. natural mother;
b. step-father;
c. natural father; then
d. step-mother.

D. Children No Longer Minors. A court decree orders that the natural father is to provide insurance for the minor children and custody is awarded to the natural mother. The dependents are age 18 and older. The order of benefits pursuant to R590-131-6.B.2.d shall be the:

1. natural mother;
2. step-father;
3. natural father; then
4. step-mother.

R590-131-10. Effective Date for Existing Contracts.

A. A contract that provides health care benefits issued before the effective date of this rule shall be brought into compliance with this rule no later than January 1, 2009.

R590-131-11. Penalties.

Any insurer that fails to comply with the provisions of this rule, shall be subject to the forfeiture and penalty provisions of Section 31A-2-308.

R590-131-12. Separability.

If any provision of this rule or the application of it to any person is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of any provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

R590-131-13. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing the revised provisions of this rule January 1, 2009.

KEY: insurance law
October 2, 2008 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation October 31, 2007 31A-21-307

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-148. Long-Term Care Insurance Rule.
R590-148-1. Authority.

This rule is issued pursuant to the authority vested in the commissioner under Sections 31A-2-201 and 31A-22-1404.

R590-148-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to implement standards for full and fair disclosure of the manner, content, and required disclosures for long-term care insurance to promote the public interest, to promote the availability of long-term care insurance coverage, to protect applicants for long-term care insurance, as defined, from unfair or deceptive sales enrollment practices, to facilitate public understanding and comparison of long-term care insurance coverages, and to facilitate flexibility and innovation in the development of long-term care insurance.

R590-148-3. Applicability and Scope.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, this rule applies to all long-term care insurance, as defined in 31A-1-301, delivered or issued for delivery in this state on or after January 1, 1993, by insurers; fraternal benefit societies; nonprofit health, hospital and medical service corporations; prepaid health plans; health maintenance organizations and all similar organizations.

Additionally, this rule is intended to apply to policies having indemnity benefits that are triggered by activities of daily living and sold as disability income insurance, if:

(1) The benefits of the disability income policy are dependent upon or vary in amount based on the receipt of long-term care services;

(2) The disability income policy is advertised, marketed or offered as insurance for long-term care services; or

(3) Benefits under the policy may commence after the policyholder has reached Social Security's normal retirement age unless benefits are designed to replace lost income or pay for specific expenses other than long-term care services.

R590-148-4. Incorporation by Reference.

The following tables and appendices are hereby incorporated by reference within this rule and are available for public inspection at the Insurance Department during normal business hours or at http://www.insurance.utah.gov/ruleindex.html. These tables and appendices were adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Long-Term Care Insurance Model Regulation #641, as approved April 2000.

(1) Table I, Notice to Applicant Regarding Replacement of Individual Accident and Sickness or Long-Term Care Insurance.

(2) Table II, Notice to Applicant Regarding Replacement of Accident and Sickness or Long-Term Care Insurance.

(3) Table III, Triggers for a Substantial Premium Increase.

(4) Table IV, Long-Term Care Insurance Outline of Coverage.

(5) Appendix A, Rescission Reporting Form.

(6) Appendix B, Long-Term Care Insurance Personal Worksheet.

(7) Appendix C, Things You Should Know Before You Buy Long-Term Care Insurance.

(8) Appendix D, Long-Term Care Insurance Suitability Letter.

(9) Appendix E, Claims Denial Reporting Form Long-Term Care Insurance.

(10) Appendix F, Worksheet Potential Rate Increase Disclosure Form.

(11) Appendix G, Replacement and Lapse Reporting Form.

R590-148-5. Definitions.

(1) For the purpose of this rule, the terms "applicant," "long-term care insurance," "certificate," "commissioner," and "policy" shall have the meanings set forth in Sections 31A-1-301 and 31A-22-1402.

(2) In addition, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Activities of daily living" means at least bathing, continence, dressing, eating, toileting and transferring.

(b) "Acute condition" means that the individual is medically unstable. Such an individual requires frequent monitoring by medical professionals, such as physicians and registered nurses, in order to maintain the individual's health status.

(c) "Adult day care" means a program for three or more individuals, of social and health-related services provided during the day in a community group setting for the purpose of supporting frail, impaired elderly or disabled adults who can benefit from care in a group setting outside the home.

(d) "Bathing" means washing oneself by sponge bath; or in either a tub or shower, including the task of getting into or out of the tub or shower.

(e) "Cognitive impairment" means a deficiency in a person's short or long-term memory, orientation as to person, place and time, deductive or abstract reasoning, or judgment as it relates to safety awareness.

(f) "Continence" means the ability to maintain control of bowel and bladder function; or, when unable to maintain control of bowel or bladder function, the ability to perform associated personal hygiene, including caring for catheter or colostomy bag.

(g)(i) "Chronically ill individual" has the meaning prescribed for this term by section 7702B(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Under this provision, a chronically ill individual means any individual who has been certified by a licensed health care practitioner as:

(A) Being unable to perform, without substantial assistance from another individual, at least two activities of daily living for a period of at least 90 days due to a loss of functional capacity; or

(B) Requiring substantial supervision to protect the individual from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.

(ii) The term "chronically ill individual" shall not include an individual otherwise meeting these requirements unless within the preceding 12-month period a licensed health care practitioner has certified that the individual meets these requirements.

(h) "Dressing" means putting on and taking off all items of clothing and any necessary braces, fasteners or artificial limbs.

(i) "Eating" means feeding oneself by getting food into the body from a receptacle, such as a plate, cup or table, or by a feeding tube or intravenously.

(j)(i) "Exceptional increase" means only those increases filed by an insurer as exceptional for which the Commissioner determines the need for the premium rate increase is justified:

(A) due to changes in laws and rules applicable to long-term care coverage in this state; or

(B) due to increased and unexpected utilization that affects the majority of insurers of similar products.

(ii) Except as provided in Section R590-148-24, exceptional increases are subject to the same requirements as other premium rate schedule increases.

(iii) The commissioner may request review by an independent actuary or a professional actuarial body of the basis for a request that an increase be considered an exceptional increase.

(iv) The commissioner, in determining that the necessary basis for an exceptional increase exists, shall also determine any potential offsets to higher claims costs.

(k) "Hands-on assistance" means physical assistance, minimal, moderate or maximal, without which the individual would not be able to perform the activity of daily living.

(l) "Home health care services" means medical and nonmedical services, provided to ill, disabled or infirm persons in their residences. Such services may include homemaker services, assistance with activities of daily living and respite care services.

(m) "Incidental" means that the value of the long-term care benefits provided is less than 10% of the total value of the benefits provided over the life of the policy. These values shall be measured as of the date of issue.

(n) "Licensed health care practitioner" means a physician, as defined in Section 1861(r)(1) of the Social Security Act, a registered professional nurse, licensed social worker or other individual who meets requirements prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(o) "Maintenance or personal care services" means any care the primary purpose of which is the provision of needed assistance with any of the disabilities as a result of which the individual is a chronically ill individual, including the protection from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.

(p) "Medicare" means the "Health Insurance for the Aged Act," Title XVIII of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, as then constituted or later amended.

(q) "Mental or nervous disorder" may not be defined more restrictively than a definition including neurosis, psychoneurosis, psychopathy, psychosis, or any other mental or emotional disease or disorder which does not have a demonstrable organic cause.

(r) "Personal care" means the provision of hands-on services to assist an individual with activities of daily living, for example bathing, eating, dressing, transferring and toileting.

(s) "Qualified actuary" means a member in good standing of the American Academy of Actuaries.

(t) "Qualified long-term care services" means services that meet the requirements of Section 7702(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as follows: necessary diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, curative, treatment, mitigation and rehabilitative services, and maintenance or personal care services which are required by a chronically ill individual, and are provided pursuant to a plan of care prescribed by a licensed health care practitioner.

(u) "Similar policy forms" means all of the long-term care insurance policies and certificates issued by an insurer in the same long-term care benefit classification as the policy form being considered. Certificates of groups are not considered similar to certificates or policies otherwise issued as long-term care insurance, but are similar to other comparable certificates with the same long-term care benefit classifications. For purposes of determining similar policy forms, long-term care benefit classifications are defined as follows:

(i) institutional long-term care benefits only;

(ii) non-institutional long-term care benefits only; or

(iii) comprehensive long-term care benefits.

(v) "Skilled nursing care," "intermediate care," "personal care," "home care," and other services shall be defined in relation to the level of skill required, the nature of the care and the setting in which care must be delivered.

(w) "Toileting" means getting to and from the toilet, getting on and off the toilet, and performing associated personal hygiene.

(x) "Transferring" means moving into or out of a bed, chair or wheelchair.

(3) All providers of services, including but not limited to "skilled nursing facility," "extended care facility," "intermediate care facility," "convalescent nursing home," "personal care facility," and "home care agency" shall be defined in relation to the services and facilities required to be available and the licensure or degree status of those providing or supervising the services. The definition may require that the provider be appropriately licensed or certified.

R590-148-6. Required Provisions and Practices.

(1) Renewability.

The terms "guaranteed renewable" and "noncancellable" may not be used in any individual long-term care insurance policy without further explanatory language in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Subsection R590-148-6(1)(b).

(a) No policy issued to an individual may contain renewal provisions other than "guaranteed renewable" or "noncancellable."

(i) The term "guaranteed renewable" may be used only when the insured has the right to continue the long-term care insurance in force by the timely payment of premiums and when the insurer has no unilateral right to make any change in any provision of the policy or rider while the insurance is in force, and cannot decline to renew, except that rates may be revised by the insurer on a class basis.

(ii) The term "noncancellable" may be used only when the insured has the right to continue the long-term care insurance in force by the timely payment of premiums during which period the insurer has no right to unilaterally make any change in any provision of the insurance or in the premium rate.

(b) Individual long-term care insurance policies shall contain a renewability provision. This provision shall be appropriately captioned, shall appear on the first page of the policy, and shall clearly state the duration, where limited, of renewability and the duration of the term of coverage for which the policy is issued and for which it may be renewed. This provision may not apply to policies which do not contain a renewability provision, and under which the right to non-renew is reserved solely to the policyholder.

(c) In addition to the other requirements of this subsection, a qualified long-term care insurance contract shall be guaranteed renewable, within the meaning of Section 7702B(b)(1)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(2) Limitations and Exclusions.

(a) No policy may be delivered or issued for delivery in this state as long-term care insurance if the policy limits or excludes coverage by type of illness, treatment, medical condition or accident, except as follows:

(i) preexisting conditions or diseases;

(ii) mental or nervous disorders; however, this may not permit exclusion or limitation of benefits on the basis of Alzheimer's Disease, or any other mental or nervous disorder of organic origin;

(iii) alcoholism and drug addiction;

(iv) illness, treatment or medical condition arising out of:

(A) war or act of war, whether declared or undeclared;

(B) participation in a felony, riot or insurrection;

(C) service in the armed forces or auxiliary units;

(D) suicide, sane or insane, attempted suicide or intentionally self-inflicted injury; or

(E) aviation for non-fare-paying passengers;

(v) treatment provided in a government facility, unless otherwise required by law,

(vi) services for which benefits are paid under:

(A) Medicare or other governmental program, except Medicaid;

(B) any state or federal workers' compensation;

(C) employer's liability or occupational disease law; or

(D) any motor vehicle no-fault law;

(vii) services provided by a member of the covered person's immediate family;

(viii) services for which no charge is normally made in the absence of insurance;

(ix) benefits provided for a level of care cannot be conditioned on a requirement that the care be in a facility licensed for higher levels of care.

(b) Subsection R590-148-6(2)(a) is not intended to prohibit exclusions and limitations by type of provider or territorial limitations outside the United States.

(3) Preexisting Condition Limitation. If a long-term care insurance policy or certificate contains any limitations with respect to preexisting conditions, the limitations shall appear as a separate paragraph of the policy or certificate and shall be labeled as "Preexisting Condition Limitations."

(4) Benefit Triggers. Activities of daily living and cognitive impairment may be used to measure an insured's need for long-term care and shall be described in the policy or certificate in a separate paragraph and shall be labeled "Eligibility for the Payment of Benefits." Any additional benefit triggers shall also be explained in this paragraph. If these triggers differ for different benefits, explanation of the trigger shall accompany each benefit description. If an attending physician or other specified person must certify a certain level of functional dependency in order to be eligible for benefits, this too shall be specified.

(5) Extension of Benefits. Termination of long-term care insurance shall be without prejudice to any benefits payable for institutionalization if the institutionalization began while the long-term care insurance was in force and continues without interruption after termination. The extension of benefits beyond the period the long-term care insurance was in force may be limited to the duration of the benefit period, if any, or to payment of the maximum benefits and may be subject to any policy waiting period, and all other applicable provisions of the policy.

(6) Discontinuance and Replacement. If a group long-term care policy is replaced by another group long-term care policy issued to the same policyholder, the succeeding insurer shall offer coverage to all persons covered under the previous group policy on its date of termination. Coverage provided or offered to individuals by the insurer and premiums charged to persons under the new group policy:

(a) may not result in any exclusion for preexisting conditions that would have been covered under the group policy being replaced; and

(b) may not vary or otherwise depend on the individual's health or disability status, claim experience or use of long-term care services.

(7) Premiums.

(a) The term "level premium" may only be used when the insurer does not have the right to change the premium.

(b) A long-term care insurance policy or certificate, other than one where the insurer does not have the right to change the premium, shall include a statement that premium rates may change.

(c) The purchase of additional coverage shall not be considered a premium rate increase, but for purposes of the calculation required under Section R590-148-14, the portion of the premium attributable to the additional coverage shall be added to and considered part of the initial annual premium.

(d) A reduction in benefits shall not be considered a premium change, but for purpose of the calculation required under Section R590-148-14, the initial annual premium shall be based on the reduced benefits.

(8) Riders and Endorsements. Except for riders or endorsements by which the insurer effectuates a request made in writing by the insured under an individual long-term care insurance policy, all riders or endorsements added to an individual long-term care insurance policy after date of issue or at reinstatement or renewal which reduce or eliminate benefits or coverage in the policy shall require signed acceptance by the individual insured. After the date of policy issue, any rider or endorsement which increases benefits or coverage with a concomitant increase in premium during the policy term must be agreed to in writing signed by the insured, except if the increased benefits or coverage are required by law. Where a separate additional premium is charged for benefits provided in connection with riders or endorsements, this premium charge shall be set forth in the policy, rider or endorsement.

(9) Payment of Benefits. A long-term care insurance policy or certificate that provides for the payment of benefits based on standards described as "usual and customary," "reasonable and customary" or words of similar import shall include a definition of these terms and an explanation of the terms in its accompanying outline of coverage.

(10) Eligibility for Benefits Limitations and Conditions. A long-term care insurance policy or certificate containing any limitations or conditions for eligibility other than those prohibited in Section 31A-22-1407 shall set forth a description of these limitations or conditions, including any required number of days of confinement, in a separate paragraph of the policy or certificate and shall label the paragraph "Limitations or Conditions on Eligibility for Benefits."

(11) Disclosure of Tax Consequences. With regard to life insurance policies which provide for long-term care, a disclosure statement is required at the time of application for the policy or rider and at the time the benefit payment request is submitted that receipt of these benefits may be taxable, and that assistance should be sought from a personal tax advisor. The disclosure statement shall be prominently displayed on the first page of the policy or rider and any other related documents. This subsection shall not apply to qualified long-term care insurance contracts.

(12) Qualified Contracts. A qualified long-term care insurance contract shall include a disclosure statement in the policy and in the outline of coverage that the policy is intended to be a qualified long-term care insurance contract under Section 7702B(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(13) Nonqualified Contracts. A nonqualified long-term care insurance contract shall include a disclosure statement in the policy and in the outline of coverage that the policy is not intended to be a qualified long-term care insurance contract.

(14) Long-term care insurance sold in conjunction with another insurance product, including but not limited to life insurance or annuities shall be in the form of a separate rider complying with all provisions of this Rule. Long-term care insurance shall not be incorporated into a life insurance policy or annuity contract.

R590-148-7. Minimum Standards for Home Health and Community Care Benefits in Long-Term Care Insurance Policies.

(1) A long-term care insurance policy or certificate shall not, if it provides benefits for home health care services, limit or exclude benefits:

(a) by requiring that the insured would need care in a skilled nursing facility if home health care services were not provided;

(b) by requiring that the insured first or simultaneously receive nursing or therapeutic services, or both, in a home, community or institutional setting before home health care services are covered;

(c) by limiting eligible services to services provided by registered nurses or licensed practical nurses;

(d) by requiring that a nurse or therapist provide services covered by the policy that can be provided by a home health aide, or other licensed or certified home care worker acting within the scope of the aid or worker's licensure or certification;

(e) by excluding coverage for personal care services provided by a home health aide;

(f) by requiring that the provision of home health care services be at a level of certification or licensure greater than that required for the eligible service;

(g) by requiring that the insured have an acute condition before home health care services are covered;

(h) by limiting benefits to services provided by Medicare-certified agencies or providers; or

(i) by excluding coverage for adult day care services.

(2) Home health care coverage may be applied to the non-home health care benefits provided in the policy or certificate when determining maximum coverage under the terms of the policy or certificate.

(3) A long-term care insurance policy or certificate, if it provides for home health or community care services, shall provide total home health or community care coverage that is a dollar amount equivalent to at least one-half of one year's coverage available for nursing home benefits under the policy or certificate, at the time covered home health or community care services are being received. This requirement may not apply to policies or certificates issued to residents of continuing care retirement communities.

R590-148-8. Standards for Benefit Triggers.

(1) A long-term care insurance policy shall condition the payment of benefits on a determination of the insured's ability to perform activities of daily living and on cognitive impairment. Eligibility for the payment of benefits shall not be more restrictive than requiring either a deficiency in the ability to perform not more than 3 of the activities of daily living or the presence of cognitive impairment.

(2) Insurers may use activities of daily living to trigger covered benefits in addition to those contained in Subsection R590-148-5(2)(a) as long as they are defined in the policy.

(3) An insurer may use additional provisions for the determination of when benefits are payable under a policy or certificate; however the provisions shall not restrict, and are not in lieu of, the requirements contained in Subsections R590-148-8(1) and (2).

(4) For purposes of this section the determination of a deficiency shall not be more restrictive than:

(a) requiring the hands-on assistance of another person to perform the prescribed activities of daily living; or

(b) if the deficiency is due to the presence of a cognitive impairment, supervision or verbal cuing by another person is needed in order to protect the insured or others.

(5) Assessments of activities of daily living and cognitive impairment shall be performed by licensed or certified professionals, such as physicians, nurses or social workers.

(6) Long-term care insurance policies shall include a clear description of the process for appealing and resolving benefit determinations.

(7) The requirements set forth in this section shall be effective January 1, 2003 and shall apply as follows:

(a) Except as provided in Subsection R590-148-8(7)(b), the provisions of this section apply to a long-term care policy issued in this state on or after July 1, 2002.

(b) For certificates issued on or after July 1, 2002, under a group long-term care insurance policy that was in force at the time this rule became effective, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

R590-148-9. Additional Standards for Benefit Triggers for Qualified Long-Term Care Insurance Contracts.

(1) A qualified long-term care insurance contract shall pay only for qualified long-term care services received by a chronically ill individual provided pursuant to a plan of care prescribed by a licensed health care practitioner.

(2) A qualified long-term care insurance contract shall condition the payment of benefits on a determination of the insured's inability to perform activities of daily living for an expected period of at least 90 days due to a loss of functional capacity or to severe cognitive impairment.

(3) Certifications regarding activities of daily living and cognitive impairment required pursuant to Subsection R590-148-9(2) shall be performed by the following licensed or certified professionals: physicians, registered professional nurses, licensed social workers, or other individuals who meet requirements prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(4) Certifications required pursuant to Subsection R590-148-9(2) may be performed by a licensed health care professional at the direction of the carrier as is reasonably necessary with respect to a specific claim, except that when a licensed health care practitioner has certified that an insured is unable to perform activities of daily living for an expected period of at least 90 days due to a loss of functional capacity and the insured is in claim status, the certification may not be rescinded and additional certifications may not be performed until after the expiration of the 90-day period.

(5) Qualified long-term care insurance contracts shall include a clear description of the process for appealing and resolving disputes with respect to benefit determinations.

R590-148-10. Continuation and Conversion.

(1) Group long-term care insurance issued in this state on or after July 1, 2002 shall provide covered individuals with a basis for continuation or conversion of coverage.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "a basis for continuation of coverage" means a policy provision which maintains coverage under the existing group policy when the coverage would otherwise terminate and which is subject only to the continued timely payment of premium when due. Group policies which restrict provision of benefits and services to, or contain incentives to use certain providers, facilities, or both, may provide continuation benefits which are substantially equivalent to the benefits of the existing group policy. The commissioner shall make a determination as to the substantial equivalency of benefits, and in doing so, shall take into consideration the differences between managed care and non-managed care plans, including, but not limited to, provider system arrangements, service availability, benefit levels and administrative complexity.

(b) "a basis for conversion of coverage" means a policy provision that an individual whose coverage under the group policy would otherwise terminate or has been terminated for any reason, including discontinuance of the group policy in its entirety or with respect to an insured class, and who has been continuously insured under the group policy, and any group policy which it replaced, for at least six months immediately prior to termination, shall be entitled to the issuance of a converted policy by the insurer under whose group policy the individual is covered, without evidence of insurability.

(c) "converted policy" means an individual policy of long-term care insurance providing benefits identical to or benefits determined by the commissioner to be substantially equivalent to or in excess of those provided under the group policy from which conversion is made. Where the group policy from which conversion is made restricts provision of benefits and services to, or contains incentives to use certain providers, facilities, or both, the commissioner, in making a determination as to the substantial equivalency of benefits, shall take into consideration the differences between managed care and non-managed care plans, including provider system arrangements, service availability, benefit levels and administrative complexity.

(d) a "Managed-Care Plan" is a health care or assisted living arrangement designed to coordinate patient care or control costs through utilization review, case management or use of specific provider networks.

(3) Written application for the converted policy shall be made and the first premium due, if any, shall be paid as directed by the insurer not later than 60 days after termination of coverage under the group policy. The converted policy shall be

issued effective on the day following the termination of coverage under the group policy, and shall be renewable annually.

(4) Unless the group policy from which conversion is made replaced previous group coverage, the premium for the converted policy shall be calculated on the basis of the insured's age at inception of coverage under the group policy from which conversion is made. Where the group policy from which conversion is made replaced previous group coverage, the premium for the converted policy shall be calculated on the basis of the insured's age at inception of coverage under the group policy replaced.

(5) The premium for the individual converted policy shall not exceed the insurer's customary rate at the time of the termination, which is applicable to the form and amount of the individual policy, and to the class of risk to which the person belonged when terminated from the group policy.

(6) Continuation of coverage or issuance of a converted policy shall be mandatory, except where:

(a) termination of group coverage resulted from an individual's failure to make any required payment of premium or contribution when due; or

(b) the terminating coverage is replaced not later than 31 days after termination, by group coverage effective on the day following the termination of coverage:

(i) providing benefits identical to or benefits determined by the commissioner to be substantially equivalent to or in excess of those provided by the terminating coverage; and

(ii) the premium for which is calculated in a manner consistent with the requirements of Subsection R590-148-10(4).

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a converted policy issued to an individual who at the time of conversion is covered by another long-term care insurance policy which provides benefits on the basis of incurred expenses, may contain a provision which results in a reduction of benefits payable if the benefits provided under the additional coverage, together with the full benefits provided by the converted policy, would result in payment of more than 100% of incurred expenses. This provision shall only be included in the converted policy if the converted policy also provides for a premium decrease or refund which reflects the reduction in benefits payable.

(8) The converted policy may provide that the benefits payable under the converted policy, together with the benefits payable under the group policy from which conversion is made, may not exceed those that would have been payable had the individual's coverage under the group policy remained in force and effect.

(9) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any insured individual whose eligibility for group long-term care coverage is based upon the individual's relationship to another person, shall be entitled to continuation of coverage under the group policy upon termination of the qualifying relationship by death or dissolution of marriage.

R590-148-11. Unintentional Lapse and Reinstatement.

Each insurer offering long-term care insurance shall, as a protection against unintentional lapse, comply with the following:

(1)(a) Notice before lapse or termination. No individual long-term care policy or certificate shall be issued until the insurer has received from the applicant either a written designation of at least one person, in addition to the applicant, who is to receive notice of lapse or termination of the policy or certificate for nonpayment of premium, or a written waiver dated and signed by the applicant electing not to designate additional persons to receive notice. The applicant has the right to designate at least one person who is to receive the notice of termination, in addition to the insured. Designation shall not constitute acceptance of any liability on the third party for services provided to the insured. The form used for the written designation must provide space clearly designated for listing at least one person. The designation shall include each person's full name and home address. In the case of an applicant who elects not to designate an additional person, the waiver shall state: "Protection against unintended lapse. I understand that I have the right to designate at least one person other than myself to receive notice of lapse or termination of this long-term care insurance policy for nonpayment of premium. I understand that notice will not be given until 30 days after a premium is due and unpaid. I elect NOT to designate a person to receive this notice."

(b) The insurer shall notify the insured of the right to change this written designation, no less often than once every two years.

(c) When the policyholder or certificateholder pays premium for a long-term care insurance policy or certificate through a payroll or pension deduction plan the requirements contained in Subsection R590-148-11(1)(a) need not be met until 60 days after the policyholder or certificateholder is no longer on a payroll or pension deduction plan.

(d) Lapse or termination for nonpayment of premium. No individual long-term care policy or certificate shall lapse or be terminated for nonpayment of premium unless the insurer, at least 30 days before the effective date of the lapse or termination, has given notice to the insured and to those persons designated pursuant to Subsection R590-148-11(1)(a), at the address provided by the insured for purposes of receiving notice of lapse or termination. Notice shall be given by first class United States mail, postage prepaid; and notice may not be given until 30 days after a premium is due and unpaid. Notice shall be deemed to have been given as of five days after the date of mailing.

(2) Reinstatement. In addition to the requirement in Subsection R590-148-11(1)(a), a long-term care insurance policy or certificate shall include a provision that provides for reinstatement of coverage in the event of lapse if the insurer is provided proof that the policyholder or certificateholder was cognitively impaired or had a loss of functional capacity before the grace period contained in the policy expired. This option shall be available to the insured if requested within five months after termination and shall allow for the collection of past due premium, where appropriate. The standard of proof of cognitive impairment or loss of functional capacity shall not be more stringent than the benefit eligibility criteria on cognitive impairment or the loss of functional capacity contained in the policy and certificate.

R590-148-12. Applications, Enrollment and Replacement of Coverage.

(1) All applications for long-term care insurance policies or certificates except those which are guaranteed issue shall contain clear and unambiguous questions designed to ascertain the health condition of the applicant.

(2)(a) If an application for long-term care insurance contains a question which asks whether the applicant has had medication prescribed by a physician, it must also ask the applicant to list the medication that has been prescribed.

(b) If the medications listed in the application were known by the insurer, or should have been known at the time of application, to be directly related to a medical condition for which coverage would otherwise be denied, then the policy or certificate may not be rescinded for that condition.

(3) All applications shall clearly indicate the payment plan selected by the applicant.

(4) Except for policies or certificates which are guaranteed issue:

(a) the following language shall be set out conspicuously

and in close conjunction with the applicant's signature block on an application for a long-term care insurance policy or certificate:

Caution: If your answers on this application are incorrect or untrue, (company) has the right to deny benefits or rescind your policy.

(b) the following language, or language substantially similar to the following, shall be set out conspicuously on the long-term care insurance policy or certificate at the time of delivery:

Caution: The issuance of this long-term care insurance (policy) (certificate) was based upon your responses to the questions on your application. A copy of your (application) (enrollment form) (is enclosed) (was retained by you when you applied). If your answers are incorrect or untrue, the company has the right to deny benefits or rescind your policy. The best time to clear up any questions is now, before a claim arises! If, for any reason, any of your answers are incorrect, contact the company at this address: (insert address)

(5) Prior to issuance of a long-term care policy or certificate to an applicant age 80 or older, the insurer shall obtain one of the following:

(a) a report of a physical examination;

(b) an assessment of functional capacity;

(c) an attending physician's statement; or

(d) copies of medical records.

(6) A copy of the completed application or enrollment form, whichever is applicable, shall be delivered to the insured no later than at the time of delivery of the policy or certificate unless it was retained by the applicant at the time of application.

(7) Application forms shall include the following questions designed to elicit information as to whether, as of the date of the application, the applicant has another long-term care insurance policy or certificate in force or whether a long-term care policy or certificate is intended to replace any other accident and sickness or long-term care policy or certificate presently in force. A supplementary application or other form to be signed by the applicant and agent, except where the coverage is sold without an agent, containing these questions may be used. With regard to a replacement policy issued to a group, other than employee and labor union groups, the following questions may be modified only to the extent necessary to elicit information about health or long-term care insurance policies other than the group policy being replaced; provided, however, that the certificateholder has been notified of the replacement.

(a) Do you have another long-term care insurance policy or certificate in force, including health care service contract, health maintenance organization contract?

(b) Did you have another long-term care insurance policy or certificate in force during the last 12 months?

(i) If so, with which company?

(ii) If that policy lapsed, when did it lapse?

(c) Are you covered by Medicaid?

(d) Do you intend to replace any of your medical or health insurance coverage with this policy/certificate?

(8) Agents shall list any other health insurance policies they have sold to the applicant.

(a) List policies sold which are still in force.

(b) List policies sold in the past five years which are no longer in force.

(9) Solicitations Other than Direct Response. Upon determining that a sale will involve replacement, an insurer; other than an insurer using direct response solicitation methods, or its agent; shall furnish the applicant, prior to issuance or delivery of the individual long-term care insurance policy, a notice regarding replacement of accident and sickness or long-term care coverage. One copy of this notice shall be retained by the applicant and an additional copy signed by the applicant shall be retained by the insurer. The required notice shall be provided in the manner detailed in Table I, Notice to Applicant Regarding Replacement of Individual Accident and Sickness or Long-Term Care Insurance.

(10) Direct Response Solicitations. Insurers using direct response solicitation methods shall deliver a notice regarding replacement of accident and sickness or long-term care coverage to the applicant upon issuance of the policy. The required notice shall be provided in the manner detailed in Table II, Notice to Applicant Regarding Replacement of Accident and Sickness or Long-Term Care Insurance.

(11) Where replacement is intended, the replacing insurer shall notify, in writing, the existing insurer of the proposed replacement. The existing policy shall be identified by the insurer, name of the insured and policy number or address including zip code. The notice shall be made within five working days from the date the application is received by the insurer or the date the policy is issued, whichever is sooner.

(12) Life insurance policies and certificates that provide benefits for long-term care shall comply with this section if the policy being replaced is a long-term care insurance policy. If the policy being replaced is a life insurance policy, the insurer shall comply with the replacement requirements of R590-93, Replacement of Life Insurance and Annuities. If a life insurance policy that provide benefits for long-term care is replaced by another such policy, the replacing insurer shall comply with both the long-term care and the life insurance replacement requirements.

(13) Electronic Enrollment for Group Policies:

(a) In the case of a group policy, any requirement that a signature of an insured be obtained by an agent or insurer shall be deemed satisfied if:

(i) the consent is obtained by telephonic or electronic enrollment by the group policyholder or insurer. A verification of enrollment information shall be provided to the enrollee;

(ii) the telephonic or electronic enrollment provides necessary and reasonable safeguards to assure the accuracy, retention and prompt retrieval of records; and

(iii) the telephonic or electronic enrollment provides necessary and reasonable safeguards to assure the confidentiality of individually identifiable information and "privileged information" as defined by the Utah Government Records Access and Management Act, Section 63G-2-202, is maintained.

(b) The insurer shall make available, upon request of the commissioner, records that will demonstrate the insurer's ability to confirm enrollment and coverage amounts.

R590-148-13. Requirement to Offer Inflation Protection.

(1) No insurer may offer a long-term care insurance policy unless the insurer also offers to the policyholder in addition to any other inflation protection the option to purchase a policy that provides for benefit levels to increase with benefit maximums or reasonable durations which are meaningful to account for reasonably anticipated increases in the costs of long-term care services covered by the policy. Insurers must offer to each policyholder, at the time of purchase, the option to purchase a policy with an inflation protection feature no less favorable than one of the following:

(a) increases benefit levels annually in a manner so that the increases are compounded annually at a rate not less than 5%;

(b) guarantees the insured individual the right to periodically increase benefit levels without providing evidence of insurability or health status so long as the option for the previous period has not been declined. The premium rate for the additional benefit shall not exceed the insurer's customary rate at the time the offer is made, which is applicable to the form and amount of the policy, the class of risk to which the person belonged at the time of issue of the policy, and to the age attained on the effective date of the increase. The amount of the

additional benefit may be no less than the difference between the existing policy benefit and that benefit compounded annually at a rate of at least 5% for the period beginning with the purchase of the existing benefit and extending until the year in which the offer is made; or

(c) covers a specified percentage of actual or reasonable charges and does not include a maximum specified indemnity amount or limit.

(2) Where the policy is issued to a group, except a continuing care retirement community center, the required offer in Subsection R590-148-13(1) shall be made to the group policyholder and to each proposed certificateholder.

(3) Insurers shall include the following information in or with the outline of coverage:

(a) a graphic comparison of the benefit levels of a policy that increases benefits over the policy period with a policy that does not increase benefits. The graphic comparison shall show benefit levels over at least a 20 year period; and

(b) any expected premium increases or additional premiums to pay for automatic or optional benefit increases. An insurer may use a reasonable hypothetical, or a graphic demonstration, for the purposes of this disclosure.

(4) Inflation protection benefit increases under a policy which contains this benefit shall continue without regard to an insured's age, claim status or claim history, or the length of time the person has been insured under the policy.

(5) An offer of inflation protection which provides for automatic benefit increases shall include an offer of a premium which the insurer expects to remain constant. The offer shall disclose in a conspicuous manner that the premium may change in the future unless the premium is guaranteed to remain constant.

(6)(a) Inflation protection as provided in Subsection R590-148-13(1)(a) shall be included in a long-term care insurance policy unless an insurer obtains a rejection of inflation protection signed by the policyholder as required in this subsection. The rejection may be either in the application or on a separate form.

(b) The rejection shall be considered a part of the application and shall state:

I have reviewed the outline of coverage and the graphs that compare the benefits and premiums of this policy with and without inflation protection. Specifically, I have reviewed Plans (indicate), and I reject inflation protection.

R590-148-14. Nonforfeiture and Contingent Benefit Requirements.

(1) To comply with the requirement to offer a nonforfeiture benefit pursuant to the provisions of Section 31A-22-1412:

(a) a policy or certificate offered with nonforfeiture benefits shall have coverage elements, eligibility, benefit triggers and benefit length that are the same as coverage to be issued without nonforfeiture benefits. The nonforfeiture benefit included in the offer shall be the benefit described in Subsection R590-148-14(4); and

(b) the offer shall be in writing if the nonforfeiture benefit is not otherwise described in the Outline of Coverage or other materials given to the prospective policyholder.

(2) If the offer required to be made under Section 31A-22-1412 is rejected, the insurer shall provide the contingent benefit upon lapse described in this section.

(3)(a) After rejection of the offer required under Section 31A-22-1412, for individual and group policies without nonforfeiture benefits issued after July 1, 2002, the insurer shall provide a contingent benefit upon lapse.

(b) In the event a group policyholder elects to make the nonforfeiture benefit an option to the certificateholder, a certificate shall provide either the nonforfeiture benefit or the contingent benefit upon lapse.

(c) The contingent benefit on lapse shall be triggered every time an insurer increases the premium rates to a level which results in a cumulative increase of the annual premium equal to or exceeding the percentage of the insured's initial annual premium set forth in Table III, Triggers for a Substantial Premium Increase, based on the insured's issue age, and the policy or certificate lapses within 120 days of the due date of the premium so increased. Unless otherwise required, policyholders shall be notified at least 30 days prior to the due date of the premium reflecting the rate increase.

(d) On or before the effective date of a substantial premium increase as defined in Subsection R590-148-14(3)(c), the insurer shall:

(i) offer to reduce policy benefits provided by the current coverage without the requirement of additional underwriting so that required premium payments are not increased;

(ii) offer to convert the coverage to a paid-up status with a shortened benefit period in accordance with the terms of Subsection R590-148-14(4). This option may be elected at any time during the 120-day period referenced in Subsection R590-148-14(3)(c); and

(iii) notify the policyholder or certificateholder that a default or lapse at any time during the 120-day period referenced in Subsection R590-148-14(3)(c) shall be deemed to be the election of the offer to convert in Subsection R590-148-14(3)(d)(ii).

(4) Benefits continued as nonforfeiture benefits, including contingent benefits upon lapse, are described in this subsection:

(a) For purposes of this subsection, attained age rating is defined as a schedule of premiums starting from the issue date which increases with age at least 1% per year prior to age 50, and at least 3% per year beyond age 50.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the nonforfeiture benefit shall be of a shortened benefit period providing paid-up long-term care insurance coverage after lapse. The same benefits, amounts and frequency in effect at the time of lapse but not increased thereafter, will be payable for a qualifying claim, but the lifetime maximum dollars or days of benefits shall be determined as specified in Subsection R590-148-14(4)(c).

(c) The standard nonforfeiture credit will be equal to 100% of the sum of all premiums paid, including the premiums paid prior to any changes in benefits. The insurer may offer additional shortened benefit period options, as long as the benefits for each duration equal or exceed the standard nonforfeiture credit for that duration. However, the minimum nonforfeiture credit shall not be less than 30 times the daily nursing home benefit at the time of lapse. In either event, the calculation of the nonforfeiture credit is subject to the limitation of Subsection R590-148-14(5).

(d)(i) The nonforfeiture benefit shall begin not later than the end of the third year following the policy or certificate issue date. The contingent benefit upon lapse shall be effective during the first three years as well as thereafter.

(ii) Notwithstanding Subsection R590-148-14(4)(d)(i), for a policy or certificate with attained age rating, the nonforfeiture benefit shall begin on the earlier of:

(A) the end of the tenth year following the policy or certificate issue date; or

(B) the end of the second year following the date the policy or certificate is no longer subject to attained age rating.

(e) Nonforfeiture credits may be used for all care and services qualifying for benefits under the terms of the policy or certificate, up to the limits specified in the policy or certificate.

(5) All benefits paid by the insurer while the policy or certificate is in premium paying status and in the paid up status will not exceed the maximum benefits, which would be payable if the policy or certificate had remained in premium paying status.

(6) There shall be no difference in the minimum

nonforfeiture benefits as required under this section for group and individual policies.

(7) The requirements set forth in this section shall become effective January 1, 2003 and shall apply as follows:

(a) Except as provided in Subsection R590-148-14(7)(b), the provisions of this section apply to any long-term care policy issued in this state on or after July 1, 2002.

(b) For certificates issued on or after July 1, 2002, under a group long-term care insurance policy, which policy was in force at the time this rule became effective, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(8) Premiums charged for a policy or certificate containing nonforfeiture benefits or a contingent benefit on lapse shall be subject to the loss ratio requirements of Section R590-148-22 treating the policy as a whole.

(9) To determine whether contingent nonforfeiture upon lapse provisions are triggered under Subsection R590-148-14(3)(c), a replacing insurer that purchased or otherwise assumed a block or blocks of long-term care insurance policies from another insurer shall calculate the percentage increase based on the initial annual premium paid by the insured when the policy was first purchased from the original insurer.

(10) A nonforfeiture benefit for qualified long-term care insurance contracts that are level premium contracts shall be offered that meets the following requirements:

(a) the nonforfeiture provision shall be appropriately captioned;

(b) the nonforfeiture provision shall provide a benefit available in the event of a default in the payment of any premiums and shall state that the amount of the benefit may be adjusted subsequent to being initially granted only as necessary to reflect changes in claims, persistency and interest as reflected in changes in rates for premium paying contracts approved by the commissioner for the same contract form; and

(c) the nonforfeiture provision shall provide at least one of the following:

(i) reduced paid-up insurance;

(ii) extended term insurance;

(iii) shortened benefit period; or

(iv) other similar offerings approved by the commissioner.

R590-148-15. Standard Format Outline of Coverage.

This section of the rule implements, interprets and prescribes a standard format of an outline of coverage for the provisions in Subsection 31A-22-1409(2).

(1) The outline of coverage shall be a free-standing document, using no smaller than ten point type.

(2) The outline of coverage may contain no material of an advertising nature.

(3) Text which is capitalized or underscored in the standard format outline of coverage may be emphasized by other means which provide prominence equivalent to capitalization or underscoring.

(4) Use of the text and sequence of text of the standard format outline of coverage is mandatory, unless otherwise specifically indicated.

(5) The format for outline of coverage can be found in Table IV, Long-Term Care Insurance Outline of Coverage.

R590-148-16. Requirement to Deliver Shopper's Guide.

(1) A long-term care insurance shopper's guide in the format developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or a guide developed or approved by the commissioner, shall be provided to all prospective applicants of a long-term care insurance policy or certificate.

(a) In the case of agent solicitations, an agent must deliver the shopper's guide prior to the presentation of an application or enrollment form.

(b) In the case of direct response solicitations, the shopper's guide must be presented in conjunction with any application or enrollment form.

(2) Life insurance policies or riders that provide long-term care benefits are not required to furnish the above-referenced guide if the long term care benefits are incidental, but shall furnish the policy summary required under Subsection 31A-22-1409(8).

R590-148-17. Suitability.

(1) Every insurer shall:

(a) develop and use suitability standards to determine whether the purchase or replacement of long-term care insurance is appropriate for the needs of the applicant;

(b) train its agents in the use of its suitability standards; and

(c) maintain a copy of its suitability standards and make them available for inspection upon request by the commissioner.

(2)(a) To determine whether the applicant meets the standards developed by the insurer, the agent and insurer shall develop procedures that take the following into consideration:

(i) the ability to pay for the proposed coverage and other pertinent financial information related to the purchase of the coverage;

(ii) the applicant's goals or needs with respect to long-term care and the advantages and disadvantages of insurance to meet these goals or needs; and

(iii) the values, benefits and costs of the applicant's existing insurance, if any, when compared to the values, benefits and costs of the recommended purchase or replacement.

(b) The insurer, and where an agent is involved, the agent shall make reasonable efforts to obtain the information set out in Subsection R590-148-17(2)(a). The efforts shall include presentation to the applicant, at or prior to application, the "Long-Term Care Insurance Personal Worksheet." The personal worksheet used by the insurer shall contain, at a minimum, the information in the format contained in Appendix B, in not less than 12 point type. The insurer may request the applicant to provide additional information to comply with its suitability standards. A copy of the insurer's personal worksheet shall be filed with the commissioner.

(c) A completed personal worksheet shall be returned to the insurer prior to the insurer's consideration of the applicant for coverage, except the personal worksheet need not be returned for sales of employer group long-term care insurance to employees and their spouses.

(d) The sale or dissemination outside the company or agency by the insurer or agent of information obtained through the personal worksheet in Appendix B is prohibited.

(3) The insurer shall use the suitability standards it has developed pursuant to this section in determining whether issuing long-term care insurance coverage to an applicant is appropriate.

(4) Agents shall use the suitability standards developed by the insurer in marketing long-term care insurance.

(5) At the same time as the personal worksheet is provided to the applicant, the disclosure form entitled "Things You Should Know Before You Buy Long-Term Care Insurance" shall be provided. The form shall be in the format contained in Appendix C in not less than 12 point type.

(6) If the insurer determines that the applicant does not meet its financial suitability standards, or if the applicant has declined to provide the information, the insurer may reject the application. In the alternative, the insurer shall send the applicant a letter similar to Appendix D, Long-Term Care Insurance Suitability Letter. However, if the applicant has declined to provide financial information, the insurer may use some other method to verify the applicant's intent. Either the applicant's returned letter or a record of the alternative method of verification shall be made part of the applicant's file.

(7) If a long-term care insurance policy or certificate

replaces another long-term care policy or certificate, the replacing insurer shall waive any time periods applicable to preexisting conditions and probationary periods in the new long-term care policy for similar benefits to the extent that similar exclusions have been satisfied under the original policy.

R590-148-18. Marketing Standards.

(1) Every insurer shall:

(a) Establish marketing procedures to assure that any comparison of policies by its agents or other producers will be fair and accurate.

(b) Establish marketing procedures to assure excessive insurance is not sold or issued.

(c) Display prominently by type, stamp or other appropriate means, on the first page of the outline of coverage and policy the following:

"Notice to buyer: This policy may not cover all of the costs associated with long-term care incurred by the buyer during the period of coverage. The buyer is advised to review carefully all policy limitations."

(d) Provide copies of the disclosure forms required in Subsection R590-148-19(2) to the applicant. See Appendix B, Long-Term Care Insurance Personal Worksheet, and Appendix F, Potential Rate Increase Disclosure Form.

(e) Inquire and otherwise make every reasonable effort to identify whether a prospective applicant or enrollee for long-term care insurance already has accident and sickness or long-term care insurance and the types and amounts of this insurance, except that in the case of qualified long-term care insurance contracts, an inquiry into whether a prospective applicant or enrollee for long-term care insurance has accident and sickness insurance is not required.

(f) Every insurer or entity marketing long-term care insurance shall establish audit able procedures for verifying compliance with this Subsection R590-148-18(1).

(g) If the state in which the policy or certificate is to be delivered or issued for delivery has a senior insurance counseling program approved by the commissioner, the insurer shall, at solicitation, provide written notice to the prospective policyholder and certificateholder that the program is available and the name, address and telephone number of the program.

(h) For long-term care health insurance policies and certificates, use the terms "noncancellable" or "level premium" only when the policy or certificate conforms to Subsections R590-148-6(1)(a)(ii) and R590-148-6(6)(a).

(i) Provide an explanation of contingent benefit upon lapse provided for in Subsection R590-148-14(3)(c).

(2) In addition to the practices prohibited in Part 3, Chapter 23 of Title 31A, the following acts and practices are prohibited:

(a) 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 any insurance policy or to take out a policy of insurance with another insurer.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 agent or insurance company.

(d) Misrepresentation. Misrepresenting a material fact in selling or offering to sell a long-term care insurance policy.

R590-148-19. Required Disclosure of Rating Practices to Consumer.

(1) This section shall apply as follows:

(a) Except as provided in Subsection R590-148-19(1)(b), this section applies to any long-term care policy or certificate issued in this state on or after January 1, 2003.

(b) For certificates issued on or after July 1, 2002, under a group long-term care insurance policy, which policy was in force at the time this rule became effective, the provisions of this section shall apply on the policy anniversary following January 1, 2003.

(2) Other than policies for which no applicable premium rate or rate schedule increases can be made, insurers shall provide all of the information listed in this subsection to the applicant at the time of application or enrollment, unless the method of application does not allow for delivery at that time. In such a case, an insurer shall provide all of the information listed in this section to the applicant no later than at the time of delivery of the policy or certificate.

(a) A statement that the policy may be subject to rate increases in the future;

(b) an explanation of potential future premium rate revisions, and the policyholder's or certificateholder's option in the event of a premium rate revision;

(c) the premium rate or rate schedules applicable to the applicant that will be in effect until a request is made for an increase;

(d) a general explanation for applying premium rate or rate schedule adjustments that shall include:

(i) a description of when premium rate or rate schedule adjustments will be effective, e.g., next anniversary date, next billing date, etc.; and

(ii) the right to a revised premium rate or rate schedule as provided in Subsection R590-148-19(2)(b) if the premium rate or rate schedule is changed.

(e)(i) Information regarding each premium rate increase on this policy form or similar policy forms over the past ten years for this state or any other state that, at a minimum, identifies:

(A) the policy forms for which premium rates have been increased;

(B) the calendar years when the form was available for purchase; and

(C) the amount, percent, and date of implementation for each increase. The percentage may be expressed as a percentage of the premium rate prior to the increase, and may also be expressed as minimum and maximum percentages if the rate increase is variable by rating characteristics.

(ii) The insurer may, in a fair manner, provide additional explanatory information related to the rate increases.

(iii) An insurer shall have the right to exclude from the disclosure premium rate increases that only apply to blocks of business acquired from other nonaffiliated insurers or the long-term care policies acquired from other nonaffiliated insurers when those increases occurred prior to the acquisition.

(iv) If an acquiring insurer files for a rate increase on a long-term care policy form acquired from nonaffiliated insurers or a block of policy forms acquired from nonaffiliated insurers on or before the effective date of this section, or the end of a 24-month period following the acquisition of the block or policies, the acquiring insurer may exclude that rate increase from the disclosure. However, the nonaffiliated selling company shall include the disclosure of that rate increase in accordance with Subsection R590-148-19(2)(e)(i).

(v) If the acquiring insurer in Subsection R590-148-19(2)(e)(iv) files for a subsequent rate increase, even within the 24-month period, on the same policy form acquired from nonaffiliated insurers or block of policy forms acquired from nonaffiliated insurers referenced in Subsection R590-148-19(2)(e)(iv), the acquiring insurer shall make all disclosures

required by Subsection R590-148-19(2)(e), including disclosure of the earlier rate increase referenced in Subsection R590-148-19(2)(e)(iv).

(3) An applicant shall sign an acknowledgment at the time of application, unless the method of application does not allow for signature at that time, that the insurer made the disclosure required under Subsections R590-148-19(2)(a) and (e). If due to the method of application the applicant cannot sign an acknowledgment at the time of application, the applicant shall sign no later than at the time of delivery of the policy or certificate.

(4) An insurer shall use the forms in Appendix B, Personal Worksheet, and Appendix F, Potential Rate Increase Disclosure Form, to comply with the requirements of Subsections R590-148-19(1) and (2).

(5) An insurer shall provide notice of an upcoming premium rate schedule increase to all policyholders or certificateholders, if applicable, at least 45 days prior to the implementation of the premium rate schedule increase by the insurer. The notice shall include the information required by Subsection R590-148-19(2) when the rate increase is implemented.

R590-148-20. Filing Requirements.

(1) Prior to an insurer or similar organization offering group long-term care insurance to a resident of this state pursuant to Section 31A-22-1403, it shall file with the commissioner evidence that the group policy or certificate thereunder has been approved by a state having statutory or regulatory long-term care insurance requirements substantially similar to those adopted in this state.

(2)(a) Every insurer shall provide a copy of any long-term care insurance advertisement intended for use in Utah whether through written, radio or television medium to the insurance commissioner of this state upon request.

(b) All advertisements shall be retained by the insurer, health care service plan or other entity for at least three years from the date the advertisement was first used.

(c) The commissioner may exempt from these requirements any advertising form or material when, in the commissioner's opinion, this requirement may not be reasonably applied.

R590-148-21. Initial Filing Requirements.

(1) This section shall apply to any long-term care policy issued in this state on or after January 1, 2003.

(2) An insurer shall file the information listed in this subsection to the commissioner prior to making a long-term care insurance form available for sale:

(a) a copy of the disclosure documents required in Section R590-148-19; and

(b) an actuarial certification consisting of at least the following:

(i) a statement that the initial premium rate schedule is sufficient to cover anticipated costs under moderately adverse experience and that the premium rate schedule is reasonably expected to be sustainable over the life of the form with no future premium increases anticipated;

(ii) a statement that the policy design and coverage provided have been reviewed and taken into consideration;

(iii) a statement that the underwriting and claims adjudication processes have been reviewed and taken into consideration;

(iv) a complete description of the basis for contract reserves that are anticipated to be held under the form, to include:

(A) sufficient detail or sample calculations provided so as to have a complete depiction of the reserve amounts to be held;

(B) a statement that the assumptions used for reserves contain reasonable margins for adverse experience;

(C) a statement that the net valuation premium for renewal years does not increase, except for attained-age rating where permitted; and

(D) a statement that the difference between the gross premium and the net valuation premium for renewal years is sufficient to cover expected renewal expenses; or if such a statement cannot be made, a complete description of the situations where this does not occur;

(I) an aggregate distribution of anticipated issues may be used as long as the underlying gross premiums maintain a reasonably consistent relationship; and

(II) if the gross premiums for certain age groups appear to be inconsistent with this requirement, the commissioner may request a demonstration under Subsection R590-148-21(3) based on a standard age distribution;

(v)(A) A statement that the premium rate schedule is not less than the premium rate schedule for existing similar policy forms also available from the insurer except for reasonable differences attributable to benefits; or

(B) A comparison of the premium schedules for similar policy forms that are currently available from the insurer with an explanation of the differences.

(3) The commissioner may request an actuarial demonstration that benefits are reasonable in relation to premiums. The actuarial demonstration shall include either premium and claim experience on similar policy forms, adjusted for any premium or benefit differences, relevant and credible data from other studies, or both.

(4) The premiums charged to an insured for long-term care insurance may not increase due to either:

(a) the increasing age of the insured at ages beyond 65; or

(b) the duration the insured has been covered under the policy.

R590-148-22. Loss Ratio.

(1) This section shall apply to all individual long-term care insurance policies except those covered in Sections R590-148-21 and R590-148-24.

(2) Benefits under individual long-term care insurance policies shall be deemed reasonable in relation to premiums provided the expected loss ratio is at least 60%, calculated in a manner which provides for adequate reserving of the long-term care insurance risk.

(3) In evaluating the expected loss ratio, due consideration shall be given to all relevant factors, including:

(a) statistical credibility of incurred claims experience and earned premiums;

(b) the period for which rates are computed to provide coverage;

(c) experienced and projected trends;

(d) concentration of experience within early policy duration;

(e) expected claim fluctuation;

(f) experience refunds, adjustments or dividends;

(g) renewability features;

(h) all appropriate expense factors;

(i) interest;

(j) experimental nature of the coverage;

(k) policy reserves;

(l) mix of business by risk classification; and

(m) product features such as long elimination periods, high deductibles and high maximum limits.

(4) The premiums charged to an insured for long-term care insurance may not increase due to either:

(a) the increasing age of the insured at ages beyond 65; or

(b) the duration the insured has been covered under the policy.

(5) Rate filings documents must contain all information required in R590-85-4.

R590-148-23. Reserve Standards.

(1) When long-term care benefits are provided through the acceleration of benefits under group or individual life policies or riders to these policies, policy reserves for these benefits shall be determined in accordance with Subsection 31A-17-504(7). Claim reserves must also be established when the policy or rider is in claim status.

Reserves for policies and riders subject to this subsection should be based on the multiple decrement model utilizing all relevant decrements except for voluntary termination rates. Single decrement approximations are acceptable if the calculation produces essentially similar reserves, if the reserve is clearly more conservative, or if the reserve is immaterial. The calculations may take into account the reduction in life insurance benefits due to the payment of long-term care benefits. However, in no event may the reserves for the long-term care benefit and the life insurance benefit be less than the reserves for the life insurance benefit assuming no long-term care benefit.

In the development and calculation of reserves for policies and riders subject to this subsection, due regard shall be given to the applicable policy provisions, marketing methods, administrative procedures and all other considerations which have an impact on projected claim costs, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) definition of insured events;
(b) covered long-term care facilities;
(c) existence of home convalescence care coverage;
(d) definition of facilities;
(e) existence or absence of barriers to eligibility;
(f) premium waiver provision;
(g) renewability;
(h) ability to raise premiums;
(i) marketing method;
(j) underwriting procedures;
(k) claims adjustment procedures;
(l) waiting period;
(m) maximum benefit
(n) availability of eligible facilities;
(o) margins in claim costs;
(p) optional nature of benefit;
(q) delay in eligibility for benefit;
(r) inflation protection provisions; and
(s) guaranteed insurability option.

Any applicable valuation morbidity table shall be certified as appropriate as a statutory valuation table by a member of the American Academy of Actuaries.

(2) When long-term care benefits are provided other than as in Subsection R590-148-23(1), reserves shall be determined in accordance with Minimum Reserve Standards for Individual and Group Health Insurance Contracts, Appendix A-010, Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual, edition March 2001, published by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

R590-148-24. Premium Rate Schedule Increases.

(1) This section shall apply as follows:

(a) except as provided in Subsection R590-148-24(1)(b), this section applies to any long-term care policy or certificate issued in this state on or after January 1, 2003.

(b) for certificates issued on or after July 1, 2002, under a group long-term care insurance policy, which policy was in force at the time this rule became effective, the provisions of this section shall apply on the policy anniversary following January 1, 2003.

(2) An insurer shall file notice of a pending premium rate schedule increase, including an exceptional increase, to the commissioner prior to the notice to the policyholders and shall include:

(a) information required by Section R590-148-19;

(b) certification by a qualified actuary that:

(i) if the requested premium rate schedule increase is implemented and the underlying assumptions, which reflect moderately adverse conditions, are realized, no further premium rate schedule increases are anticipated;

(ii) the premium rate filing is in compliance with the provisions of this section;

(c) an actuarial memorandum justifying the rate schedule change request that includes:

(i) lifetime projections of earned premiums and incurred claims based on the filed premium rate schedule increase; and the method and assumptions used in determining the projected values, including reflection of any assumptions that deviate from those used for pricing other forms currently available for sale:

(A) annual values for the five years preceding and the three years following the valuation date shall be provided separately;

(B) the projections shall include the development of the lifetime loss ratio, unless the rate increase is an exceptional increase;

(C) the projections shall demonstrate compliance with Subsection R590-148-24(3); and

(D) for exceptional increases:

(I) the projected experience should be limited to the increases in claims expenses attributable to the approved reasons for the exceptional increase; and

(II) in the event the commissioner determines as provided in Section R590-148-5(2)(j)(iv) that offsets may exist, the insurer shall use appropriate net projected experience;

(ii) disclosure of how reserves have been incorporated in this rate increase whenever the rate increase will trigger contingent benefit upon lapse;

(iii) disclosure of the analysis performed to determine why a rate adjustment is necessary, which pricing assumptions were not realized and why, and what other actions taken by the company have been relied on by the actuary;

(iv) a statement that policy design, underwriting and claims adjudication practices have been taken into consideration; and

(v) in the event that it is necessary to maintain consistent premium rates for new certificates and certificates receiving a rate increase, the insurer will need to file composite rates reflecting projections of new certificates;

(d) a statement that renewal premium rate schedules are not greater than new business premium rate schedules except for differences attributable to benefits, unless sufficient justification is provided to the commissioner; and

(e) sufficient information for review of the premium rate schedule increase by the commissioner.

(3) All premium rate schedule increases shall be determined in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) exceptional increases shall provide that at least 70% of the present value of projected additional premiums from the exceptional increase will be returned to policyholders in benefits;

(b) premium rate schedule increases shall be calculated such that the sum of the accumulated value of incurred claims, without the inclusion of active life reserves, and the present value of future projected incurred claims, without the inclusion of active life reserves, will not be less than the sum of the following:

(i) the accumulated value of the initial earned premium times 58%;

(ii) 85% percent of the accumulated value of prior premium rate schedule increases on an earned basis;

(iii) the present value of future projected initial earned premiums times 58%; and

(iv) 85% percent of the present value of future projected premiums not in Subsection R590-148-24(3)(b)(iii) on an earned basis;

(c) in the event that a policy form has both exceptional and other increases, the values in Subsections R590-148-24(3)(b)(ii) and (iv) will also include 70% for exceptional rate increase amounts; and

(d) all present and accumulated values used to determine rate increases shall use the maximum valuation interest rate for contract reserves which is the maximum rate permitted by law in the valuation of whole life insurance issued on the same date as the health insurance contract. The actuary shall disclose as part of the actuarial memorandum, the use of any appropriate averages.

(4) For each rate increase that is implemented, the insurer shall file for review by the commissioner updated projections, as defined in Subsection R590-148-24(2)(c)(i), annually for the next three years and include a comparison of actual results to projected values. The commissioner may extend the period to greater than three years if actual results are not consistent with projected values from prior projections. For group insurance policies that meet the conditions in Subsection R590-148-24(11), the projections required by this subsection shall be provided to the policyholder in lieu of filing with the commissioner.

(5) If any premium rate in the revised premium rate schedule is greater than 200% of the comparable rate in the initial premium schedule, lifetime projections, as defined in Subsection R590-148-24(2)(c)(i), shall be filed for review by the commissioner every five years following the end of the required period in Subsection R590-148-24(4). For group insurance policies that meet the conditions in Subsection R590-148-24(11), the projections required by this subsection shall be provided to the policyholder in lieu of filing with the commissioner.

(6)(a) If the commissioner has determined that the actual experience following a rate increase does not adequately match the projected experience and that the current projections under moderately adverse conditions demonstrate that incurred claims will not exceed proportions of premiums specified in Subsection R590-148-24(3), the commissioner may require the insurer to implement any of the following:

(i) premium rate schedule adjustments; or

(ii) other measures to reduce the difference between the projected and actual experience.

(b) In determining whether the actual experience adequately matches the projected experience, consideration should be given to Subsection R590-148-24(2)(c)(v), if applicable.

(7) If the majority of the policies or certificates to which the increase is applicable are eligible for the contingent benefit upon lapse, the insurer shall file:

(a) a plan, subject to commissioner approval, for improved administration or claims processing designed to eliminate the potential for further deterioration of the policy form requiring further premium rate schedule increases, or both, or to demonstrate that appropriate administration and claims processing have been implemented or are in effect; otherwise the commissioner may impose the condition in Subsection R590-148-24(8); and

(b) the original anticipated lifetime loss ratio, and the premium rate schedule increase that would have been calculated according to Subsection R590-148-24(3) had the greater of the original anticipated lifetime loss ratio or 58% been used in the calculations described in Subsection R590-148-24(3)(a)(i) and (iii).

(8) (a) For a rate increase filing that meets the following criteria, the commissioner shall review, for all policies included in the filing, the projected lapse rates and past lapse rates during the 12 months following each increase to determine if significant adverse lapsation has occurred or is anticipated:

(i) the rate increase is not the first rate increase requested for the specific policy form or forms;

(ii) the rate increase is not an exceptional increase; and

(iii) the majority of the policies or certificates to which the increase is applicable are eligible for the contingent benefit upon lapse.

(b) In the event significant adverse lapsation has occurred, is anticipated in the filing or is evidenced in the actual results as presented in the updated projections provided by the insurer following the requested rate increase, the commissioner may determine that a rate spiral exists. Following the determination that a rate spiral exists, the commissioner may require the insurer to offer, without underwriting, to all in force insureds subject to the rate increase the option to replace existing coverage with one or more reasonably comparable products being offered by the insurer or its affiliates.

(i) The offer shall:

(A) be subject to the approval of the commissioner;

(B) be based on actuarially sound principles, but not be based on attained age; and

(C) provide that maximum benefits under any new policy accepted by an insured shall be reduced by comparable benefits already paid under the existing policy.

(ii) The insurer shall maintain the experience of all the replacement insureds separate from the experience of insureds originally issued the policy forms. In the event of a request for a rate increase on the policy form, the rate increase shall be limited to the lesser of:

(A) the maximum rate increase determined based on the combined experience; and

(B) the maximum rate increase determined based only on the experience of the insureds originally issued the form plus 10%.

(9) If the commissioner determines that the insurer has exhibited a persistent practice of filing inadequate initial premium rates for long-term care insurance, the commissioner may, in addition to the provisions of Subsection R590-148-24(8), prohibit the insurer from either of the following:

(a) filing and marketing comparable coverage for a period of up to five years; or

(b) offering all other similar coverages and limiting marketing of new applications to the products subject to recent premium rate schedule increases.

(10) Subsections R590-148-24(1) through (9) shall not apply to policies for which the long-term care benefits provided by the policy are incidental, as defined in Subsection R590-148-5(2)(m), if the policy complies with all of the following provisions:

(a) the interest credited internally to determine cash value accumulations, including long-term care, if any, are guaranteed not to be less than the minimum guaranteed interest rate for cash value accumulations without long-term care set forth in the policy;

(b) the portion of the policy that provides insurance benefits other than long-term care coverage meets the nonforfeiture requirements as applicable in any of the following:

(i) Section 31A-22-408; and

(ii) Section 31A-22-409;

(c) the policy meets the disclosure requirements of Subsections 31A-22-1409(7) and (8) and 31A-22-1410;

(d) the portion of the policy that provides insurance benefits other than long-term care coverage meets the requirements as applicable in the following:

(i) policy illustrations as required by R590-177; and

(ii) disclosure requirements in R590-133;

(e) an actuarial memorandum is filed with the insurance department that includes:

(i) a description of the basis on which the long-term care rates were determined;

(ii) a description of the basis for the reserves;

(iii) a summary of the type of policy, benefits, renewability, general marketing method, and limits on ages of issuance;

(iv) a description and a table of each actuarial assumption used. For expenses, an insurer must include percent of premium dollars per policy and dollars per unit of benefits, if any;

(v) a description and a table of the anticipated policy reserves and additional reserves to be held in each future year for active lives;

(vi) the estimated average annual premium per policy and the average issue age;

(vii) a statement as to whether underwriting is performed at the time of application. The statement shall indicate whether underwriting is used and, if used, the statement shall include a description of the type or types of underwriting used, such as medical underwriting or functional assessment underwriting. Concerning a group policy, the statement shall indicate whether the enrollee or any dependent will be underwritten and when underwriting occurs; and

(viii) a description of the effect of the long-term care policy provision on the required premiums, nonforfeiture values and reserves on the underlying insurance policy, both for active lives and those in long-term care claim status.

(11) Subsections R590-148-24(6) and (8) shall not apply to group insurance policies where:

(a) the policies insure 250 or more persons and the policyholder has 5,000 or more eligible employees of a single employer; or

(b) the policyholder, and not the certificateholders, pays a material portion of the premium, which shall not be less than 20% of the total premium for the group in the calendar year prior to the year a rate increase is filed.

R590-148-25. Reporting Requirements.

(1) Every insurer shall maintain records for each agent of that agent's amount of replacement sales as a percent of the agent's total annual sales and the amount of lapses of long-term care insurance policies sold by the agent as a percent of the agent's total annual sales.

(a) Every insurer shall report the 10% of its agents with the greatest percentages of lapses and replacements as measured by Subsection R590-148-25(1).

(b) Every insurer shall report the number of lapsed policies as a percent of its total annual sales and as a percent of its total number of policies in force as of the end of the preceding calendar year.

(c) Every insurer shall report the number of replacement policies sold as a percent of its total annual sales and as a percent of its total number of policies in force as of the preceding calendar year.

(d) The reports required by Subsection R590-148-25(1)(a),(b), and (c) must be reported on the "Replacement and Lapse Reporting Form," Appendix G.

(e) Reported replacement and lapse rates do not alone constitute a violation of insurance laws or necessarily imply wrongdoing. The reports are for the purpose of reviewing more closely agent activities regarding the sale of long-term care insurance.

(2) Every insurer shall report, for qualified long-term care insurance contracts, the number of claims denied for each class of business, expressed as a percentage of claims denied. The report used by the insurer shall contain, at a minimum, the information in the format contained in Appendix E, Claims Denial Reporting Form Long-Term Care Insurance, in not less than 12 point type.

(3) Every insurer shall maintain a record of all policy or certificate rescissions, both state and countrywide, except those which the insured voluntarily effectuated and shall annually report this information in the format currently prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

(4) Every insurer shall report the total number of applications received from residents of this state, the number of those who declined to provide information on the personal worksheet, the number of applicants who did not meet the suitability standards, and the number of those who chose to confirm after receiving a suitability letter. The report must be submitted on the Suitability Reporting Form, Appendix H.

(5) For purposes of this section:

(a) "policy" shall mean only long-term care insurance;

(b) "claim" means a request for payment of benefits under an in force policy regardless of whether the benefit claimed is covered under the policy or any terms or conditions of the policy have been met;

(c) "denied" means that the insurer refuses to pay a claim for any reason other than for claims not paid for failure to meet the waiting period or because of an applicable preexisting condition; and

(d) "report" means on a statewide basis.

(6) Reports required under this section shall be filed with the commissioner annually on or before June 30. All reports must be submitted in compliance with Rule R590-220-13, Submission of Accident and Health Insurance Filings: Additional Procedures for Long Term Products.

R590-148-26. Licensing.

A producer is not authorized to sell, solicit or negotiate with respect to long-term care insurance except as authorized by Chapter 23 of Title 31A.

R590-148-27. Discretionary Powers of Commissioner.

The commissioner may upon written request and after an administrative hearing, issue an order to modify or suspend a specific provision or provisions of this rule with respect to a specific long-term care insurance policy or certificate upon a written finding that:

(1) the modification or suspension would be in the best interest of the insured; and

(2) the purposes to be achieved could not be effectively or efficiently achieved without the modification or suspension; and

(3) one of the following occur:

(a) the modification or suspension is necessary to the development of an innovative and reasonable approach for insuring long-term care;

(b) the policy or certificate is to be issued to residents of a life care or continuing care retirement community or some other residential community for the elderly and the modification or suspension is reasonably related to the special needs or nature of the community; or

(c) the modification or suspension is necessary to permit long-term care insurance to be sold as part of, or in conjunction with, another insurance product.

R590-148-28. Penalties.

In addition to any other penalties provided by the laws of this state any insurer and any agent found to have violated any requirement of this state relating to the rule of long-term care insurance or the marketing of this insurance shall be subject to a fine of up to three times the amount of any commissions paid for each policy involved in the violation or up to $10,000, whichever is greater.

R590-148-29. Enforcement Date.

Effective July 1, 2002, the department will enforce all sections of the rule that do not have a different compliance date.

R590-148-30. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held invalid, such invalidity may not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can

be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this and the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: insurance
July 30, 2007 31A-2-201
Notice of Continuation July 25, 2007 31A-22-1404

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-170. Fiduciary and Trust Account Obligations.
R590-170-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated by the insurance commissioner pursuant to the authority granted under Subsection 31A-2-201(3) to adopt rules for the implementation of the Utah Insurance Code under Sections 31A-23a-406, 31A-23a-409, 31A-23a-412 and 31A-25-305 authorizing the commissioner to establish by rule, records to be kept by licensees.

R590-170-2. Purpose and Scope.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to set minimum standards that shall be followed for fiduciary and trust account obligations pursuant to Sections 31A-23a-406, 31A-23a-409 and 31A-25-305.

(2) This rule applies to all Chapter 31A-23a and Chapter 31A-25 licensees holding funds in a fiduciary capacity.

R590-170-3. Definitions.

For the purposes of this rule the commissioner adopts the definitions as set forth in Section 31A-l-301 and the following:

(1) "Trust Account" means a checking or savings account where funds are held in a fiduciary capacity.

(2) "Accounts Receivable" means premiums, fees, or taxes invoiced by a licensee.

(3) "Accounts Payable" means premiums or fees due insurers that a licensee is responsible for invoicing and collecting from insureds on behalf of insurers and licensees and premium taxes due taxing entities.

(4) "Licensee" means a licensee under Chapters 31A-23a and 31A-25.

R590-170-4. Establishing the Trust Account.

(1) All records relating to a trust account shall be identified with the wording "Trust Account" or words of similar import. These records include checks, bank statements, general ledgers and records retained by the bank pertaining to the trust account.

(2) All trust accounts shall be established with a Federal Employer Identification Number rather than a Social Security Number.

(3) A trust account shall be separate and distinct from operating and personal accounts, i.e., a separate account number, a separate account register, and different checks, deposit and withdrawal slips.

(4) A non-licensee may not be a signator on a licensee's trust account, unless the non-licensee signatory is an employee of the licensee and has specific responsibility for the licensee's trust account.

R590-170-5. Maintaining the Trust Account.

(1) Funds deposited into a trust account shall be limited to: premiums which may include commissions; return premiums; fees or taxes paid with premiums; financed premiums; funds held pursuant to a third party administrator contract; funds deposited with a title insurance agent in connection with any escrow settlement or closing, amounts necessary to cover bank charges on the trust account; and interest on the trust account, except as provided under Subsection 31A-23a-406(2)(b).

(2) Disbursements from a trust account shall be limited to: premiums paid to insurers; return premiums to policyholders; transfer of commissions and fees; fees or taxes collected with premiums paid to insurers or taxing authority; funds paid pursuant to a third party administrator contract; funds disbursed by a title insurance agent in connection with any escrow settlement or closing; and the transfer of accrued interest.

(3) Personal or business expenses may not be paid from a trust account, even if sufficient commissions exist in the account to cover these expenses.

(4) Commissions may not be disbursed from a trust account prior to the beginning of the policy period for which the premium has been collected.

(5) Commissions attributed to premiums and fees collected must be disbursed from a trust account on a date not later than the first business day of the calendar quarter after the end of the policy period for which the funds were collected.

(6) Premiums due insurers may not be paid from a trust account unless the premiums directly relating to the amount due have been deposited into, and are being held in, the trust account, or unless funds have been retained in the trust account consistent with Subsection 5 above, or placed by a licensee into the trust account to finance premiums on behalf of insureds.

(7) Premiums financed by a licensee must be accounted for as a loan with interest charged at no less than the statutory rate for any loan exceeding 90 days, pursuant to Section 31A-23a-404.

R590-170-6. Insurers' Access to Trust Accounts.

(1) Insurer access to licensee trust funds is not prohibited by the trust relationship; however, licensees must take reasonable steps to assure trust funds are protected from misappropriation by limiting access to those trust funds.

(2) An insurer desiring to access funds in a licensee's trust account may do so if:

(a) the contract between the insurer and the licensee allows electronic fund transfers into or out of the licensee's trust account:

(i) expressly permits the insurer to withdraw only the amount authorized by the licensee for each transaction; and

(ii) specific authorization from the licensee of the amount to be withdrawn from the licensee's trust account must be received by the insurer prior to the withdrawal; or

(b) the licensee provides the insurer electronic funds transfer into or out of a separate trust account set up solely for trust funds deposited for that insurer.

(3) By implementing electronic funds transfers from a licensee's trust account, the insurer accepts the commissioner's right to oversight of all electronic funds transfers between the insurer and licensee.

(4) Insurers utilizing electronic funds transfer contracts will annually report to the commissioner the name of each licensee with whom they have such contracts.

(a) The report is due January 15 of each year.

(b) The report will include the name and address of each licensee and the line of business involved, i.e. personal lines, commercial lines, health, life, etc.

R590-170-7. Accounting Records to be Maintained.

(1) Bank statements for trust accounts shall be reconciled monthly.

(2) An accounts receivable report showing credits and debits shall be maintained and reconciled monthly. This report must list, at a minimum, the account name and the amount and date due for each receivable. The sum of all receivables shall be shown on the report. Receivables and their sums that are over 90 days old shall be shown separately on the report.

(3) An accounts payable report showing the status of each account shall be maintained and reconciled monthly.

(4) Adequate records shall be maintained to establish ownership of all funds in the trust account: from whom they were received; and for whom they are held.

(5) Trust account registers shall maintain a running balance.

(6) All accounting records relating to the business of insurance shall be maintained in a manner that facilitates an audit.

R590-170-8. Insurer Responsibility.

Insurers and their managing general agents shall provide a written report to the insurance commissioner within 15 days:

(1) if a licensee fails to pay an account payable within 30 days of the due date. This does not apply where a legitimate dispute exists regarding the account payable if the licensee has properly notified the insurer of any disputed items and has provided documentation supporting that position; or

(2) if a licensee issues a check that when presented at the bank is not honored or is returned because of insufficient funds.

R590-170-9. Severability.

If any provision or clause of this rule or its application to any person or situation is held invalid such invalidity will not affect any other provision or application of this rule which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this rule are declared to be severable.

KEY: insurance

March 7, 2000	**31A-2-201**
Notice of Continuation February 25, 2009	**31A-23a-406**
	31A-23a-409
	31A-23a-412
	31A-25-305

R590. Insurance, Administration.
R590-252. Use of Senior-Specific Certifications and Professional Designations.
R590-252-1. Authority.

This rule is promulgated pursuant to:

(1) Subsection 31A-2-201(3)(a) wherein the commissioner may make rules to implement the provisions of Title 31A; and

(2) Subsection 31A-23a-402(8)(a) that authorizes the commissioner to define by rule unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance.

R590-252-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to set forth standards to protect consumers from misleading marketing practices with respect to the use of senior-specific certifications and professional designations in the solicitation, sale or purchase of, or advice made in connection with, an annuity, accident and health, or life insurance product.

R590-252-3. Scope.

This rule shall apply to any solicitation, sale or purchase of, or advice made in connection with, an annuity, accident and health, or life insurance product by an insurance producer or consultant.

R590-252-4. Findings.

The commissioner finds that the acts prohibited by this rule are unfair, misleading and deceptive.

R590-252-5. Prohibited Uses of Senior-Specific Certifications and Professional Designations.

(1)(a) An insurance producer or consultant may not use a senior-specific certification or professional designation that indicates or implies, in such a way as to mislead a purchaser or prospective purchaser, that the insurance producer or consultant has special certification or training in advising or servicing seniors in connection with the solicitation, sale or purchase of any annuity, accident and health, or life insurance product or in the provision of advice as to the value of or the advisability of purchasing or selling an annuity, accident and health, or life insurance product, either directly or indirectly through publications or writings, or by issuing or promulgating analyses or reports related to an annuity, accident and health, or life insurance product.

(b) The prohibited use of senior-specific certifications or professional designations includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) use of a certification or professional designation by an insurance producer or consultant who has not actually earned or is otherwise ineligible to use such certification or designation;

(ii) use of a nonexistent or self-conferred certification or professional designation;

(iii) use of a certification or professional designation that indicates or implies a level of occupational qualifications obtained through education, training, or experience that the insurance producer or consultant using the certification or designation does not have; and

(iv) use of a certification or professional designation that was obtained from a certifying or designating organization that:

(A) is primarily engaged in the business of instruction in sales or marketing;

(B) does not have reasonable standards or procedures for assuring the competency of its certificants or designees;

(C) does not have reasonable standards or procedures for monitoring and disciplining its certificants or designees for improper or unethical conduct; or

(D) does not have reasonable continuing education requirements for its certificants or designees in order to maintain the certificate or designation.

(2) There is a rebuttable presumption that a certifying or designating organization is not disqualified solely for purposes of subsection (1)(b)(iv) when the certification or designation issued from the organization does not primarily apply to sales or marketing and when the organization or the certification or designation in question has been accredited by:

(a) the American National Standards Institute (ANSI);

(b) the National Commission for Certifying Agencies; or

(c) any organization that is on the U.S. Department of Education's list entitled "Accrediting Agencies Recognized for Title IV Purposes."

(3) In determining whether a combination of words or an acronym standing for a combination of words constitutes a certification or professional designation indicating or implying that a person has special certification or training in advising or servicing seniors, factors to be considered shall include:

(a) use of one or more words such as "senior," "retirement," "elder," or like words combined with one or more words such as "certified," "registered," "chartered," "advisor," "specialist," "consultant," "planner," or like words, in the name of the certification or professional designation; and

(b) the manner in which those words are combined.

(4)(a) For purposes of this rule, a job title within an organization that is licensed or registered by a state or federal financial services regulatory agency is not a certification or professional designation, unless it is used in a manner that would confuse or mislead a reasonable consumer, when the job title:

(i) indicates seniority or standing within the organization; or

(ii) specifies an individual's area of specialization within the organization.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, financial services regulatory agency includes, but is not limited to, an agency that regulates insurers, insurance producers, insurance consultants, broker-dealers, investment advisers, or investment companies as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

R590-252-6. Penalties.

A person found to be in violation of this rule shall be subject to penalties as provided under Section 31A-2-308.

R590-252-7. Enforcement Date.

The commissioner will begin enforcing this rule 45 days from the rule's effective date.

R590-252-8. Severability.

If any provision of this rule or its application to any person or circumstances is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the rule and the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

KEY: senior-specific insurance designations
February 25, 2009 **31A-2-201**
31A-23a-402

R616. Labor Commission, Boiler and Elevator Safety.
R616-2. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules.
R616-2-1. Authority.

This rule is established pursuant to Title 34A, Chapter 7 for the purpose of establishing reasonable safety standards for boilers and pressure vessels to prevent exposure to risks by the public and employees.

R616-2-2. Definitions.

A. "ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

B. "Boiler inspector" means a person who is an employee of:

1. The Division who is authorized to inspect boilers and pressure vessels by having met nationally recognized standards of competency and having received the Commission's certificate of competency; or

2. An insurance company writing boiler and pressure vessel insurance in Utah who is deputized to inspect boilers and pressure vessels by having met nationally recognized standards of competency, receiving the Commission's certificate of competency, and having paid a certification fee.

C. "Commission" means the Labor Commission created in Section 34A-1-103.

D. "Division" means the Division of Boiler and Elevator Safety of the Labor Commission.

E. "National Board" means the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors.

F. "Nonstandard" means a boiler or pressure vessel that does not bear ASME and National Board stamping and registration.

G. "Owner/user agency" means any business organization operating pressure vessels in this state that has a valid owner/user certificate from the Commission authorizing self-inspection of unfired pressure vessels by its owner/user agents, as regulated by the Commission, and for which a fee has been paid.

H. "Owner/user agent" means an employee of an owner/user agency who is authorized to inspect unfired pressure vessels by having met nationally recognized standards of competency, receiving the Commission's certificate of competency, and having paid a certification fee.

R616-2-3. Safety Codes and Rules for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

The following safety codes and rules shall apply to all boilers and pressure vessels in Utah, except those exempted pursuant to Section 34A-7-101, and are incorporated herein by this reference in this rule.

A. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (2007).

1. Section I Rules for Construction of Power Boilers published July 1, 2007, and the 2008 addenda published July 1, 2008.

2. Section IV Rules for Construction of Heating Boilers published July 1, 2007, and the 2008 addenda published July 1, 2008.

3. Section VIII Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels published July 1, 2007, and the 2008 addenda published July 1, 2008.

B. Power Piping ASME B31.1 (2004), issued August 16, 2004.

C. Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers ASME CSD-1-1998; the ASME CSD-1a-1999 addenda, issued March 10, 2000; and the ASME CSD-1b (2001) addenda, issued November 30, 2001.

D. National Board Inspection Code ANSI/NB-23 (2007) issued December 31, 2007.

E. NFPA 85 Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazard Code 2004 Edition.

F. Recommended Administrative Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Rules and Regulations NB-132 Rev. 4.

G. Pressure Vessel Inspection Code: Maintenance Inspection, Rating, Repair and Alteration API 510 Ninth Edition, June 2006. Except:

1. Section-8, and

2. Appendix-A.

R616-2-4. Quality Assurance for Boilers, Pressure Vessels and Power Piping.

A. Consistent with the requirements of the Commission and its predecessor agency since May 1, 1978, all boilers and pressure vessels installed on or after May 1, 1978 shall be registered with the National Board and the data plate must include the National Board number.

B. Pursuant to Section 34A-7-102(2), any boiler or pressure vessel of special design must be approved by the Division to ensure it provides a level of safety equivalent to that contemplated by the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code of the ASME. Any such boiler or pressure vessel must thereafter be identified by a Utah identification number provided by the Division.

C. All steam piping, installed after May 1, 1978, which is external (from the boiler to the first stop valve for a single boiler and the second stop valve in a battery of two or more boilers having manhole openings) shall comply with Section 1 of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code or ASME B31.1 Power Piping as applicable.

D. Nonstandard boilers or pressure vessels installed in Utah before July 1, 1999 may be allowed to continue in operation provided the owner can prove the equivalence of its design to the requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. Nonstandard boilers or pressure vessels may not be relocated or moved.

E. Effective July 1, 1999, all boiler and pressure vessel repairs or alterations must be performed by an organization holding a valid Certificate of Authorization to use the "R" stamp from the National Board. Repairs to pressure relief valves shall be performed by an organization holding a valid Certificate of Authorization to use the "VR" stamp from the National Board.

R616-2-5. Code Applicability.

A. The safety codes which are applicable to a given boiler or pressure vessel installation are the latest versions of the codes in effect at the time the installation commenced.

B. If a boiler or pressure vessel is replaced, this is considered a new installation.

C. If a boiler or pressure vessel is relocated to another location or moved in its existing location, this is considered a new installation.

R616-2-6. Variances to Code Requirements.

A. In a case where the Division finds that the enforcement of any code would not materially increase the safety of employees or general public, and would work undue hardships on the owner or user, the Division may allow the owner or user a variance pursuant to Section 34A-7-102. Variances must be in writing to be effective, and can be revoked after reasonable notice is given in writing.

B. Persons who apply for a variance to a safety code requirement must present the Division with the rationale as to how their boiler or pressure vessel installation provides safety equivalent to the safety code.

C. No errors or omissions in these codes shall be construed as permitting any unsafe or unsanitary condition to exist.

R616-2-7. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Compliance Manual.

A. The Division shall develop and issue a safety code

compliance manual for organizations and personnel involved in the design, installation, operation and maintenance of boilers and pressure vessels in Utah.

B. This compliance manual shall be reviewed annually for accuracy and shall be re-issued on a frequency not to exceed two years.

C. If a conflict exists between the Boiler and Pressure Vessel compliance manual and a safety code adopted in R616-2-3, the code requirements will take precedence.

R616-2-8. Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

A. It shall be the responsibility of the Division to make inspections of all boilers or pressure vessels operated within its jurisdiction, when deemed necessary or appropriate.

B. Boiler inspectors shall examine conditions in regards to the safety of the employees, public, machinery, ventilation, drainage, and into all other matters connected with the safety of persons using each boiler or pressure vessel, and when necessary give directions providing for the safety of persons in or about the same. The owner or user is required to freely permit entry, inspection, examination and inquiry, and to furnish a guide when necessary. In the event an internal inspection of a boiler or pressure vessel is required the owner or user shall, at a minimum, prepare the boiler or pressure vessel by meeting the requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910.146 "Permit Required Confined Spaces" and 29 CFR Part 1910.147 "Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)".

C. If the Division finds a boiler or pressure vessel complies with the safety codes and rules, the owner or user shall be issued a Certificate of Inspection and Permit to Operate.

D. If the Division finds a boiler or pressure vessel is not being operated in accordance with safety codes and rules, the owner or user shall be notified in writing of all deficiencies and shall be directed to make specific improvements or changes as are necessary to bring the boiler or pressure vessel into compliance.

E. Pursuant to Sections 34A-1-104, 34A-2-301 and 34A-7-102, if the improvements or changes to the boiler or pressure vessel are not made within a reasonable time, the boiler or pressure vessel is being operated unlawfully.

F. If the owner or user refuses to allow an inspection to be made, the boiler or pressure vessels is being operated unlawfully.

G. If the owner or user refuses to pay the required fee, the boiler or pressure vessel is being operated unlawfully.

H. If the owner or user operates a boiler or pressure vessel unlawfully, the Commission may order the boiler or pressure vessel operation to cease pursuant to Sections 34A-1-104 and 34A-7-103.

I. If, in the judgment of a boiler inspector, the lives or safety of employees or public are or may be endangered should they remain in the danger area, the boiler inspector shall direct that they be immediately withdrawn from the danger area, and the boiler or pressure vessel be removed from service until repairs have been made and the boiler or pressure vessel has been brought into compliance.

J. An owner/user agency may conduct self inspection of its own unfired pressure vessels with its own employees who are owner/user agents under procedures and frequencies established by the Division.

R616-2-9. Fees.

Fees to be charged as required by Section 34A-7-104 shall be adopted by the Labor Commission and approved by the Legislature pursuant to Section 63J-1-301(2).

R616-2-10. Notification of Installation, Revision, or Repair.

A. Before any boiler covered by this rule is installed or before major revision or repair, particularly welding, begins on a boiler or pressure vessel, the Division must be advised at least one week in advance of such installation, revision, or repair unless emergency dictates otherwise.

B. It is recommended that a business organization review its plans for purchase and installation, or of revision or repair, of a boiler or pressure vessel well in advance with the Division to ensure meeting code requirements upon finalization.

R616-2-11. Initial Agency Action.

Issuance or denial of a Certificate of Inspection and Permit to Operate by the Division, and orders or directives to make changes or improvements by the boiler inspector are informal adjudicative actions commenced by the agency per Section 63G-4-201.

R616-2-12. Presiding Officer.

The boiler inspector is the presiding officer referred to in Section 63G-4-201. If an informal hearing is requested pursuant to R616-2-13, the Commission shall appoint the presiding officer for that hearing.

R616-2-13. Request for Informal Hearing.

Within 30 days of issuance, any aggrieved person may request an informal hearing regarding the reasonableness of a permit issuance or denial or an order to make changes or improvements. The request for hearing shall contain all information required by Sections 63G-4-201(2)(a) and 63G-4-201(3).

R616-2-14. Classification of Proceeding for Purpose of Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

Any hearing held pursuant to R616-2-13 shall be informal and pursuant to the procedural requirements of Section 63G-4-203 and any agency review of the order issued after the hearing shall be per Section 63G-4-302. An informal hearing may be converted to a formal hearing pursuant to Section 63G-4-202(3).

KEY: boilers, certification, safety
February 24, 2009 34A-7-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation November 30, 2006

R628. Money Management Council, Administration.
R628-15. Certification as an Investment Adviser.
R628-15-1. Authority.

This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 51-7-3(3), 51-7-18(2)(b)(vi) and (vii), and 51-7-11.5.

R628-15-2. Scope.

This rule establishes the criteria applicable to all investment advisers and investment adviser representatives for certification by the Director as eligible to provide advisory services to public treasurers under the State Money Management Act (the "Act"). It further establishes the application contents and procedures, and the criteria and the procedures for denial, suspension, termination and reinstatement of certification.

R628-15-3. Purpose.

This rule establishes a uniform standard to evaluate the financial condition and the standing of an investment adviser to determine if investment of public funds by investment advisers would expose said public funds to undue risk.

R628-15-4. Definitions.

A. The following terms are defined in Section 51-7-3 of the Act, and when used in this rule, have the same meaning as in the Act:

1. "Certified investment adviser";
2. "Council";
3. "Director";
4. "Public treasurer";
5. "Investment adviser representative"; and
6. "Certified dealer".

B. For purposes of this rule the following terms are defined:

1. "Investment adviser" means either a federal covered adviser as defined in Section 61-1-13 or an investment adviser as defined in Section 61-1-13.

2. "Realized rate of return" means yield calculated by combining interest earned, discounts accreted and premiums amortized, plus any gains or losses realized during the month, less all fees, divided by the average daily balance during the reporting period. The realized return should then be annualized.

3. "Soft dollar" means the value of research services and other benefits, whether tangible or intangible, provided to a certified investment adviser in exchange for the certified investment adviser's business.

R628-15-5. General Rule.

Before an investment adviser or investment adviser representative provides investment advisory services to any public treasurer, the investment adviser or investment adviser representative must submit and receive approval of an application to the Division, pay to the Division a non-refundable fee as described in Section 51-7-18.4(2), and become a Certified investment adviser or Investment adviser representative under the Act.

R628-15-6. Criteria for Certification of an Investment Adviser.

To be certified by the Director as a Certified investment adviser or Investment adviser representative under the Act, an investment adviser or investment adviser representative shall:

A. Submit an application to the Division on Form 628-15 clearly designating:

(1) the investment adviser;

(2) its designated official as defined in R164-4-2 of the Division; and

(3) any investment adviser representative who provides investment advisory services to public treasurers in the state.

B. Provide written evidence of insurance coverage as follows:

(1) fidelity coverage based on the following schedule:

TABLE

Utah Public funds under management	Percent for Bond
$0 to $25,000,000	10% but not less than $1,000,000
$25,000,001 to $50,000,000	8% but not less than $2,500,000
$50,000,001 to $100,000,000	7% but not less than $4,000,000
$100,000,001 to $500,000,000	5% but not less than $7,000,000
$500,000,001 to $1.250 billion	4% but not less than $25,000,000
$1,250,000,001 and higher	Not less than $50,000,000

(2) errors and omissions coverage equal to five percent (5%) of Utah public funds under management, but not less than $1,000,000 nor more than $10,000,000 per occurrence.

C. Provide to the Division at the time of application or renewal of application, its most recent annual audited financial statements prepared by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in accordance with R628-15-8A.

D. Pay to the Division the non-refundable fee described in Section 51-7-18.4(2).

E. Have a current Certificate of Good Standing dated within 30 days of application from the state in which the applicant is incorporated or organized.

F. Have net worth as of its most recent fiscal year-end of not less than $150,000 documented by the financial statements audited according to Subsection R628-15-6(C).

G. Allow the public treasurer to select the forum and method for dispute resolution, whether that forum be arbitration, mediation or litigation in any state or federal court. No agreement, contract, or other document that the applicant requires or intends to require to be signed by the public treasurer to establish an investment advisory relationship shall require or propose to require that any dispute between the applicant and the public treasurer must be submitted to arbitration.

H. Agree to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State of Utah and applicability of Utah law, where relevant, for litigation of any dispute arising out of transactions between the applicant and the public treasurer.

I. All Investment adviser representatives who have any contact with a public treasurer or its account, must sign and have notarized a statement that the representative:

(1) is familiar with the authorized investments as set forth in the Act and the rules of the Council;

(2) is familiar with the investment objectives of the public treasurer, as set forth in Section 51-7-17(2);

(3) acknowledges, understands, and agrees that all investment transactions conducted for the benefit of the public treasurer must fully comply with all requirements set forth in Section 51-7-7 and that the Certified investment adviser and any Investment adviser representative is prohibited from receiving custody of any public funds or investment securities at any time.

R628-15-7. Certification.

A. The initial application for certification must be received on or before the last day of the month for approval at the following month's Council meeting.

B. All certifications shall be effective upon acceptance by the Council.

C. All certifications not otherwise terminated shall expire on June 30 of each year, unless renewed.

R628-15-8. Renewal of Application.

A. Certified investment advisers shall apply annually, on or before April 30 of each year, for certification to be effective July 1 of each year.

B. The application must contain all of the documents and meet all of the requirements as set forth above with respect to initial applications.

C. The application must be accompanied by an annual certification fee as described in Section 51-7-18.4(2).

D. A Certified investment adviser whose certification has expired as of June 30 may not function as a Certified investment adviser until the investment adviser's certification is renewed.

R628-15-9. Post Certification Requirements.

A. Certified investment advisers shall notify the Division of any changes to any items or information contained in the original application within 30 calendar days of the change. The notification shall provide copies, where necessary, of relevant documents.

B. Certified investment advisers shall maintain a current application on Form 628-15 with the Division throughout the term of any agreement or contract with any public treasurer. Federal covered advisers shall maintain registration as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 throughout the term of any agreement or contract with any public treasurer.

C. Certified investment advisers shall provide and maintain written evidence of insurance coverage as described in R628-15-6(B).

D. Certified investment advisers shall provide to the public treasurer the SEC Form ADV Part II prior to contract execution.

E. Certified investment advisers shall file annual audited financial statements with all public treasurers with whom they are doing business.

F. Certified investment advisers shall fully disclose all conflicts of interest and all economic interests in certified dealers and other affiliates, consultants and experts used by the Investment adviser in providing investment advisory services.

G. Certified investment advisers shall act with the degree of care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a person having special skills or expertise acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.

H. Certified investment advisers shall exercise good faith in allocating transactions to certified dealers in the best interest of the account and in overseeing the completion of transactions and performance of certified dealers used by the Investment adviser in connection with investment advisory services.

I. Certified investment advisers shall fully disclose to the public treasurer any self-dealing with subsidiaries, affiliates or partners of the Investment adviser and any soft dollar benefits to the Investment adviser for transactions placed on behalf of the public treasurer.

J. Certified investment advisers shall fully and completely disclose to all public treasurers with whom they do business the basis for calculation of fees, whether and how fees may be adjusted during the term of any agreement, and any other costs chargeable to the account. If performance-based fees are proposed, the disclosure shall include a clear explanation of the amount of the fee at specific levels of performance and how prior losses are handled in calculation of the performance-based fee.

K. Certified investment advisers shall not assign any contract or agreement with a public treasurer without the written consent of the public treasurer.

L. Certified investment advisers shall provide immediate written notification to any public treasurer to whom advisory services are provided and to the Division upon conviction of any crime involving breach of trust or fiduciary duty or securities law violations.

M. Not less than once each calendar quarter and as often as requested by the public treasurer, Certified investment advisers shall timely deliver to the public treasurer:

(1) copies of all trade confirmations for transactions in the account;

(2) a summary of all transactions completed during the reporting period;

(3) a listing of all securities in the portfolio at the end of each reporting period, the market value and cost of each security, and the credit rating of each security;

(4) performance reports for each reporting period showing the total return on the portfolio as well as the realized rate of return, when applicable, and the net return after calculation of all fees and charges permitted by the agreement; and

(5) a statistical analysis showing the portfolio's weighted average maturity and duration, if applicable, as of the end of each reporting period.

R628-15-10. Notification of Certification.

The Director shall provide a list of Certified investment advisers and Investment adviser representatives to the Council at least semiannually. The Council shall mail this list to each public treasurer.

R628-15-11. Grounds for Denial, Suspension or Termination of Status as a Certified investment adviser.

Any of the following constitutes grounds for denial, suspension, or termination of status as a Certified investment adviser:

A. Denial, suspension or termination of the Certified investment adviser's license by the Division.

B. Failure to maintain a license with the Division by the firm or any of its Investment adviser representatives conducting investment transactions with a public treasurer.

C. Failure to maintain the required minimum net worth and the required bond.

D. Requiring the public treasurer to sign any documents, contracts, or agreements which require that disputes be submitted to mandatory arbitration.

E. Failure to pay the annual certification fee.

F. Making any false statement or filing any false report with the Division.

G. Failure to comply with any requirement of section R628-15-9.

H. Engaging in any material act in negligent or willful violation of the Act or Rules of the Council.

I. Failure to respond to requests for information from the Division or the Council within 15 days after receipt of a request for information.

J. Engaging in a dishonest or unethical practice. "Dishonest or unethical practice" includes but is not limited to those acts and practices enumerated in Rule R164-6-1g.

K. Being the subject of:

(1) an adjudication or determination, within the past five years by a securities or commodities agency or administrator of another state, Canadian province or territory, or a court of competent jurisdiction that the person has willfully violated the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Commodity Exchange Act, or the securities or commodities law of any other state; or

(2) an order entered within the past five years by the securities administrator of any state or Canadian province or territory or by the Securities and Exchange Commission denying or revoking license as an investment adviser, or investment

adviser representative or the substantial equivalent of those terms or is the subject of an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission suspending or expelling the person from a national securities exchange or national securities association registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or is the subject of a United States post office fraud order.

R628-15-12. Procedures for Denial, Suspension, or Termination and Reinstatement of Status.

A. Where it appears to the Division or to the Council that grounds may exist to deny, suspend, or terminate status as a Certified investment adviser, the Council shall proceed under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 4, Title 63G ("UAPA").

B. All proceedings to suspend a Certified investment adviser or to terminate status as a certified investment adviser are designated as informal proceedings under ("UAPA").

C. In any hearings held, the Chair of the Council shall be the presiding officer, and that person may act as the hearing officer, or may designate another person from the Council or the Division to be the hearing officer. After the close of the hearing, other members of the Council may make recommendations to the hearing officer.

D. The Notice of Agency Action as set forth under UAPA, or any petition filed in connection with it, shall include a statement of the grounds for suspension or termination, and the remedies required to cure the violation.

E. A Certified investment adviser and its Investment adviser representative who has received a Notice of Agency Action alleging violations of the Act or these rules, may continue, in the discretion of the public treasurer, to conduct investment transactions with the public treasurer until the violations asserted by the Money Management Council in the Notice of Agency Action becomes subject to a written order of the Council or Agency against the adviser or adviser representative, or until the Council enters an emergency order indicating that public funds will be jeopardized by continuing investment transactions with the adviser or adviser representative.

F. The Council may issue an emergency order to cease and desist operations or specified actions with respect to public treasurers or public funds. Further, the Council may issue an emergency suspension of certification if the Council determines that public funds will be jeopardized by continuing investment transactions or other specified actions with the adviser or adviser representative.

G. Within ten business days after the conclusion of a hearing on an emergency order, the Council shall lift this prohibition upon a finding that the Certified investment adviser and its investment adviser representative may maintain certification.

KEY: cash management, public investments, securities regulation, investment advisers
December 27, 2007

51-7-3(3)
51-7-18(2)(b)(vi)
51-7-18(2)(b)(vii)
51-7-11.5(2)(b)
51-7-11.5(2)©

R628. Money Management Council, Administration.
R628-16. Certification as a Dealer.
R628-16-1. Authority.

This rule is issued pursuant to Sections 51-7-3(1) and 51-7-18.

R628-16-2. Scope.

This rule establishes the criteria applicable to all broker-dealers and agents for certification by the Director of the Securities Division of the Department of Commerce (the "Director") as eligible to conduct investment transactions under the State Money Management Act. It further establishes the application contents and procedures, and the procedures for termination and reinstatement of certification.

R628-16-3. Purpose.

This rule establishes a uniform standard to evaluate the financial condition and the standing of a broker-dealer to determine if investment transactions with public treasurers by broker-dealers would expose public funds to undue risk.

R628-16-4. Definitions.

The following terms are defined in Section 51-7-3 of the State Money Management Act, and when used in this rule, have the same meaning as in the Act:

A. "Certified dealer";
B. "Council";
C. "Director"; and
D. "Public treasurer".

The following terms are defined in Section 61-1-13 of the Utah Uniform Securities Act, and when used in this rule, have the same meaning as in that Act:

A. "Agent".

R628-16-5. General Rule.

No public treasurer may conduct any investment transaction through a broker-dealer or any agent representing a broker-dealer unless that broker-dealer has been certified by the Director as eligible to conduct investment transactions with public treasurers.

R628-16-6. Application to Become a Certified Dealer.

A. Any broker-dealer wishing to become a certified dealer under the State Money Management Act must submit an application to the Utah Securities Division.

B. The application must include:

(1) Primary Reporting Dealers: Proof of status as a primary reporting dealer, including proof of recognition by the Federal Reserve Bank, if applicant is a primary reporting dealer.

(2) Office Address: The address of the applicant's principal office. Broker-dealers who are not primary reporting dealers must have and maintain an office and a resident principal in Utah; the application shall include the address of the Utah office and the identity of the resident principal.

(3) Broker-Dealer Registration: Proof of registration with the Division under its laws and rules, effective as of the date of the application, of the following:

(a) the broker-dealer;
(b) its resident principal (if one is required); and
(c) any agents of a firm doing business in the state of Utah.

(4) Corporate Authority: A Certificate of Good Standing, obtained from the state in which the applicant is incorporated. An applicant who is a foreign corporation also must submit a copy of its Certificate of Authority to do business in Utah, obtained from the Corporations Division of the Department of Commerce (hereinafter the "Corporations Division").

(5) Financial Statements: With respect to applicants who are not primary reporting dealers, financial statements, prepared by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, indicating that the applicant has, as of its most recent fiscal year end:

(a) Net Capital: Minimum net capital, as calculated under rule 15c3-1 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the Uniform Net Capital Rule), of at least 5% of the applicant's aggregate debt balances, as defined in the rule, and;

(b) Total Capital: Total capital as follows:

(i) of at least $10 million or;

(ii) of at least $25 million, calculated on a consolidated basis, with respect to an applicant which is a wholly-owned subsidiary.

(6) Government Securities Act Registration: Proof of the firm's registration under the Government Securities Act of 1986 (100 Stat 3208).

(7) Account Documents: Copies of all agreements, contracts, or other documents that the applicant requires or intends to require to be signed by the public treasurer to open or maintain an account. These documents must meet the following requirements:

(a) The Director shall not certify any applicant who requires, or proposes to require, that any dispute arising out of transactions between the applicant and the public treasurer must be submitted to arbitration. The applicant must provide copies of agreements signed or to be signed, which allow the public treasurer to select the forum and method for dispute resolution, whether that forum be arbitration, mediation or litigation in any state or federal court.

(b) Any customer agreement shall provide that suit may be litigated in a Utah court, and that Utah law shall apply in settling disputes, where relevant.

(8) Knowledge of Money Management Act: A notarized statement, signed by a principal and by any agent who has any contact with a public treasurer or its account, that the agent is familiar with the authorized investments as enumerated in Section 51-7-11(3) and the rules of the Council, and with the investment objectives of the public treasurer, as set forth in Section 51-7-17(1).

(9) Fee: A non-refundable fee as described in Section 51-7-18.3(2), payable to the Division.

R628-16-7. Certification.

A. Initial Certification: The initial application for certification must be received on or before the last day of the month for approval at the following month's council meeting.

B. Date of Effectiveness: All certifications shall be effective upon approval by the council.

C. Expiration; Renewal: All certifications not otherwise terminated shall expire on June 30 of each year, unless renewed. Renewal applications must be received on or before April 30 of each year.

R628-16-8. Renewal of Application.

A. Certified dealers wishing to keep their status as certified dealers must reapply annually, on or before April 30 of each year, for recertification to be effective July 1 of each year.

B. The renewal application must contain all of the documents and meet all of the requirements as set forth above with respect to initial applications.

C. The renewal application must be accompanied by an annual renewal fee as described in Section 51-7-18.3(2).

R628-16-9. Post Certification Requirements.

Certified dealers are required to notify the Division of any changes to any items or information contained in the original application within 20 calendar days of the change. The notification shall provide copies, where necessary, of relevant documents.

R628-16-10. Notification of Certification.

The Director shall provide a list of certified broker-dealers and agents to the Money Management Council at least semiannually. The Council shall mail this list to each public treasurer.

R628-16-11. Grounds for Suspension or Termination of Status as a Certified Dealer.

Any one of the following constitutes grounds for suspension or termination of status as a certified dealer:

A. Termination of the dealer's status as a primary reporting dealer if the dealer gained certification as a primary reporting dealer.

B. Denial, suspension or revocation of the dealer's registration under the Government Securities Act, or by the Division, or by any other state's securities agency.

C. Failure to maintain a principal office operated by a resident registered principal in this state, if applicable.

D. Failure to maintain registration with the Utah Securities Division by the firm or any of its agents having any contact with a public treasurer.

E. Failure to remain in good standing in Utah with the Corporations Division, or to maintain a certificate of authority, as applicable.

F. Failure to submit within 10 days of the due date the required financial statements, or failure to maintain the required minimum net capital and total capital.

G. Requiring the public treasurer to sign any documents, contracts, or agreements which require that disputes be submitted to mandatory arbitration.

H. The sale, offer to sell, or any solicitation of a public treasurer by an agent or by a resident principal, where applicable, who is not certified.

I. Failure to pay the annual renewal fee.

J. Making any false statement or filing any false report with the Division.

K. Failure to file amended reports as required in section R628-16-9.

L. The sale, offer to sell, or any solicitation of a public treasurer, by the certified dealer or any of its employees or agents, of any instrument or in any manner not authorized by the Money Management Act or rules of the Council.

M. Failure to respond to requests for information from the Division or the Council within 15 days after receipt of a request for information.

N. Failure to maintain registration under the federal Government Securities Act.

O. Engaging in a dishonest or unethical practice in connection with any investment transaction with a public treasurer. "Dishonest or unethical practice" includes, those acts and practices enumerated in Rule R164-6-1g.

R628-16-12. Procedures for Suspension or Termination and Reinstatement of Status.

A. Where it appears to the Division or to the Council that grounds may exist to suspend a certified dealer or terminate status as a certified dealer, the Council shall proceed under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 4, Title 63G.

B. All proceedings to suspend a certified dealer or to terminate status as a certified dealer are designated as informal proceedings under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.

C. In any hearings held, the Chair of the Council shall be the presiding officer, and that person may act as the hearing officer, or may designate another person from the Council or the Division to be the hearing officer. At the election of the presiding officer, other members of the Council may issue recommendations to the hearing officer after the close of the hearing.

D. The Notice of Agency Action, or any petition filed in connection with it, required under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act, shall include a statement of the grounds for termination, and the remedies required to cure the violation.

E. After the date of service of the Notice of Agency Action, the certified dealer and its agents shall not conduct any investment transaction with any public treasurer if so ordered by the Money Management Council. The order issued by the hearing officer at the conclusion of the proceedings shall lift this prohibition if the order allows the certified dealer to keep its status as a certified dealer.

KEY: cash management, public investments, securities regulation, stock brokers
August 27, 2001 51-7-3(1)
Notice of Continuation November 3, 2005 51-7-18(2)(b)(v)

R628. Money Management Council, Administration.
R628-19. Requirements for the Use of Investment Advisers by Public Treasurers.
R628-19-1. Authority.

This rule is issued pursuant to Section 51-7-18(2)(b).

R628-19-2. Scope.

This rule establishes basic requirements for public treasurers when using investment advisers.

R628-19-3. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to outline requirements for public treasurers who are considering utilizing investment advisers to invest public funds.

R628-19-4. Definitions.

(1) The following terms are defined in Section 51-7-3 of the Act, and when used in this rule, have the same meaning as in the Act:

(a) "Certified investment adviser";

(b) "Council":

(c) "Director"; and

(d) "Investment adviser representative".

(2) For purposes of this rule:

(a) "Investment adviser" means either a federal covered adviser as defined in Section 61-1-13 or an investment adviser as defined in Section 61-1-13.

R628-19-5. General Rule.

1. A public treasurer may use an investment adviser to conduct investment transactions on behalf of the public treasurer as permitted by statute, rules of the Council, and local ordinance or policy.

2. A public treasurer using an investment adviser to conduct investment transactions on behalf of the public treasurer is responsible for full compliance with the Act and rules of the Council.

3. Due diligence in the selection of an investment adviser and in monitoring compliance with the Act and Rules of the Council and the performance of investment advisers is the responsibility of the public treasurer. (The Council advises public treasurers that reliance on certification by the Director may not be sufficient to fully satisfy prudent and reasonable due diligence.)

4. The public treasurer shall assure compliance with the following minimum standards:

(a) A public treasurer may use a Certified investment adviser properly designated pursuant to R628-15.

(b) A public treasurer's use of a Certified investment adviser shall be governed by a written investment advisory services agreement between the public treasurer and the Certified investment adviser. Terms of the agreement shall conform to the requirements of R628-15, and shall be adopted pursuant to all procurement requirements of statute and local ordinance or policy.

(c) Prior to entering into an investment advisory services agreement with a Certified investment adviser, the public treasurer shall request and the investment adviser shall furnish, the SEC Form ADV Part II for review and consideration by the public treasurer.

(d) All investment transactions and activities of the public treasurer and the Certified investment adviser must be in full compliance with all aspects of the Money Management Act and Rules of the Council particularly those requirements governing criteria for investments, safekeeping, utilizing only certified dealers or qualified dealers, and purchasing only the types of securities listed in 51-7-11., 51-7-12. and 51-7-13. as applicable.

(e) Prior to entering into an investment advisory services agreement with a Certified investment adviser, the public treasurer shall request and the investment adviser shall furnish a clear and concise explanation of the investment adviser's program, objectives, management approach and strategies used to add value to the portfolio and return, including the methods and securities to be employed.

5. If selection of a Certified investment adviser to provide investment advisory services to a public treasurer is based upon the investment adviser's representation of special skills or expertise, the investment advisory services agreement shall require the Certified investment adviser to act with the degree of care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a person having special skills or expertise acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.

6. The public treasurer is advised to review and consider standards of practice recommended by other sources, such as the Government Finance Officers Association, in the selection and management of investment adviser services.

R628-19-6. Reporting to the Council.

When a public treasurer has contracted with an investment adviser for the management of public funds, the public treasurer shall provide the detail of those investments to the Council, pursuant to Section 51-7-18.2.

KEY: securities, investment advisers, public funds
May 5, 2005 51-7-18(2)(b)
Notice of Continuation February 10, 2009 61-1-13

R651. Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation.
R651-411. OHV Use in State Parks.
R651-411-1. Definitions.

(1) "OHV" means "off-highway vehicle" and includes the following vehicle types:

(a) Four-wheel drive automobiles or trucks;

(b) All-terrain vehicles (ATVs) designed to carry one or two passengers; and

(c) Snowmobiles.

R651-411-2. OHV Use-Restrictions.

(1) OHVs are to be used only in designated areas.

(2) Designated ice areas for OHV use are only those ice areas that are accessed via the boat ramps to public ice fishing areas. These areas are at Bear Lake, East Canyon, Escalante, Hyrum, Jordanelle, Millsite, Otter Creek, Palisade, Piute, Red Fleet, Rockport, Scofield, Starvation, Steinaker and Yuba state parks.

(3) Responsibility for any accidents or problems while using OHVs in state parks rests with the user.

KEY: off-highway vehicles
July 19, 2004 41-22-10
Notice of Continuation January 13, 2009 63-11-17

R655. Natural Resources, Water Rights.
R655-13. Stream Alteration.
R655-13-1. Authority.

(1) The following rule is established under the authority of Section 73-3-29. Additional procedures may be required to comply with other governing state statute, federal law, federal regulation, or local ordinance.

R655-13-2. Purpose.

(1) The purpose of this rule is to clarify the procedures necessary to obtain approval by the state engineer for any project that proposes to alter a natural stream within the state of Utah. Approval does not grant access, authorize trespass, or supercede property rights.

R655-13-3. Applicability.

(1) These rules apply to all stream alteration projects within the state of Utah.

R655-13-4. Definitions.

(1) Alteration: To obstruct, diminish, enhance, destroy, alter, modify, relocate, realign, change, or potentially affect the existing condition or shape of a channel, or to change the path or characteristics of water flow within a natural channel. It includes processes and results of removal or placement of material or structures within the jurisdiction delineated in this rule.

(2) Bankfull discharge: The flow corresponding to the elevation of the water surface, in a natural stream, where overflowing onto the floodplain normally begins.

(3) Bank(s): The confining sides of a natural stream channel, including the adjacent complex that provides stability, erosion resistance, aquatic habitat, or flood capacity.

(4) Bed: The bottom of a natural stream channel.

(5) Canopy: Mature riparian woody vegetation, usually referring to limb and leaf overhang.

(6) Channel: The bed and banks of a natural stream.

(7) Clearance: The vertical distance between a given water surface and the lowest point on any structure crossing a natural channel.

(8) Ecology: A branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environment.

(9) Ecosystem: The assemblage of organisms and their environment functioning as an ecological unit in nature.

(10) Floodplain: The maximum area that will accommodate water when flow exceeds bankfull discharge.

(11) Flowline: The lowest part of a streambed when viewed in cross-section.

(12) Fluvial: 1: Of, relating to, or living in a stream or river. 2: Produced by stream action.

(13) Gradient: Elevation change per unit length.

(14) Natural stream: Any waterway, along with its fluvial system, that receives sufficient water to sustain an ecosystem that distinguishes it from the surrounding upland environment.

(15) Reference reach: A portion or segment of a natural stream channel that shows little or no indication of alteration.

(16) Revegetation: The planting of salvaged plants, containerized plants, cuttings, seeds, or other methods to produce a desired plant community.

(17) Riparian corridor: The vegetation zone associated with a natural stream environment.

(18) Riprap: Preferably hard, well-graded, angular rock, sufficient in size and density to remain stationary during high flows.

(19) State Engineer: Director of the Division of Water Rights.

(20) Waterway: A topographic low that collects and conveys water.

R655-13-5. Jurisdiction.

(1) For the purposes of determining the need to obtain an approved stream alteration application, it is necessary to review the criteria outlined in Section 73-3-29(4)(a). The items, and thus the adopted jurisdictional limits, must be investigated by the state engineer before making a determination on a proposed stream alteration. The state engineer shall conduct investigations that may be reasonably necessary to determine whether the proposed alteration will:

(a) impair vested water rights. In order to determine if vested water rights could be impaired, it is necessary to determine if: stream flows are being modified; the geometry of the bankfull channel will change; or the proposal will have any effect on the diversion, collection, or distribution appurtenances associated with the water right within the jurisdictional limits presented in sections R655-13-5(1)(b) below. In evaluating a proposed stream alteration, the state engineer must consider the proposal's impact on any diversion, collection or distribution structure associated with the water right. By necessity, the jurisdictional limit must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and must assess those appurtenances to the actual diversion structure which could be affected even though they are located outside of the channel.

(b) unreasonably or unnecessarily affect any recreational use or the natural stream environment. The natural stream environment consists of the stream, the conveyed water, the adjoining vegetative complex, and the habitat provided by the abutting riparian zone. Evaluation of impacts to recreational use must factor in the hydrology of the stream, manmade structures detrimental to recreational use and the riparian zone's ability to keep the system erosion resistant. The jurisdictional limit to be used to evaluate the impacts on recreational use and the natural stream environment will be the greater of the two as follows:

(i) The observed riparian zone or canopy drip line of a undisturbed reference reach; or

(ii) Two times the bankfull width from the bankfull edge of water in a direction perpendicular to the flow and away from the channel up to a maximum of 30 feet.

(c) unreasonably or unnecessarily endanger aquatic wildlife. Any changes made to a natural stream that affect the geometry, water quality, flows, temperature, and vegetative cover may endanger aquatic wildlife. The jurisdictional limit, when considering the impacts to aquatic wildlife, is taken to be contained within the limit established under R655-13-5(1)(b).

(d) unreasonably or unnecessarily diminish the natural channel's ability to conduct high flows. Changes in cross-sectional geometry, grade, surface roughness, sediment load, in-stream structures, levees, and floodplain development, can have an influence on a channel's ability to conduct high flows. The objective in evaluating a stream's ability to conduct high flows is not to attempt to provide a certain level of protection (i.e. 100 year event), but rather to make sure that the losses in the natural stream's carrying capacity are minimized. It is important to recognize that the hydraulic capability of a natural stream, at a section on the stream, is a three dimensional issue and alterations at a point can change the carrying capacity of the stream both upstream and downstream of the actual stream alteration. The jurisdictional area, when considering the channel's hydraulic capacity, must include the bankfull stream channel and in many cases portions of the floodplain which have been observed conducting or storing water during high flow events or show physical evidence of conducting or storing water during high flows.

(2) Any work proposed in any of the preceding identified jurisdictional limits will require an approved stream alteration application.

R655-13-6. Application Requirements.

(1) Blank application forms are available through the Division of Water Rights or on the Division of Water Rights website. In addition to the information requested on the application, the following information shall be submitted with the application, if applicable:

(a) A rehabilitation plan for areas disturbed during construction activities;

(b) Hydraulic calculations on which the design of the proposed alteration is based;

(c) A description of the construction methods to be employed; and

(d) Any other information the state engineer determines is necessary to evaluate the proposal.

(2) Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant.

R655-13-7. Specific Stream Alteration Activities.

(1) The following subsections address specific types of stream alteration activities and the nature of special information that shall be provided to the state engineer. These subsections are not intended to be comprehensive and other requirements may be imposed at the discretion of the state engineer.

(a) Applications that propose to install a utility (sewer, water, fiber-optic cable, etc.) beneath a natural stream will be subject to the following conditions and requirements:

(i) Applicants will be required to explore the utilization of directional drilling or jacking methods where year-round flows exist. Where directional drilling or jacking in not feasible, the applicant will be required to submit detailed plans showing how flow will be diverted away from the area during construction (use of coffer dams, temporary culverts, etc.) and how the channel will be rehabilitated to it pre-alteration state following installation of the utility.

(ii) Bedding and backfill material placed over and around the utility shall not be more free-draining than the adjacent bed, bank, and riparian area materials and shall be compacted to in-place densities at least as great as those of similar adjacent materials. In some circumstances, cutoff collars may be required.

(iii) Utility crossings under natural streams shall be placed with the top of the utility a minimum of three (3) feet below the existing natural elevation of the streambed. In some instances, a greater depth may be required if there is significant evidence of on-going erosion.

(iv) Where utility crossings occur on river bends or areas of significant on-going bank erosion, the utility shall be kept at an elevation below that of the bed of the stream, laterally away from the stream, to a distance where erosion will not expose the utility at a later date.

(b) Applications that propose to span natural streams by way of bridges or other structures will be subject to the following conditions and requirements:

(i) Submission of consideration for the use of existing stream crossings as an alternative to construction of a new bridge or span.

(ii) Construction of the bridge abutments shall not encroach on the bankfull stage of a natural stream.

(iii) Clearance of the lowest part of the span shall be a minimum of three (3) feet above bankfull stage unless specifically exempted by the state engineer.

(c) Applications that propose installation of a culvert or other similar structure will be subject to the following conditions and requirements:

(i) The applicant shall submit evidence to justify the infeasibility of constructing a bridge crossing.

(ii) The grade and elevation of the bottom (or floor) of the culvert shall not change the profile from that of the original undisturbed streambed, unless the culvert is intended to be used as a fish barrier.

(iii) The bottom of the culvert should contain natural streambed material if the natural stream contains a fishery. This may require installing the culvert flowline below the bed of the channel or installation of an open bottom culvert.

(iv) The culvert shall be sized to allow passage of flood flows and in some cases wildlife migration.

(v) The culvert design should include energy dissipation structures or devices when necessary.

(d) Applications that propose to remove or thin-out living or dead riparian vegetation will be considered if:

(i) the existing riparian vegetation consists exclusively or predominantly of non-native plant and tree species, provided that removal or thinning will not jeopardize the stability of the stream or impact wildlife habitat; or

(ii) the existing vegetation represents a flood threat to existing buildings or other permanent structures, residential areas, transportation routes , or established utilities.

(e) Dead vegetation within the channel may be removed without written authorization by the state engineer provided that removal can be accomplished by way of manual methods.

(f) Applications that propose to discharge storm water or waste water into a natural stream channel shall include plans for treating the water prior to discharge (debris box, skimmer, or other appropriate method for removing debris or any other pollutant or constituent which will impair the ecosystem health of the receiving channel) when water originates from areas containing potential waste or contaminants. Debris boxes shall be cleaned or otherwise serviced regularly. Outfall structure design shall include methods for reducing water velocities and preventing erosion (keyed-in riprap, flared end-section, baffles, etc).

(g) Applications that propose to relocate a natural stream channel will be considered if:

(i) the existing channel is degraded or impaired and relocating the channel will enhance the natural stream environment; or

(ii) the existing channel location represents a significant hazard to existing permanent structures, residential areas, transportation routes, or established utilities; and other bank stabilization methods can be shown to be inappropriate or infeasible for reducing or eliminating the hazard.

(h) Applicants that propose to relocate a natural stream will be required to submit detailed drawings of the new channel (plan, cross-section(s), and profile views) and vegetation plans for the channel and surrounding area. Monitoring of planted vegetation must be conducted and results reported to the Division of Water Rights.

(i) Applications that propose to remove beaver dams will be considered if:

(i) the dam(s) interferes with the operation or maintenance or threaten the integrity of a bridge, culvert, an authorized man-made dam, or authorized water diversion works; or

(ii) the presence of the dam(s) causes or may reasonably be expected to cause flooding of pre-existing developed areas, buildings, transportation routes, or established utilities; or

(iii) the dam(s) exists in areas of highly erosive soil or recently authorized stream restoration activities; or

(iv) the presence of the dam(s) represents a detriment to fish management.

(j) Removal of established beaver dams for the sole purpose of obtaining impounded water to supplement other water sources will be reviewed critically.

KEY: stream alterations
May 4, 2004 **73-3-29**
Notice of Continuation February 11, 2009

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 enforcement adjudicative proceedings which may be commenced under Section 73-2-25. Under Subsection 73-2-1(4)(g), the State Engineer, as the Director of the Utah Division of Water Rights, is required to make rules regarding enforcement orders and the imposition of fines and penalties.

(2) The State Engineer's powers and duties include acting on behalf of the State of Utah to administer, as the agency head of the Division of Water Rights, 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 enforcement for specific hydrologic areas.

(2) The Division may issue an Initial Order for any violation of the Water and Irrigation Code as set forth in Subsection 73-2-25(2)(a).

(3) Following the issuance of an Initial Order, the respondent may contest the Initial Order in a proceeding before the State Engineer or the appointed Presiding Officer. Enforcement adjudicative proceedings are not governed by the Utah Administrative Procedures Act as provided under Subsection 63G-4-102(2)(s) and are not governed by Rule R655-6 regarding informal proceedings before the Division of Water Rights.

(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 assesses and imposes administrative fines and penalties lawfully, fairly, and consistently, which fines and penalties 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.

(2) The three elements of the statutorily provided penalties are intended to achieve different aims of equity and public policy. To achieve these aims, the following classes of penalties have been established by statute:

(a) Administrative fines are intended to remove the financial incentive of the violation by removing the economic benefit as well as imposing a punitive measure.

(b) Replacement of water is intended to make whole the resource and impacted water users, as far as this is possible, by requiring respondents to leave an amount of water undiverted or undiminished in the resource for use by others. The allowance of up to 200% replacement indicates the penalty can incorporate a punitive element, as appropriate.

(c) Reimbursement of enforcement costs is intended to make whole the state by requiring a violator to replace the public funds expended to achieve compliance with the law.

R655-14-4. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 73-3-24.

(2) In addition,

(a) "Administrative Penalty" means a monetary fine or water replacement ordered by the Presiding Officer to be paid or accomplished by the respondent in response to a violation of, or a failure to comply with, a law administered by the State Engineer, or any rule, regulation, license, permit or order adopted pursuant to the State Engineer's authority.

(b) "Cease and Desist Order" (CDO) means a written order issued by the State Engineer or the Enforcement Engineer requiring a respondent to cease and desist violations and/or directing that positive steps be taken to mitigate any harm or damage arising from the violation, including a notice of administrative penalties to which a respondent may be subject. CDO's are further described in Section R655-14-11. A CDO constitutes an Initial Order (IO), whether issued alone or in conjunction with a Notice of Violation (NOV).

(c) "Consent Order" means an order issued by the Presiding Officer reflecting a stipulated and voluntary agreement between the parties concerning the resolution of an enforcement adjudicative proceeding. A Consent Order constitutes a Final Judgment and Order.

(d) "Default Order" means an order issued by the Presiding Officer after a respondent fails to participate or continue to participate in an enforcement proceeding. A Default Order constitutes a Final Judgment and Order.

(e) "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, measured, 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.

(v) A regulation tag issued by the Division or by a Water Commissioner according to Section 73-5-3 and as defined in Section R655-15.

(f) "Division" means the Division of Water Rights.

(g) "Economic Benefit" means the benefit actually or potentially realized and/or a cost actually or potentially avoided by a violator as a result of unlawful activity defined as a violation in an IO.

(h) "Enforcement Costs" means a monetary sum ordered by the Presiding Officer to be paid by a respondent for any expense incurred by the State Engineer in investigating and stopping a violation of, or a failure to comply as defined herein. Enforcement costs are further defined in this rule at Subsection R655-14-12(6). Collection of said costs is authorized at Subsection 73-2-26(1)(a)(iii).

(i) "Enforcement Engineer" means the State Engineer or an authorized delegate who may commence and prosecute an enforcement action pursuant to Subsection 73-2-25(2)(a).

(j) "Filed" means timely submitted to the Division

pursuant to Subsection R655-14-8(3).

(k) "Files" means information maintained in the Division's public records, which may include both paper and electronic information.

(l) "Final Judgment and Order" means a final decision issued by the Presiding Officer on the whole or a part of an enforcement adjudicative proceeding. This definition includes "Consent Orders" and "Default Orders."

(m) "Initial Administrative Penalty" means an administrative fine, a requirement to replace water unlawfully taken, and/or the enforcement costs required to be repaid as these are described and set forth in the Initial Order (IO) as required at Subsection 73-2-25(2)(b)(ii). These penalties do not include accrued penalties for violations continuing past the date of the IO.

(n) "Initial Order" (IO) means a Notice of Violation and/or a Cease and Desist Order.

(o) "Issued" as it applies to an IO or a Final Judgment and Order means the document has been executed by an authorized delegate of the State Engineer (in the case of an IO) or by the Presiding Officer (in other cases) and deposited in the mail.

(p) "Knowing" or "Knowingly" as used in Section 73-2-26, means the same as the definition contained in Section 76-2-103. A person engages in 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.

(q) "License" means the express grant of permission or authority by the State Engineer 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.

(r) "Location" means the current residential or business address of a party as recorded in the Division's files. If a current residential address is not available for an individual, "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.

(s) "Mitigation" means compensation acceptable to the Division for injury caused by a stream channel or dam safety violation.

(t) "Noncompliance" or "Nonconformance" or "Failure to Comply" or "Violation" each means any act or failure to act which constitutes or results in:

(i) Engaging in an activity prohibited by, or not in compliance with, any law administered by the State Engineer or any rule, license, permit or order adopted or granted pursuant to the State Engineer's authority;

(ii) Engaging in an 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 State Engineer or by a rule, license, permit or order adopted pursuant to the State Engineer's authority.

(u) "Notice of Violation" (NOV) means a written notice issued by the Enforcement Engineer that informs a respondent of Water and Irrigation Code violations. Notice of Violation is further described in Section R655-14-11. A NOV constitutes an Initial Order (IO), whether issued alone or in conjunction with a Cease and Desist Order (CDO).

(v) "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 prescribed by statute or rule or order of the Presiding Officer for submitting relevant information or requesting a hearing; and/or

(ii) Attend a preliminary conference or hearing if a preliminary conference or hearing is scheduled and a notice is properly issued.

(w) "Party" means the State Engineer, an authorized delegate of the State Engineer, and/or the respondent(s).

(x) "Permit" means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the State Engineer to implement the requirements of any federally delegated program or Utah law administered or enforced by the State Engineer.

(y) "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.

(z) "Post Initial Order Penalty Adjustments" means those adjustments, in the form of increases or decreases, made by the Presiding Officer to the initial administrative penalties assessed in the IO in consideration of information pertaining to the violation.

(aa) "Presiding Officer" means the State Engineer or an authorized delegate of the State Engineer who conducts an enforcement adjudicative proceeding.

(ab) "Record" means the official collection of all written and electronic materials produced in an enforcement proceeding, including but not limited to the IO, pleadings, motions, exhibits, orders and testimony produced during the adjudicative proceedings, as well as the files of the Division as defined herein.

(ac) "Respondent" means any person against whom the Enforcement Engineer commences an enforcement action by issuing an IO.

(ad) "Requirement" means any law administered by the State Engineer, or any rule, regulation, permit, license or order issued or granted pursuant to the State Engineer's authority.

(ae) "State Engineer" is the Director and agency head of the Division of Water Rights in whom ultimate legal authority is vested by Sections 73-2-1 and 73-2-1.2.

(af) "Unknowingly" or "Not Knowing" means the converse of the definition of "Knowingly" contained in Section 76-2-103. A person engages in 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.

(ag) "Water Commissioner" or "Commissioner" means a person appointed to distribute water within a water distribution system pursuant to Section 73-5-1 and Section R655-15.

(ah) "Well" means an open or cased excavation or borehole for diverting, using, or monitoring underground water made by any construction method.

(ai) "Well driller" means a person with a license to engage in well drilling for compensation or otherwise.

(aj) "Well drilling" means the act of drilling, constructing, repairing, renovating, deepening, cleaning, developing, or abandoning a well.

R655-14-5. Other Authorities.

(1) Nothing in these rules shall limit the State Engineer'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 Presiding Officer, 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.
(3) Documents required or permitted to be filed under these rules shall be filed with the Division, to the attention of the Presiding Officer or Enforcement Engineer, as may be required, within the time limits for such filing as set by the Enforcement Engineer, 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 to the Division 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 received 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.
(c) Papers transmitted by facsimile, telecopier or other electronic transmission shall not be accepted for filing unless permitted in writing by the Presiding Officer, the Enforcement Engineer or by this rule.

R655-14-9. Filings Generally.
(1) Papers filed with the Division shall state the State Engineer Agency Action (SEAA) number, 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 the respondent's knowledge, represents that the statements therein are true;
(d) Does not interpose the papers for delay; and
(e) If the respondent's 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 business, shall be submitted on an 8.5 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 allowed 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 or a preliminary conference. Each motion shall set forth the grounds for the desired order or action and, if submitted in writing, 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 State Engineer 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 State Engineer's belief that a violation has occurred;
(iii) States the administrative fine, enforcement costs, and/or other penalty to which the respondent may be subject;
(iv) Specifies a reasonable deadline or deadlines by which the respondent:
(A) Shall comply with the requirements described in the Notice of Violation, and/or
(B) Shall pay the administrative fine and enforcement costs, and/or
(C) Shall submit a written plan or proposal setting forth how and when the respondent proposes to replace water taken without right.
(v) Informs the respondent:
(A) Of the right to file a timely written request for a hearing on the alleged violation, the administrative penalties defined, or both;
(B) That the respondent must file said written request for a hearing with Division within fourteen (14) days after service of the Notice of Violation;
(C) That said written request shall strictly comply with R655-14-16;
(D) That said notice shall become the basis for a Final Judgment and Order of the Presiding Officer upon the respondent's election to waive participation or failure to timely respond or otherwise participate in the proceeding, and
(E) That the Enforcement Engineer may treat each day's violation as a separate violation in describing the Initial Administrative Penalty under Subsection 73-2-25 (2)(b)(ii); that is, the administrative penalty continues to accrue each day from the time the violation begins 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 fine and enforcement costs 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 fine and costs; and

(viii) States the State Engineer's authority to pursue further administrative or judicial enforcement action.

(b) Cease and Desist Order (CDO): 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, notice and/or order allegedly violated;

(ii) Describes the act or course of conduct that 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 any action deemed necessary by the Enforcement Engineer to confirm compliance and assure continued compliance;

(v) Takes effect immediately upon the date issued or within such time as specified by the Enforcement Engineer in the CDO; and

(vi) States the administrative penalties to which the respondent may be subject for any violation of the CDO.

(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 State Engineer; 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-granted licenses, approvals permits or certifications.

(2) Unless otherwise stated, all notices, orders and judgments are effective upon the date issued.

(3) Combinations of enforcement actions are not mutually exclusive and may be concurrent and/or cumulative.

(4) An IO may be incorporated into a Default Order if the respondent fails to participate as defined herein.

R655-14-12. Administrative Penalties and Administrative Costs.

(1) Pursuant to Sections 73-2-1 and 73-2-25 and these rules, the Enforcement Engineer shall assess the initial administrative penalties, which may include an administrative fine, a requirement to replace water and the reimbursement of enforcement costs to which the respondent may be subject for any violation as set forth in Subsection 73-2-25(2)(a).

(2) No penalty shall exceed the maximum penalty allowed by Subsection 73-2-26(1), as may be amended.

(3) Each day a violation is repeated, continued or remains in place, constitutes a separate violation.

(4) The penalty imposed shall begin on the first day the violation occurred, and may continue to accrue through and including the day the Notice of Violation and/or Cease and Desist Order is issued, or the Final Judgment and Order is issued, or 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 attempted to comply with the State Engineer's orders; and

(d) The respondent's economic benefit from the violation.

(6) Enforcement costs, interest, late payment charges, costs of compliance inspections, and collection costs may be assessed in addition to the administrative fine. These include:

(a) Enforcement costs: Costs for time spent by Division staff, supervisors, the Presiding Officer, and personnel of the Attorney General's Office, at the full cost of each employee's hourly rate, including salary, benefits, overhead and other directly related costs.

(b) Late payment charges: Costs accrued at the monthly percentage rate assessed by the Utah Department of Administrative Services, Office of Debt Collections.

(c) Compliance inspection costs: Time spent by Division staff at the full cost of each employee's hourly rate, including salary, benefits, overhead and other directly related costs.

(d) Collection costs: Actual collection costs.

(7) The State Engineer may report the total amount of administrative fines and/or enforcement 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 of Water.

(1) In addition to administrative fines and enforcement costs, the Enforcement Engineer may impose and the Presiding Officer may order the respondent to replace up to 200 percent of water unlawfully taken in accordance with Section 73-2-26.

(2) The Presiding Officer may order actual replacement of water after:

(a) A respondent fails to request judicial review of a Final Judgment and Order issued under Section 73-2-25; or

(b) Completion of judicial review, including any appeals.

(3) Pursuant to Section 73-2-26, and before imposing or ordering replacement of water, the Enforcement Engineer and the Presiding Officer shall consider 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 Enforcement Engineer may require and the Presiding Officer may order the respondent to submit a plan to replace 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 State Engineer Agency Action (SEAA) number assigned to the IO;

(c) Identification of the water right(s) and property for which the water replacement plan is proposed;

(d) A description of the water replacement plan; and

(e) Any information that assists the Enforcement Engineer in evaluating whether the proposed water replacement plan is acceptable.

(5) The factors the Enforcement Engineer or Presiding Officer may consider to determine if the plan is acceptable include, but are not limited to:

(a) Whether the plan provides for the respondent to forgo use of a vested water right owned or leased by the respondent until water is replaced to the extent required in the IO or ordered in the Final Judgment and Order;

(b) The reliability of the source of replacement water over the term in which it is proposed to be used under the plan; and

(c) Whether the 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 to which the respondent would be entitled during the replacement period.

(7) In accordance with Subsection 73-2-26(5)(a), or any other statutory authority, the Division may 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.

R655-14-14. Procedures For Determining Administrative Penalties, Enforcement Costs and Water Replacement.

(1) An administrative fine shall not exceed the maximum amounts established by statute at Subsection 73-2-26 (1), as such may be amended.

(2) For violations per Subsections 73-2-25(2)(a)(i) through (vii), the following procedures shall be employed:

(a) Administrative Fines: This penalty shall be based primarily on the actual economic benefit estimated to result or potentially to result from the violation. The economic benefit may come in the form of a direct economic benefit as income derived directly from the unlawful activity or it may come in the form of avoided costs that would otherwise be incurred in order to comply with a specific statute, rule, notice or order from the State Engineer. The administrative fine assessment procedure used (direct economic benefit or avoided costs) will be that which produces the greater fine. In order to implement the punitive intent of this penalty, a multiplier is to be calculated and applied to the estimated actual direct economic benefit or avoided costs.

(i) "Direct Economic Benefit" Initial Administrative Fine Calculations. The initial administrative fine shall be calculated in the following manner:

(A) The daily economic benefit is equal to the gross income that is or could potentially be realized from the violation (without regard for production costs, taxes, etc.) divided by the number of days of violation. For water right violations, the daily economic benefit is calculated using the gross income through a full period of beneficial use, divided by the number of days in the period of beneficial use.

(B) The daily administrative fine is equal to the product of the daily economic benefit and the multiplier to be calculated as described in paragraph (iii) below.

(C) The initial administrative fine is equal to the product of the daily administrative fine and the number of days of continuing violation to the date the IO is issued, but shall not exceed the product of the highest calculated total realized economic benefit and the penalty multiplier.

(D) The total initial administrative fine will have a maximum value of four times the direct economic benefit or the statutory maximum fine, whichever is less.

(ii) The multiplier for penalties based on direct economic benefit shall be calculated utilizing the following statutory considerations. (Statutorily required considerations relative to the quantity of water taken and the gravity and impact of the violation are accommodated in the calculations of the economic "benefit" and "injury.")

(A) Whether the violation was committed knowingly or unknowingly;

(B) The economic injury to others;

(C) The length of time over which the violation has occurred; and

(D) The violator's efforts to comply.

(iii) The penalty multiplier is the sum of the points calculated using Table 1:

TABLE 1

DIRECT ECONOMIC BENEFIT PENALTY MULTIPLIER

CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA	MULTIPLIER POINTS
Knowing or unknowing violation	
Knowing	1.00
Unknowing	0.00
Economic injury to others	
Greater than $15,000	1.00
$10,000 to $15,000	0.75
Less than $10,000 or injury is not measurable or there is no evidence others suffered economic injury	0.50
Length of violation	
Three (3) or more years of violation	1.00
More than one (1), but less that three (3) years of violation	0.75
One (1) year or less of violation	0.50
Violator's efforts to comply prior to Initial Order	
Violator has made no efforts to comply	1.00
Violator has made limited but ineffective efforts to comply	0.75
Violator has made reasonable and partially effective efforts to comply	0.50
Violator fully complied prior to issuance of Initial Order	0.00

(iv) "Avoided Cost Economic Benefit" Initial Administrative Fine Calculation: In some cases, including but not limited to violations under Subsections 73-2-25 (2)(a) (iii) through (vii), an economic benefit may result from an avoided cost of compliance with a notice or order from the State Engineer, or from failure to obtain a necessary approval, permit or license. In the case of a failure to comply with a prior notice or order, the daily administrative fine commences with the day following the compliance date in the notice or order. In the event of a failure to obtain a necessary approval, permit or license, the period of violation is deemed to begin on the first day the unauthorized activity is commenced. The economic benefit and daily administrative fine for an "avoided cost economic benefit" shall be calculated in the following manner:

(A) The total realized economic benefit is equal to the highest calculated avoided costs of failing to implement specific actions required by a statute, rule, notice or order from the State Engineer.

(B) The daily administrative fine is equal to the product of $20 or 5% of the total realized economic benefit, whichever is greater, and the penalty multiplier to be calculated as described in paragraph (vi), below.

(C) The initial administrative fine is equal to the product of the daily administrative fine and the number of days of continuing violation preceding the date of the IO, but shall not exceed the product of the highest calculated total realized economic benefit and the penalty multiplier.

(D) The total initial administrative fine will have a maximum value of three times the economic benefit or the statutory maximum fine, whichever is less.

(v) The statutory considerations applicable to producing the multiplier for an avoided cost economic benefit are: (Statutorily required considerations relative to the quantity of

water taken and the gravity and impact of the violation are accommodated in calculations of the economic "benefit" and "injury.").

(A) Whether the violation was committed knowingly or unknowingly;

(B) The economic injury to others; and

(C) The violator's efforts to comply.

(vi) The penalty multiplier is the sum of the points resulting from Table 2:

TABLE 2

AVOIDED COST ECONOMIC BENEFIT PENALTY MULTIPLIER

CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA	MULTIPLIER POINTS
Knowing or unknowing violation	
Knowing.	1.00
Unknowing	0.00
Economic injury to others	
Greater than $15,000.	1.00
$10,000 to $15,000	0.75
Less than $10,000 or injury is not measurable or there is no evidence others suffered economic injury	0.50
Violator's efforts to comply prior to Initial Order	
Violator has made no efforts to comply	1.00
Violator has made limited but ineffective efforts to comply	0.75
Violator has made reasonable and partially effective efforts to comply	0.50
Violator fully complied prior to issuance of Initial Order	0.00

(b) Replacement of Water: This penalty will be initially calculated as the product of 100% of the amount unlawfully taken and the penalty multiplier previously calculated, but not to exceed 200% of that unlawfully taken. If replacement of water unlawfully taken is deemed to be infeasible by the Enforcement Engineer or the Presiding Officer, this penalty will not be further considered.

(c) Reimbursement of Enforcement Costs: This penalty will be initially based on a standard requiring 100% reimbursement of the State Engineer's enforcement costs to the date of the IO.

(3) For violations related to unlawful natural stream channel alteration or dam safety regulations per Subsections 73-2-25(1)(a)(vi) and (vii), the following procedures shall be employed:

(a) Daily Administrative Fine: All enforcement activities for unlawful natural stream alteration or dam safety violations must statutorily result from violation of a prior notice or order. Statute provides for a daily administrative fine with the day following the compliance date in the notice/order being counted as the first day of violation. The calculated daily administrative fine would apply to violations continuing beyond the compliance date set forth in the notice or order. The economic benefit and daily administrative fine shall be calculated in the following manner:

(i) For stream alteration and dam safety violations, there may be a direct economic benefit, or there may be an avoided cost economic benefit deriving from:

(A) Initiating an activity without the benefit of proper permitting and/or,

(B) Failing to implement specific actions required by a notice, order or permit from the State Engineer.

(ii) The daily administrative fine is equal to the product of $20 or 5% of the total realized economic benefit, whichever is greater, and the multiplier to be calculated as described in paragraph (iii), below.

(iii) The penalty multiplier is calculated as the sum of the points from Table 3 or Table 4, as may be appropriate:

TABLE 3

STREAM ALTERATION PENALTY MULTIPLIER

CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA	MULTIPLIER POINTS
Knowing or unknowing violation	
Knowing	1.00
Unknowing	0.00
Gravity of violation	
Natural stream environment harmed to significant levels not readily reversible by mitigation efforts	1.00
Natural stream environment harmed to moderate levels partially reversible by mitigation efforts	0.75
Natural stream environment harmed to minor levels readily reversible by mitigation efforts.	0.50
Violator's efforts to comply prior to Initial Order	
Violator has made no efforts to comply	1.00
Violator has made no reasonable or effective efforts to comply	0.75
Violator has made reasonable and partially effective efforts to comply	0.50
Violator achieved full compliance prior to issuance of Initial Order	0.00

TABLE 4

DAM SAFETY PENALTY MULTIPLIER

CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA	MULTIPLIER POINTS
Knowing or unknowing violation	
Knowing	1.00
Unknowing	0.00
Gravity of violation	
Failure to comply with a notice or order for a high-hazard or moderate-hazard dam: 1) Related to building, enlarging or substantially altering same without prior approval or authorization; OR 2) Addressing an existing unsafe condition	1.00
Failure to comply with a notice or order for a high-hazard or moderate-hazard dam: 1) Addressing a developing unsafe condition OR 2) Requiring monitoring or critical dam performance indicators; OR Failure to prepare and file acceptable required operational documents, OR Failure to comply with a notice or order for a low-hazard dam related to building, enlarging or substantially altering same without prior authorization	0.75
Failure to comply with a notice or order for a high-hazard or moderate-hazard dam related to routine operation or maintenance activities, OR	
Failure to comply with a notice or order for a low-hazard dam to address an existing or developing unsafe condition	0.50
Violator's efforts to comply prior to Initial Order	
Violator has made no efforts to comply	1.00
Violator has made limited reasonable or effective efforts to comply	0.75
Violator has made reasonable and partially effective efforts to comply	0.50
Violator achieved full compliance prior to issuance of Initial Order	0.00

(iv) The total administrative fine shall not exceed the product of the highest calculated total realized economic benefit and the penalty multiplier.

(b) Reimbursement of Enforcement Costs is initially based on a standard requiring 100% reimbursement of the State Engineer's enforcement costs to the date of the Initial Order.

(3) For violations under Subsection 73-2-25(2)(a)(viii) related to failure to submit a report required by Section 73-3-25, the following procedures shall be employed:

(a) The daily administrative fine is equal to $5.00.

(b) The number of days of continuing violation commences 90 days after the day on which the well driller license lapses.

(c) The initial administrative fine is equal to the product of the daily administrative fine and the number of days of continuing violation to the date the IO is issued, up to a maximum fine of $200.

(d) The total administrative fine shall not exceed the product of the daily administrative fine and the number of days

of continuing violation, up to a maximum fine of $200.

(e) Reimbursement of enforcement costs is initially based on a standard requiring 100% reimbursement of the State Engineer's enforcement costs to the date of the Initial Order.

(4) For violations under Subsection 73-2-25(2)(a)(ix) related to engaging in well drilling without a license required by Section 73-3-25, the following procedures shall be employed:

(a) The direct economic benefit is equal to the gross income that is or could potentially be realized (without regard for production costs, taxes, etc.) from engaging in well drilling (as defined herein) without a license.

(b) The total initial administrative fine is equal to the product of the direct economic benefit resulting from the violation and the penalty multiplier described in paragraph (c) below.

(c) The penalty multiplier is calculated as the sum of the points from Table 5.

TABLE 5

WELL DRILLING PENALTY MULTIPLIER

CONSIDERATION/ CRITERIA	MULTIPLIER POINTS
Knowing or unknowing violation	
Knowing	1.50
Unknowing	1.00
Gravity of Violation	
New well construction	1.00
Deepening a well	0.80
Renovating a well	0.60
Abandoning a well	0.40
Cleaning/developing a well	0.20

(d) The total administrative fine shall not exceed the product of the direct economic benefit and the penalty multiplier.

(e) Reimbursement of enforcement costs is initially based on a standard requiring 100% reimbursement of the State Engineer's enforcement costs to the date of the Initial Order.

(5) Post-Initial Order penalty adjustments: Subsequent to issuance of the IO, the Presiding Officer may make adjustments to the initial administrative fine; the requirement for replacement of water unlawfully taken; requirements pertaining to violations of stream channel alteration or dam safety regulations; and/or the requirement for reimbursement of enforcement costs. Such adjustments may be based on one or more of the following considerations:

(a) Errors or Omissions in Calculation of an Initial Administrative Penalty: If shown by acceptable evidence or testimony that any fact used in calculation of the economic benefit, of the quantity of water unlawfully taken, or of the penalty multiplier was in error, or that a significant fact or group of facts was omitted from consideration, the Presiding Officer shall recalculate the initial administrative penalties taking consideration of the corrected or additional fact(s).

(b) Reduction in Penalty Multiplier: The penalty multiplier used in calculating the Initial Administrative Penalties may be reduced according to Table 6 on the basis of the respondent's efforts to comply after receiving the IO.

TABLE 6

PENALTY MULTIPLIER REDUCTION

CONSIDERATION / CRITERIA	MULTIPLIER POINTS
Respondent's efforts to comply with the Initial Order	
Respondent has made extraordinary efforts to successfully achieve full and prompt compliance with the IO.	.1.00
Respondent has made efforts to successfully achieve full and prompt compliance with the IO, but these efforts are not extraordinary	.0.50
Respondent has made efforts that achieve full compliance with the IO, but the efforts were neither extraordinary nor prompt	0.25
Respondent has made no efforts to comply or has made efforts that fail to achieve full compliance with the IO	.0.00

If the Presiding Officer determines that the penalty multiplier should be reduced according to the table above, the appropriate number of points will be subtracted from the penalty multiplier used in calculating the initial administrative penalty and the penalty will be re-calculated with the new multiplier.

(c) Failure to take reasonable and effective measures to achieve full and prompt compliance with the requirements of the IO will allow the daily administrative fines to continue to accrue as provided in rule at Subsection R655-14-12(4) until full compliance is achieved.

(d) Adjustments to recovery of enforcement costs:

(i) If shown by acceptable evidence or testimony that any expense incurred by the State Engineer and assessed for reimbursement resulted from activities not pertinent to the violation, the Presiding Officer may reduce that portion of the reimbursement requirement accordingly.

(ii) Pursuit of an enforcement action after issuance of the IO will continue to require the expenditure of varying amounts of staff time and may require acquisition and analysis of special data or information. Such costs may be added to the initial reimbursement requirement, specifically including all costs incurred that are unique to the enforcement action under consideration.

(e) Mitigating Factors: Other factors which the Presiding Officer may consider in amendment of initial penalties for incorporation into a Final Order or Consent Order may include, as appropriate:

(i) Ability to pay: This factor will be considered only if raised by a respondent and only if the respondent provides all necessary information to evaluate the claim. The burden to demonstrate inability to pay rests solely on the respondent. The Presiding Officer shall disregard this factor if a respondent fails to provide sufficient or persuasive financial information. If it is determined that a respondent cannot afford the full monetary penalties prescribed by this rule, or if it is determined that payment of all or a portion of the monetary penalties will preclude the respondent from achieving compliance or from carrying out remedial measures which are deemed more important than the deterrent effect of the monetary penalties, the following options may be considered by the Presiding Officer:

(A) A delayed payment schedule with full payment of monetary penalties to be made at a date not exceeding 180 days from the date the Final Judgment and Order is issued; or

(B) A direct reduction of the monetary penalties, which reduction is deemed by the Presiding Officer to be consistent with achieving the purposes of the enforcement action and the aims of equity and justice.

(C) A portion of the monetary penalties may be suspended with conditions as determined by the Presiding Officer, which suspension is deemed by the Presiding Officer to be consistent with achieving the purposes of the enforcement action and the aims of equity and justice. Failure by a respondent to adhere to the conditions of the suspension may result in an Order of reinstatement of any part of the suspended monetary penalties, which will be due and payable immediately upon reinstatement.

R655-14-15. Procedures for Conducting Adjudicative Enforcement Proceedings.

(1) The procedures for conducting adjudicative enforcement proceedings are as follows:

(a) In proceedings initiated by an IO, the Presiding Officer shall issue a default order unless the respondent does one of the following within fourteen (14) days of the date the IO is issued:

(i) Satisfies all requirements of the IO, including but not limited to ceasing the violation(s), full payment of all the

administrative fines, reimbursement of the State Engineer's enforcement costs in full, and submission of any required water replacement plan; or,

(ii) Files with the Division a timely and proper written response to the IO but waives a hearing and submits the case upon the record. Submission of a case without a hearing does not relieve the respondent from the necessity of providing the facts supporting the respondent's burdens, allegations or defenses; or

(iii) Files with the Division a timely and proper written response to the IO, having timely filed a request for a hearing as provided in the IO and in Section R655-14-16.

(b) Within a reasonable time after the close of an enforcement adjudicative proceeding, the Presiding Officer shall issue a written and signed Final Judgment and Order, including but not limited to:

(i) A statement of law and jurisdiction;

(ii) A statement of facts;

(iii) An identification of the confirmed violation(s);

(iv) An order setting forth actions required of the respondent(s);

(v) A notice of the option to request reconsideration and the right to petition for judicial review, except as such are waived in a Consent Order;

(vi) The time limits for requesting reconsideration or filing a petition for judicial review, except as such are waived in a Consent Order; and

(vii) Other information the Presiding Officer deems necessary or appropriate.

(c) The Presiding Officer's Final Judgment and Order shall be based on the record, as defined in this rule, or, in the case of a Consent Order, on the stipulation accepted by the parties and the Presiding Officer.

(d) A copy of the Presiding Officer's Final Judgment and Order shall be promptly mailed to each of the parties.

R655-14-16. 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 fourteen (14) calendar days of the date the IO was issued.

(2) The request for a hearing shall state clearly and concisely the specific facts that are in dispute, the supporting facts, the relief sought, the State Engineer Agency Action (SEAA) number, and any additional information required by applicable statutes and rules.

(3) The Presiding Officer may, upon the Presiding Officer's 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 shall, if it is determined a hearing is warranted, give all parties 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) Any party 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.

R655-14-17. General Requirements for Hearings.

(1) A hearing before a Presiding Officer is permitted in an enforcement adjudicative proceeding if:

(a) The proceeding was commenced by an IO; and

(b) The respondent files a timely request for hearing that meets the requirements of Section R655-14-16; and

(c) The respondent raises a genuine issue of material fact; or

(d) The Presiding Officer determines that a hearing is required to serve the interests of equity or justice.

(2) No genuine issue of material fact exists if:

(a) The evidence presented to the Presiding Officer by the Enforcement Engineer and by the respondent is sufficient to establish the violation of the respondent under applicable law; and

(b) No evidence presented by the respondent conflicts with or substantially counters the evidence the Enforcement Engineer relied on when issuing the IO.

(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 issue a Final Judgment and Order in reliance upon the record, as defined in this rule, or may order a preliminary conference to supplement or clarify the record.

(5) A respondent at any time may withdraw the respondent's request for a hearing. The withdrawal shall be filed with the Division, in writing, signed by the respondent or an authorized representative, and is deemed final upon the date filed.

R655-14-18. Preliminary Conference.

(1) The Presiding Officer may require the parties to appear for a preliminary conference prior to granting a request for a hearing or prior to the scheduled commencement of a hearing or at any time before issuing a Final Judgment and Order.

(2) The purpose of a preliminary conference is to consider any or all of the following:

(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; or

(e) Such other matters as may aid in the efficient and equitable disposition of the adjudicative enforcement proceeding.

(3) If a request for hearing has been timely and properly filed and has not been denied, all parties shall prepare and exchange the following information at the initial preliminary conference:

(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.

(4) The scheduling of a preliminary conference shall be solely within the discretion of the Presiding Officer.

(5) The Presiding Officer shall give all parties at least three (3) days notice of the preliminary conference.

(6) The notice shall include the date, time and place of the preliminary conference.

R655-14-19. Telephonic or Electronic Hearings and Preliminary Conferences.

(1) The Presiding Officer may conduct hearings or preliminary conferences by telephone or other reliable electronic technology.

R655-14-20. Procedures and Standards for Orders Resulting from Service of an Initial Order.

(1) Consent Order:

(a) If the respondent substantially agrees with or does not contest the statements of fact in the IO, or if the parties agree to specific amendments to the statements of fact in the IO, the parties may enter into a Consent Order by stipulating to the facts and either or both of the following:

(i) Negotiated administrative penalties;

(ii) Negotiated replacement of water; or

(iii) Negotiated reimbursement of enforcement costs.

(b) A Consent Order based on that stipulation, shall be prepared by the Enforcement Engineer for execution by the parties. The executed Consent Order shall be reviewed by the Presiding Officer and, if found to be acceptable, will be signed and issued by the Presiding Officer.

(c) A Consent Order issued by the Presiding Officer is not subject to reconsideration or judicial review.

(2) Final Judgment and Order Without Hearing: If the respondent does not request a hearing or is not granted a request for a hearing, participates by attending a preliminary conference or otherwise presents relevant information to the Presiding Officer, but is unable or unwilling to negotiate a stipulated Consent Order, the Presiding Officer shall issue a Final Judgment and Order based on the record, as defined in this rule.

(3) Final Judgment and Order After Hearing: If the respondent timely and properly requests a hearing, the hearing request is granted, the respondent participates by attending all scheduled preliminary conferences, and/or by attending the hearing, but is unwilling or unable to negotiate a stipulated Consent Order, the Presiding Officer shall issue a Final Judgment and Order based upon the record, as defined in this rule.

(4) Default Order: 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 and fails to respond to the IO; or

(b) After proper notice the respondent fails to attend a preliminary conference scheduled by the Presiding Officer; or

(c) After proper notice, the respondent fails to attend a hearing scheduled by the Presiding Officer.

(5) A respondent who fails to participate pursuant to an IO waives any right to request reconsideration of the Final Judgment and Order per Section R655-14-25, but may petition for judicial review per Section R655-14-29.

R655-14-21. Conduct of Hearings.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

R655-14-22. 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 is 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. The Enforcement Engineer shall present evidence before a Presiding Officer supporting the State Engineer's claim. At the State Engineer's discretion, a representative from the office of the Attorney General may also present supporting evidence.

R655-14-23. Transcript of Hearing.

(1) Testimony and argument at the hearing shall be either recorded electronically or stenographically. The Division shall make copies of electronic recordings available to any party, upon written request. The fee charged for this service shall be equal to the actual costs of providing the copy. The Division is not responsible to supply any party with a transcript of a hearing.

(2) If any party shall cause to be produced a transcript of a hearing, a copy of said transcript shall be filed with the Division and provided to all other parties. By order of the Presiding Officer and with the consent of all parties, such written transcript may be deemed an official transcript.

(3) Corrections to an 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 the adjudicative proceeding. 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.

R655-14-24. Consent Order.

(1) At any time prior to the Presiding Officer issuing 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) A statement of facts accepted by the parties;

(b) A waiver of further procedural steps before the Presiding Officer and of the right to judicial review; and

(c) A statement that the stipulation is enforceable as an order of the State Engineer 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.

(4) When issued by the Presiding Officer, a Consent Order constitutes a Final Judgment and Order, effective on the date issued.

R655-14-25. Reconsideration.

(1) Within 14 days after the Presiding Officer issues a Final Judgment and Order, any party may file a written request for reconsideration stating the specific grounds upon which relief is requested.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the filing of a request for reconsideration is not a prerequisite for seeking judicial review of the order.

(3) The request for reconsideration shall be filed with the Division to the attention of the Presiding Officer and one copy shall be mailed to each party by the party filing the request.

(4) The Presiding Officer may issue a written order granting or denying the request for reconsideration. It is not required that the written order explain the grounds for the Presiding Officer's decision.

(5) If the Presiding Officer does not issue an order granting a request for reconsideration within 14 days after the date it is filed with the Division, the request shall be considered denied.

(6) A Final Judgment and Order in the form of a Consent Order or a Default Order is not subject to a request for reconsideration under this rule.

R655-14-26. Setting Aside a Final Judgment and Order.

(1) On the motion of any party or on a motion by the Presiding Officer, the Presiding Officer may set aside a Final Judgment and Order on any reasonable grounds, including but not limited to the following:

(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) A motion to set aside a final order shall be made in a reasonable time and not more than three (3) months after the Final Judgment and Order was issued.

(3) The Presiding Officer shall notify the parties of the receipt and consideration of a motion to set aside a final order by issuing a notice to all parties, including therewith a copy of the motion.

(4) Any party opposing a motion to set aside a final order may submit information within the time period to be established by the Presiding Officer's notice of the motion.

(5) After consideration of the motion to set aside an order and any information received from the parties, the Presiding Officer shall issue an order granting or denying the motion, and provide a copy of the order to all parties.

R655-14-27. Amending Administrative Orders.

(1) On the motion of any party or of the Presiding Officer, the Presiding Officer may amend an IO or Final Judgment and Order for reasonable cause shown, including but not limited to the following:

(a) A clerical mistake made in the preparation of the order; or

(b) The time periods and alleged violation(s) covered in the order overlap the time periods and alleged violation(s) in another order for the same respondents.

(2) A motion by any party to amend an order shall be made in a reasonable time and, if to amend a Final Judgment and Order, not more than three (3) months after the Final Judgment and Order was issued.

(3) The Presiding Officer shall notify the parties of the receipt and consideration of a motion to amend an order by issuing a notice. The notice shall include a copy of the motion.

(4) Any party opposing a motion to amend an order may submit information within the time period to be established by the Presiding Officer's notice of the motion.

(5) After considering a motion to amend an order and any relevant information received from the parties, the Presiding Officer shall advise the parties of his determination. If the Presiding Officer determines that the order shall be amended, the Presiding Officer shall issue the amended order to all parties.

R655-14-28. 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, 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.

R655-14-29. Judicial Review.

(1) Pursuant to Section 73-2-25, a Final Judgment and Order may be reviewed by trial de novo by the district court:

(a) In Salt Lake County; or

(b) In the county where the violation occurred.

(2) A respondent shall file a petition for judicial review of a Final Judgment and Order within 20 days from the day on which the order was issued, or if a request for reconsideration has been filed and denied, within 20 days of the date of denial of the request for reconsideration.

(3) The Presiding Officer may grant a stay of an order or other temporary remedy during the pendency of the judicial review on the Presiding Officer's own motion, or upon the motion of a party. The procedures for notice, for consideration of motions, and for issuing a determination shall be as set forth herein for a motion to set aside a Final Judgment and Order.

KEY: water rights, enforcement, administrative penalties
February 10, 2009 **73-2-1(4)(g)**
73-2-25
73-2-26
73-3-25

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources. **February 9, 2009** **23-21-1**

R657-61. Valuation of Real Property Interests for Purposes of Acquisition or Disposal.

R657-61-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Pursuant to Utah Code Sections 63-34-21, 23-14-8, and Section 23-21-1, this rule defines the process by which the value of real property is determined for purposes of acquisition or disposal by the Division.

R657-61-2. Definitions.

(1) For purposes of this rule:

(a) "Appraisal" means an independent analysis, opinion, or conclusion relating to the nature, quality, value, or utility of specified interests in, or aspects of, an identified parcel of real property, and conducted by a state certified general appraiser.

(b) "Value" means as an opinion on the worth of an identified parcel of real property or interest therein at a specific time and may be comprised of one or more of the following values, as commonly understood within the real estate and appraisal services business communities: assessed value, insurable value, use value, investment value, going-concern value, business enterprise value, market value, and public interest value.

R657-61-3. Obtaining an Opinion of Value.

(1) When purchasing or disposing real property interests, the Division shall obtain a written opinion on the value of the property interest in the form of an appraisal.

(a) The division will keep and maintain the written opinion of value in its real property acquisition and disposal files.

(2) An appraisal is not required under the following circumstances:

(a) The market value of the subject property interest is less than One-Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), as estimated by the Division;

(b) The asking price for the property interest is considerably below prevailing market conditions, as estimated by the Division;

(c) The asking price for the property interest is reasonable based upon prevailing market conditions, but the Division will lose the opportunity to purchase the property if time is taken to conduct an appraisal prior to making an offer;

(d) An appraisal has been conducted on the subject property interest within the past twelve months;

(e) The real property interest is a gift, contribution, or donation to the division; or

(f) The real property interest is a right-of-way, lease, or other less-than-fee interest that is not perpetual.

(3) A written opinion of value shall be rendered by a state certified general appraiser conducting an appraisal.

(4) When values other than market value are considered in addition to or in place of an appraisal rendered by a state certified general appraiser the Division shall create and keep a memo-to-file describing:

(a) the Division's consideration of said value(s);

(b) the Division's rationale in said consideration relative to the proposed price and other terms of the purchase, sale, or exchange; and

(c) the acquisition or disposal decision made by the Division.

R657-61-4. Congruency in Value.

(1) Based on the written opinion of value, the Division shall consider and weigh the various economic and social values associated with the real property in an effort to maintain a level of congruency between the compensation for the property and its values.

KEY: wildlife, land sales, property values

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-201. Original Parole Grant Hearing Schedule and Notice.
R671-201-1. Schedule and Notice.

Within six months of an offender's commitment to prison the Board will give notice of the month and year in which the inmate's original hearing will be conducted. A minimum of one week (7 calendar days) prior notice should be given regarding the specific day and approximate time of such hearing.

All felonies, where a life has been taken, will be routed to the Board as soon as practicable for the determination of the month and year for their original hearing date. The Board will only consider information available to the court at the time of sentencing.

All first degree felonies, where death is not involved, and where the most severe sentence imposed and being served is a sentence of greater than fifteen (15) years to life, excluding enhancements, will be eligible for a hearing after the service of fifteen years.

All first degree felonies, where death is not involved, and where the most severe sentence imposed and being served is a sentence of ten(10) years to life, or fifteen (15) years to life, excluding enhancements, will be eligible for a hearing after the service of seven years.

All other first degree felonies, where death is not involved, will be eligible for a hearing after the service of three years.

All second degree felonies, where death is not involved, will be eligible for a hearing after the service of six months unless the second degree is a sex offense and in those cases will be eligible for a hearing after the service of eighteen months.

All third degree felonies, where a death is not involved, and all class A misdemeanors, will be eligible for a hearing after the service of three months unless the third degree felony is a sex offense and in those cases will be eligible for a hearing after the service of twelve months.

Excluded from the above provisions are inmates who are sentenced to death or life without parole.

An inmate may petition the Board to calendar him/her at a time other than the usual times designated above or the Board may do so on its own motion. A petition by the inmate shall set out the special reasons which give rise to the request. The Board will notify the petitioner of its decision in writing as soon as possible.

KEY: parole, inmates
February 25, 2009 **77-27-7**
Notice of Continuation July 25, 2007

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-312. Commutation Hearings for Death Penalty Cases.
R671-312-1. Applicability of Rules to Petitioners.

Procedures applicable to commutation petitions for any person sentenced to the death penalty prior to April 26, 1992, will be governed by Rule R671-312-2. Procedures applicable to commutation petitions for any person sentenced to the death penalty after April 26, 1992, will be governed by Rule R671-312-3.

R671-312-2. Commutation Procedures Applicable to Persons Sentenced to Death Before April 26, 1992.

(1) A person sentenced to death, or his counsel, may file a petition for commutation no later than seven days after the sentencing court has issued a judgment of death or a warrant of execution after completion of the person's appeal from his conviction. For purposes of this rule, "appeal" does not include any action for post-conviction relief or any other form of collateral attack.

(2) The commutation petition shall be signed by the person sentenced to death and filed at the offices of the Board of Pardons and Parole "Board" no later than seven days after the sentencing court signs a warrant setting an execution date. The petitioner or his counsel shall mail a copy of the petition, by United States Mail, postage prepaid, to the Attorney General or his designee. Additional copies of the petition may be served in any manner calculated to accomplish actual notice to the State, and may include hand delivery, facsimile transmission, electronic mail, or other electronic transmission.

(3) If the execution date is stayed by any court between the time of the sentencing court's issuance of the execution judgment or warrant and the beginning of the commutation hearing, the commutation proceeding shall terminate. If the execution date is stayed during the commutation hearing, the hearing may continue and the Board may render its decision in accordance with this rule.

(4) The petition shall include:

(a) the petitioner's name and the name and address of any attorney who is representing the petitioner in the commutation proceeding;

(b) a statement of the reasons or grounds which petitioner believes support the commutation of the death sentence;

(c) copies of all written evidence upon which petitioner intends to rely at the hearing along with the names of all witnesses petitioner intends to call and a summary of their anticipated testimony.

(5) If the petitioner previously received a commutation hearing, the petition shall include a statement reciting what, if any, new significant and previously unavailable information exists which supports commutation and the reasons this information requires a new hearing.

(6) The Board may temporarily stay an execution to fully hear the petition for commutation.

(7) Within seven days of receiving the petition, the State of Utah, by and through the Attorney General or his designee, shall file a response to the petition with the Board. The State shall file with the Board and mail, via United States mail, postage prepaid, or hand deliver to the petitioner and his counsel, if represented, the State's response, along with copies of all written evidence, and the names of the witnesses, and a summary of the anticipated testimony upon which the State intends to rely on to rebut petitioner's claim that the sentence of death should be commuted. The Board may request either the petitioner or the State to provide additional information.

(8) Within three business days of receiving the State's response, the Board will hold a pre-hearing conference to identify and set the witnesses to be called, clarify the issues to be addressed, and take any other action it considers necessary and appropriate to control and direct the proceedings.

(9) If not otherwise called as a witness, a victim representative, as defined by Administrative Rule R671-203-1, shall be afforded the opportunity to attend the commutation hearing, and to present testimony regarding the commutation of the death sentence, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of Administrative Rule R671-203-4(A-C, and F).

(10) The commutation hearing is not adversarial and neither side is allowed to cross-examine the other party's witnesses. However, the Board may ask questions freely of any witness, the petitioner, the petitioner's attorney, or the State's attorney. The role of the State's attorney is limited to rebutting the petitioner's claim and otherwise assisting the Board in determining all facts relevant to the inquiry. The Rules of Evidence do not apply to the commutation hearing.

(11) In conducting the commutation hearing:

(a) The Board will place all witnesses under oath and may impose a time limit on each side for presenting its case.

(b) The Board will record the commutation hearing in accordance with Utah Code Ann. Subsection 77-27-8(2).

(c) Administrative Rule R671-302 "News Media and Public Access to Hearings" will govern media and public access to the hearing.

(d) The Board may take any action it considers necessary and appropriate to maintain the order, decorum, and dignity of the hearing.

(12) The Board will reconvene in open session to announce and distribute its written decision.

R671-312-3. Commutation Procedures Applicable to Persons Sentenced to Death After April 26, 1992.

(1) A person sentenced to death, or his counsel, may file a petition for commutation anytime after the sentencing court has issued a judgment of death or a warrant of execution after completion of the person's appeal from his conviction. For purposes of this rule, "appeal" does not include any action for post-conviction relief or any other form of collateral attack.

(2) The commutation petition shall be signed by the person sentenced to death and filed at the offices of the Board no later than seven days after the sentencing court signs a warrant setting an execution date. The petitioner or his counsel shall mail a copy of the petition, by United States Mail, postage prepaid, to the Attorney General or his designee. Additional copies of the petition may be served in any manner calculated to accomplish actual notice to the State, and may include hand delivery, facsimile transmission, electronic mail or electronic transmission.

(3) If the execution date is stayed by any court between the time of the sentencing court's issuance of the execution judgment or warrant and the beginning of the commutation hearing, the commutation proceeding may terminate. If the execution date is stayed during the commutation hearing, the hearing will continue and the Board may render its decision in accordance with this rule.

(4) The petition shall include:

(a) the petitioner's name and name and address of any attorney who is representing the petitioner in the commutation proceeding;

(b) a statement of the reasons or grounds which petitioner believes support the commutation of the death sentence;

(c) copies of all written evidence upon which petitioner intends to rely at the hearing along with the names of all witnesses petitioner intends to call and a summary of their anticipated testimony.

(d) a statement specifying whether any of the reasons stated as reasons or grounds for commutation have been reviewed by a court or courts of competent jurisdiction;

(e) a statement, if new information is alleged, explaining why the reasons the information is considered new, why the new information was not or could not have been reviewed during the

judicial process, and why the new information is not still subject to judicial review;

(f) a statement, if legal or constitutional reasons for commutation are claimed, setting forth the reasons that the provision of Utah Code Ann. Section 77-27-5.5(6) does not prohibit the Board from considering the purported legal or constitutional issues.

(5) If petitioner previously received a commutation hearing, the petition shall set forth what, if any, new significant and previously unavailable information exists which supports commutation and the reasons this information requires a new hearing.

(6) Within seven days of receiving the petition, the State of Utah, by and through the Attorney General or his designee shall file a response with the Board. The State's response shall be mailed, via United States mail, postage prepaid, or hand delivered to the petitioner and his counsel, if represented. The state's response to the petition shall include copies of all written evidence, and the names of the witnesses, and a summary of the anticipated testimony upon which the State intends to rely to either challenge petitioner's right to commutation hearing or to rebut petitioner's claim that the sentence of death should be commuted. The Board may request either the petitioner or the State to provide additional information.

(7) If the Board believes that it cannot consider the claims pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 77-27-5.5, it shall deny the petition.

(8) If the Board determines the petition does not present a substantial issue for commutation, it shall deny the petition.

(9) If the Board determines the petition presents a substantial issue for commutation, which has not been reviewed in the judicial process, a commutation hearing shall be scheduled as soon as reasonably possible.

(10) The Board may temporarily stay an execution to fully hear the petition for commutation.

(11) Within three business days of determining the petition presents a substantial issue for commutation which has not been reviewed in the judicial process, the Board shall hold a pre-hearing conference to identify and set the witnesses to be called, clarify the issues to be addressed, and take any other action it considers necessary and appropriate to control and direct the proceedings.

(12) If not otherwise called as a witness, a victim representative, as defined by Administrative Rule R671-203-1, shall be afforded the opportunity to attend the commutation hearing, and to present testimony regarding the commutation of the death sentence, in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of Administrative Rule R671-203-4(A-C, and F).

(13) The commutation hearing is not adversarial and neither side is allowed to cross-examine the other party's witnesses. However, the Board may ask questions freely of any witness, the petitioner, the petitioner's attorney, and the State's attorney. The role of the State's attorney is limited to challenge the petitioner's right to a commutation hearing and rebutting petitioner's claim and otherwise assisting the Board in determining all facts relevant to the inquiry. The Rules of Evidence do not apply to the commutation hearing.

(14) In conducting the commutation hearing:

(a) The Board will place all witnesses under oath and may impose a time limit on each side for presenting its case.

(b) The Board will record the commutation hearing in accordance with Utah Code Ann. Subsection 77-27-8(2).

(c) Administrative Rule R671-302 "News Media and Public Access to Hearings" will govern media and public access to the hearing.

(d) The Board may take any action it considers necessary and appropriate to maintain the order, decorum, and dignity of the hearing.

(15) The Board will reconvene in open session to announce and distribute its written decision.

KEY: capital punishment
February 25, 2009 77-19-7
Notice of Continuation August 14, 2008 Art VII, Sec 12

R671. Pardons (Board of), Administration.
R671-405. Parole Termination.
R671-405-1. Termination of Parole.

The Board may consider terminating an offender's parole when petitioned to do so by the Department of Corrections, other interested parties or on its own initiative. When considering termination, the Board will toll any parole time when a parolee is an absconder. The toll time will be from the date a Board warrant was issued to the date the warrant was executed.

When a termination is approved by the Board, written notification of the Board's action will be provided to the parolee through the Department of Corrections.

Depending on the crime, statutory periods of parole without violation are three, ten years, the unexpired length of the sentence, or life.

Upon receipt of written notification of the service of the statutory maximum period on parole and verification of that information, the Board of Pardons will then order the closing of the file.

KEY: sentencing, parole
February 25, 2009 **76-3-202**
Notice of Continuation July 25, 2007 **77-27-9**
77-27-12

R698. Public Safety, Administration.
R698-4. Certification of the Law Enforcement Agency of a Private College or University.
R698-4-1. Purpose.

Subsection 53-13-103(1)(b)(xi) provides that the members of a law enforcement agency of a private college or university may be law enforcement officers provided the law enforcement agency of the college or university has been certified by the commissioner of public safety in accordance with rules of the Department of Public Safety (department). The purpose of this rule is to establish the criteria the law enforcement agency of a private college or university must meet in order to be certified.

R698-4-2. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Subsection 53-13-103(1)(b)(xi).

R698-4-3. Application for Certification.

The law enforcement agency of a private university or college wishing to be certified shall make written application for certification to the commissioner of public safety.

R698-4-4. Criteria for Certification.

The following criteria must be met in order for the law enforcement agency of a private college or university to be eligible for certification:

(1) In accordance with Subsections 53-6-202(4)(a) and 53-6-205(1)(a), the law enforcement agency's officers must successfully complete the basic course at a certified academy, or successfully pass a state certification examination prior to exercising peace officer authority.

(2) The law enforcement agency must pay for the cost of the basic course training received by it's officers.

(3) In accordance with Subsection 53-6-202(4)(a), the law enforcement agency's officers must satisfactorily complete annual certified training of not less than 40 hours.

(4) The law enforcement agency's officers shall be subject to all of the requirements of Title 53, Chapter 6, Part 2.

(5) The law enforcement agency's officers may exercise peace officer authority beyond the geographical limits of the private college or university only in accordance with Section 77-9-3.

(6) The law enforcement agency's policy and procedure manual shall include a provision requiring it's officers to comply with Section 77-9-3.

(7) The law enforcement agency's policy and procedure manual shall include a provision requiring it's officers to comply with the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics as published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the "Police Chief Magazine" (1992).

(8) The law enforcement agency shall comply with the reporting requirements of the statewide crime reporting system established by the department pursuant to Subsection 53-10-202(2).

(9) The private college or university sponsoring the law enforcement agency must be currently accredited by an appropriate accreditation agency recognized by the United States Department of Education.

R698-4-5. Denial or Revocation of Certification Status.

(1) Certification of the law enforcement agency of a private college or university may be denied or revoked for failure to meet the certification criteria set forth in this rule.

(2) Action to deny or revoke a certification shall be considered a formal adjudicative proceeding in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, Title 63, Chapter 46b.

(3) A private college or university which is denied certification, or which is notified that the commissioner of public safety intends to revoke its certification, is entitled to a formal hearing before the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

KEY: colleges, law enforcement officer certification
March 5, 1999 53-13-103(1)(b)(xi)
Notice of Continuation February 25, 2009

R704. Public Safety, Homeland Security.
R704-1. Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program.
R704-1-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized under Section 53-2-107 which requires the Division of Homeland Security to administer the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program, and, with the approval of the Search and Rescue Advisory Board, make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

R704-1-2. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule shall be defined as follows:

(1) "Adjusted reimbursable expenses" means reimbursable expenses which have been adjusted by application of the formula set forth in Section R704-1-7.

(2) "Board" means the Search and Rescue ("SAR") Advisory Board created in Section 53-2-108.

(3) "Expense monies" means money in the SAR Fund used primarily to reimburse expenses under the program.

(4) "Outstanding reimbursable expenses" means the difference, after the first review, between a county's adjusted reimbursable expenses and its reimbursable expenses.

(5) "Program" means the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program.

(6) "Reimbursable expenses" means those expenses incidental to SAR activities, determined by the board to be reasonable under Section R704-1-6, for rental of fixed wing aircraft, helicopters, snowmobiles, boats and generators, and other equipment or expenses necessary or appropriate for conducting SAR activities. These expenses do not include any salary or overtime paid to any person on a regular or permanent payroll, including permanent part-time employees, of any agency or political subdivision of the state.

(7) "Reimbursable replacement costs" means those costs incidental to SAR activities determined by the board to be reasonable under Section R704-1-6, for replacement and upgrade of SAR equipment.

(8) "Reimbursable training costs" means those costs incidental to SAR activities determined by the board to be reasonable under Section R704-1-6, for training of SAR volunteers.

(9) "Reimbursement cap" means an artificial limit on the amount of reimbursement allowed to a county on first review of its application as determined by the board pursuant to Section R704-1-6B.

(10) "Replacement monies" means money in the SAR Fund used primarily to reimburse replacement costs under the program.

(11) "SAR Fund" means all funds generated under the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program.

(12) "Training monies" means money in the SAR Fund used primarily to reimburse training costs under the program.

R704-1-3. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to set forth the process whereby the Division of Homeland Security administers the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 2, Part 1, "Homeland Security Act," as amended.

R704-1-4. Application Process.

(1) It is the purpose of this section to set forth the procedure for obtaining reimbursements of SAR costs and expenses from the program in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 2, Part 1.

(2) As soon as possible after each incident, but no later than March 31 of each year, each county sheriff seeking reimbursement of SAR costs and expenses under the program which were incurred during the first half of that fiscal year, shall submit to the director a separate application package for each SAR incident. The application package shall include:

(a) a completed "Utah Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Application" form provided by the division; and

(b) all receipts and other documentation supporting the costs and expenses.

(3) Not later than May 1 of each year, the board shall review all timely submitted applications, apply the formula set forth below, and determine a fair and equitable distribution of all monies then available in the fund.

(4) As soon as possible after each incident, but not later than July 20 of each year, each county sheriff seeking reimbursement of SAR costs and expenses under the program which were incurred during the second half of the previous fiscal year, shall submit to the director a separate primary application package for each SAR incident.

(5) Not later than July 31 of each year, the board shall review all timely submitted applications, apply the formula set forth in Section R704-1-5 below, and determine a fair and equitable distribution of all monies available in the fund at the close of the previous fiscal year.

R704-1-5. Distribution Process - Division Responsibilities.

(1) Prior to the time the board meets to determine distribution, the division shall organize all applications and shall provide them to the board, along with the following information required under Subsection 53-2-107(7)(c):

(a) the total amount of SAR funds available in the program from the first half of the fiscal year for applications received prior to April 1; and from the second half of the fiscal year for applications received prior to October 1. One-half of the money appropriated by the legislature as dedicated credit for the program shall be available for each application period;

(b) the total costs and expenses requested by each county;

(c) the total number of SAR incidents occurring per each county population. Said information shall be presented in the form of a ratio (i.e., 1 incident per 500 residents, written as 1:500);

(d) the number of victims residing outside of the subject county. Said information shall be presented in the form of a percentage (i.e., if 10 out of 20 victims resided outside of the county, it would be presented to the board as 50%);

(e) the number of volunteer hours spent in each county in emergency response and SAR related activities per county population. This information shall be presented in the form of a ratio (i.e., 1 volunteer hour per 25 residents, written as 1:25); and

(f) which applications were received after the deadline.

R704-1-6. Distribution Process - Determination of Reimbursable Expenses and Reimbursement Caps.

(1) Upon meeting to determine distribution, the board shall first make a determination which costs and expenses sought are reimbursable expenses under the program. In so determining, the board shall consider whether the costs and expenses are:

(a) reasonable in light of the types of services and equipment provided and the existing market value of services and equipment;

(b) incidental to SAR activities;

(c) excludable as salary or overtime pay; and

(d) necessary or appropriate for conducting the type of SAR operations for which reimbursement is sought. For example, Wasatch County might apply for a total of $45,000 for costs and expenses, but the board could determine that only $40,000 met the criteria of reimbursable expenses.

(2) After determining the amount of reimbursable expenses for each county, the board shall determine reimbursement caps to provide a fair distribution of monies available in the fund:

(a) if the total amount of reimbursable expenses is less than the amount available in the fund, the board shall award each county the amount determined to be a reimbursable expense;

(b) if the total amount of reimbursable expenses is more than the amount available in the fund, the board shall apply the following formula in determining reimbursement caps:

(i) from the total amount available in the fund for the subject application period, the board shall first set aside an amount of 10% for replacement costs, and 10% for training costs. For example, if $280,000 were available, $28,000 would be set aside as replacement monies, and $28,000 would be set aside as training monies, leaving an available balance of $224,000;

(ii) from the remaining 80% of available funds, the board shall calculate reimbursement caps per county by dividing the available amount equally between the 29 counties. Using the above example, if $224,000 were available, a first review maximum of $7,724.14 would be available for each county. To determine how much of that maximum will be awarded, the board shall determine the adjusted reimbursable expenses based on the formula set forth in Section R704-1-7.

R704-1-7. Formula for Determining Adjusted Reimbursable Expenses.

(1) For the purpose of determining a fair and equitable distribution of monies available in the fund, on its first review of applications, the board shall adjust the amount of equitable expenses each county will be awarded by applying the following point system formula:

(a) to award full payment of a county's reimbursable expenses, the county would have to achieve all of the 100 percentage points possible. The formula is based on the criteria set forth in Subsection 53-2-107(7)(c). By applying this formula, the board shall determine adjusted reimbursable expenses by calculating a percentage point value for each county, and shall then award each county that percent of their reimbursable expenses up to the reimbursement cap set under Section R704-1-6. In calculating the percentage, the following point totals are possible:

(i) each county which submits its application packages on time shall receive 25 points;

(ii) there shall be a possible 25 points based on the number of SAR incidents occurring per county population;

(iii) there shall be a possible 25 points based on the percentage of victims residing outside of the subject county; and

(iv) there shall be a possible 25 points based on the number of volunteer hours spent in each county in emergency response and SAR related activities per county population.

(b) The following ratios shall determine the points awarded based on the number of SAR incidents occurring per county population:

(i) 5 points if the ratio is greater than 1:1000 but less than 1:750;

(ii) 10 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:750 but less than 1:500;

(iii) 15 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:500 but less than 1:250;

(iv) 20 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:250 but less than 1:100;

(v) 25 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:100.

(c) The following ratios shall determine the points awarded based on the percentage of victims residing outside of the subject county:

(i) 5 points if up to 20% of the victims are from outside the county;

(ii) 10 points if between 20% and 40% of the victims are from outside the county;

(iii) 15 points if between 40% and 60% of the victims are from outside the county;

(iv) 20 points if between 60% and 80% of the victims are from outside the county;

(v) 25 points if more than 80% of the victims are from outside the county.

(d) The following ratios will determine the points awarded based on the number of volunteer hours spent in each county in emergency response and SAR related activities per county population:

(i) 5 points if the ratio is greater than 1:100 but less than 1:50;

(ii) 10 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:50 but less than 1:25;

(iii) 15 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:25 but less than 1:10;

(iv) 20 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:10 but less than 1:5;

(v) 25 points if the ratio is equal to or greater than 1:5.

(e) The total awarded points shall be multiplied by the reimbursable expenses to determine the adjusted reimbursable expenses for each county. For example, if the board awarded 85 points to Wasatch County, the $40,000 in reimbursable expenses would be adjusted to $34,000 ($40,000 x .85). Since the cap is $7,724.14, Wasatch County would be entitled to only that amount on first review. However, on second review it could receive some or all of the remaining $32,275.86.

R704-1-8. Second Review of Applications.

(1) When, after the first review and determination of the adjusted reimbursable expenses for each county, reduced as necessary to the reimbursement caps, there are expense funds remaining from that half of the fiscal year, the board shall throw out the reimbursement caps, and determine distribution as follows:

(a) when there are enough expense funds remaining to cover the outstanding reimbursable expenses of all counties, the board shall reimburse those amounts;

(b) when there are not enough expense funds to pay the outstanding reimbursable expenses, the board shall apply the same percentage point value established for each county under Section R704-1-7 to the outstanding reimbursable expenses. When there are enough expense monies remaining to cover all adjusted reimbursable expenses, the board shall reimburse those amounts;

(c) when there are not enough expense monies to cover all adjusted reimbursable expenses, the board shall determine by majority vote how the remaining expense funds are to be distributed among the counties.

(2) In so ruling, the board shall give consideration to the equities sought to be established by the percentage point values determined under the forgoing formula.

(3) The board may, by a majority vote, elect to utilize reimbursement and training monies to cover reimbursable expenses.

R704-1-9. Reimbursement of Replacement Costs.

(1) When determining distribution of any excess expense monies,these monies may be added to the funds set aside for reimbursement of replacement and upgrade of SAR equipment under Subsection 53-2-107(1)(b).

(2) The board shall then make a determination which replacement costs sought are reimbursable under the program. In so determining, the board shall consider whether these costs are:

(a) reasonable in light of the type and extent of replacement or upgrade sought and in light of the existing market value of costs;

(b) reasonably related to or caused by the utilization of the subject equipment in SAR activities; and

(c) not considered an unjust or improper enrichment of the owner of the subject equipment.

(3) The board shall then apply the same percentage point value established for each county under Section R704-1-7 to the replacement costs determined by the board to be reimbursable. When there are enough replacement monies to cover all reimbursable replacement costs, the board shall reimburse those amounts.

(4) When there are not enough replacement monies to cover all reimbursable replacement costs, the board shall determine by majority vote how the remaining replacement monies are to be distributed among the counties.

(a) In so ruling, the board shall give consideration to the equities sought to be established by the percentage point values determined under Section R704-1-7.

(b) The board may, by a majority vote, elect to utilize any training monies and remaining expense monies to cover replacement costs.

R704-1-10. Reimbursement of Training Costs.

(1) After determining distribution of expense and replacement monies, there are funds remaining, they may be added to the monies set aside for reimbursement of training costs under Subsection 53-2-107(1)(c).

(2) The board shall then make a determination which training costs sought are reimbursable under the program. The board shall consider whether these costs are:

(a) reasonable in light of the type and extent of training and the existing market value of costs;

(b) reasonably related to the training of SAR volunteers; and

(3) excludable as salary or overtime pay to instructors.

(a) The board shall then apply the same percentage point value established for each county under Section R704-1-7 to the training costs determined by the board to be reimbursable. When there are enough training monies to cover all reimbursable training costs sought, the board shall reimburse those amounts.

(b) When there are not enough training monies to cover all reimbursable training costs, the board shall determine by majority vote how the remaining training monies are to be distributed among the counties.

(i) The board shall give consideration to the equities sought to be established by the percentage point values determined under Section R704-1-7.

(ii) The board may, by a majority vote, elect to utilize any remaining expense and replacement monies to cover training costs.

(4) The board may also elect to carry over any monies remaining from the first half of the fiscal year to the second half. However, on review of the applications from the second half of the fiscal year, the board shall, pursuant to Subsection 53-2-109(1)(e), award all program monies remaining in the fund for that fiscal year.

KEY: search and rescue, financial reimbursement, expenses
August 19, 1999 53-2-107
Notice of Continuation August 6, 2004

R708. Public Safety, Driver License.
R708-7. Functional Ability in Driving: Guidelines for Physicians.
R708-7-1. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to establish standards and guidelines to assist health care professionals in determining who may be impaired, the responsibilities of the health care professionals, and the driver's responsibilities regarding their health as it relates to highway safety.

R708-7-2. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Sections 53-3-224, 53-3-303, 53-3-304, and 49 CFR 391.43.

R708-7-3. Definitions.

(1) "Board" means the Driver License Medical Advisory Board created in Section 53-3-303.

(2) "Division" means the Driver License Division.

(3) "Health care professional" means a physician or surgeon licensed to practice medicine in the state, or when recommended by the Medical Advisory Board, may include other health care professionals licensed to conduct physical examinations in this state.

(4) "Impaired person" means a person who has a mental, emotional, or nonstable physical disability or disease that may impair the person's ability to exercise reasonable and ordinary control at all times over a motor vehicle while driving on the highway. It does not include a person having a nonprogressive or stable physical impairment that is objectively observable and that may be evaluated by a functional driving examination.

R708-7-4. Health and Driving.

(1) Every driver operating a vehicle is individually responsible for their health when driving. Each applicant for a Utah driver license shall be required to answer personal health questions related to driving safety in accordance with recommendations made by the Driver License Medical Advisory Board pursuant to the provisions of Section 53-3-303(8). If the applicant experiences a significant health problem, the applicant is required to take a medical report form furnished by the division to a health care professional who provides all requested information, including a functional ability profile that reflects the applicant's medical condition.

(2) The health care professional will be expected to discuss the applicant's health as it may affect driving abilities and to make special recommendations in unusual circumstances. Based upon a completed functional profile, the division may deny driving privileges or issue a license with or without limitations in accordance with the standards described in this rule and lists, tables, and charts incorporated herein. Health care professionals have a responsibility to help reduce unsafe highway driving conditions by carefully applying these guidelines and standards, and by counseling with their patients about driving under medical constraints.

R708-7-5. Driver's Responsibilities.

(1) The 1979 Utah State Legislature has defined driver operating responsibilities in Section 53-3-303, related to physical, mental or emotional impairments of drivers. Drivers are:

(a) responsible to refrain from driving if there is uncertainty caused from having a physical, mental or emotional impairment which may affect driving safety;

(b) expected to seek competent medical evaluation and advice about the significance of any impairment that relates to driving vehicles safely; and

(c) responsible for reporting a "physical, mental or emotional impairment which may affect driving safety" to the Driver License Division in a timely manner.

R708-7-6. Health Care Professional's Responsibilities.

(1) Pursuant to Section 53-3-303, health care professionals shall:

(a) make reports to the division respecting impairments which may affect driving safety when requested by their patients. Nevertheless, the final responsibility for issuing a driver license remains with the director of the division;

(b) counsel their patients about how their condition affects safe driving. For example, if medication is prescribed for a patient which may cause changes in alertness or coordination, the health care professional shall advise the patient about how the medication can affect safe driving, and when it would be safe to operate a vehicle. Or, if a patient's visual acuity drops, the patient should similarly be advised, at least until corrective action has been taken to improve vision; and

(c) in accordance with Section 53-3-303(14)(b), be responsible for making available to their patients without reservation, their recommendations and appropriate information related to driving safety and responsibilities, whether defined by published guidelines or not.

R708-7-7. Driver License Medical Advisory Board.

(1) The Driver License Medical Advisory Board, as per Section 53-3-303, shall advise the director of the division and recommend written functional ability profile guidelines and standards for determining the physical, mental and emotional capabilities of applicants for licenses, appropriate to various driving abilities.

(2) In case of uncertainty of interpretation of these guidelines and standards, or in special circumstances, applicants may request a review of any division decision by a panel of board members. All of the actions of the director and board are subject to judicial review.

(3) In accordance with Section 53-3-303(8),the board shall administer the functional ability profile guidelines, which are intended to minimize such conflicts as the individual's desire to drive and the community's desire for highway safety.

R708-7-8. Persons Authorized to Complete Functional Ability Evaluation Medical Report Form.

(1) Physicians and surgeons licensed to practice medicine may complete the entire Functional Ability Evaluation Medical Report form.

(2) Nurse practitioners and physician assistants, and in accordance with 49 CFR 391.43, physician assistants, advanced practice nurses, doctors of chiropractic and other health care professionals, may perform physical examinations and report their findings on the Functional Ability Evaluation Medical Report form provided that:

(a) they are licensed by the state as health care professionals;

(b) the physical examination does not require advanced or complex diagnosis or treatment; and

(c) in the event that advanced or complex medical diagnostic analysis is required, the licensed health care professional, consistent with sound medical practices, will be expected to promptly refer the patient to the appropriate physician, surgeon or doctor of osteopathy for further evaluation and for completion of the functional ability evaluations certifications report in those categories.

R708-7-9. Functional Ability Profile Categories.

Functional ability of a driver to operate a vehicle safely may be affected by a wide range of physical, mental or emotional impairments. To simplify reporting and to make possible a comparison of relative risks and limitations, the Medical Advisory Board has adopted physical, emotional and behavioral functional ability profiles as defined in 12 separate categories, with multiple levels under each category.

R708-7-10. Use of the Functional Ability Profile.

(1) Health care professionals who evaluate their patients' health status for purposes of the patient obtaining a Utah driver license, shall report functional ability profiles on forms provided by the division.

(2) In assessing patient health and completing these report forms, health care professionals shall apply the standards and related information contained in the following lists, charts, and tables, which standards and guidelines are adopted and incorporated within this rule by reference, and are referred to in a booklet entitled, "Functional Ability in Driving: Guidelines And Standards for Health Care Professionals", (November 2006 ed.). Specific categories are:

(a) "Category A" - diabetes and other metabolic conditions; narrative listing and table;

(b) "Category B" - cardiovascular; narrative listing and table;

(c) "Category C" - pulmonary; narrative listing and table;

(d) "Category D" - neurologic; narrative listing and table;

(e) "Category E" - epilepsy and other episodic conditions; narrative listing and table;

(f) "Category F" - learning, memory and communications; narrative listing and table;

(g) "Category G" - psychiatric or emotional conditions; narrative listing and table;

(h) "Category H" - alcohol and other drugs; narrative listing and table;

(i) "Category I" - visual acuity; narrative listing and table;

(j) "Category J" - musculoskeletal abnormality or chronic medical debility; narrative listing and table;

(k) "Category K" - alertness or sleep disorders; narrative listing and table; and

(L) "Category L" - hearing and balance; narrative listing and table.

(3) Copies of these guidelines are printed in a booklet and distributed by the division. These booklets may be obtained at no cost for health care professionals or $5 per booklet for all other individuals. Copies may be obtained in person or by written request to the Driver License Division Medical Section at P.O. Box 144501, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4501.

(4) Report forms completed by a health care professional and received by the division are to be used as a screening tool in assessing an individual's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle.

(a) Some profile levels as identified in the "Functional Ability in Driving: Guidelines And Standards for Health Care Professionals", may result in the division requesting an individual to complete a driving skills test in order to demonstrate the ability to safely operate a motor vehicle before determining whether the individual will maintain the privilege to drive. In some cases when a privilege to drive is granted, driving restrictions may be required in order to ensure public safety.

(b) A health care professional may also request that the division evaluate an individual's driving skill level at the health care professional's discretion.

(5) The division shall notify an individual that their privilege to drive is denied upon receipt of the following:

(a) a medical report that is completed in the categories A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, or L, that is profiled at a level "8" in accordance with the "Functional Ability in Driving: Guidelines And Standards for Health Care Professionals", or other documentation which indicates that the health care professional recommends that the individual does not drive; or

(b) a medical report that is completed in the category I that is profiled at a level "10" in accordance with the "Functional Ability in Driving: Guidelines And Standards for Health Care Professionals", or other documentation which indicates that the health care professional recommends that the individual does not drive.

(6) Upon receipt of a notice of denial of the privilege to drive, an individual may request a review of the division's decision by a panel of board members. All of the actions of the director and board are subject to judicial review.

KEY: administrative procedures, health care professionals, physicians

February 19, 2009	**53-3-224**
Notice of Continuation March 13, 2007	**53-3-303**
	53-3-304
	49 CFR 391.43

R728. Public Safety, Peace Officer Standards and Training.
R728-402. Application Procedures to Attend a Basic Peace Officer Training Program.
R728-402-1. Policy.

A. Pursuant to Sections 53-6-203 and 53-6-204 it shall be the responsibility of each law enforcement agency, upon its hiring of an employee, to submit a complete application to POST before admission is approved to a basic peace officer training program.

1. An agency sponsored applicant is defined as a full time paid employee of a state, municipal or county police or sheriff's agency.

2. Part time or reserve applicants will not be admitted as agency sponsored employees into a basic peace officer training program.

B. Self-Sponsored Applicants will not be accepted at POST unless special circumstances exist and approval has been granted by the director of the division.

1. Self-Sponsored applicants must submit a complete application to POST before they will be admitted to a basic peace officer training program.

R728-402-2. Procedure.

A. Application will be made by completing the POST approved application packet. Application packets can be obtained from the POST website.

B. Application must be submitted four weeks prior to the start of the academy via website or mail in order to allow POST adequate time to process applications and schedule applicants.

C. Applications must be complete when submitted to POST. POST will not accept any application that is not complete. The agency administrator must sign the completed application verifying the applicant is a full time employee of their department.

D. Peace Officer Standards and Training will pay the cost of board, room and supplies for sponsored students attending the Police Academy.

E. Self-Sponsored students must pay the current approved rate.

F. Attendance at the Academy will be denied for failure to meet the requirements set forth in Section 53-6-203 and Rule R728-403.

KEY: law enforcement officers, basic application procedures, police training
February 5, 2009 53-6-203
Notice of Continuation February 26, 2007

R859. Sports Authority (Utah), Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission.

R859-1. Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission Act Rule.

R859-1-101. Title.

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

R859-1-102. Definitions.

In addition to the definitions in Title 63C, Chapter 11, the following definitions are adopted for the purpose of this Rule:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) "Unprofessional conduct" is as defined in Subsection 63C-11-302(25), and is defined further to include the following:

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

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

(c) violating the rules for conduct of contests;

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

(e) testing positive for HIV;

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

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

(7) A "training facility" is a location where ongoing, scheduled training of unarmed combat contestants is held.

R859-1-201. Authority - Purpose.

The Commission adopts this Rule under the authority of Subsection 63C-11-304(1)(b), to enable the Commission to administer Title 63C, Chapter 11, of the Utah Code.

R859-1-202. Scope and Organization.

Pursuant to Title 63C, Chapter 11, general provisions codified in Sections R859-1-101 through R859-1-512 apply to all contests or exhibitions of "unarmed combat," as that term is defined in Subsection 63C-11-302(23). The provisions of Sections R859-1-601 through R859-1-623 shall apply only to contests of boxing, as defined in Subsection R859-1-102(1). The provisions of Sections R859-1-701 through R859-1-702 shall apply only to elimination tournaments, as defined in R859-1-102(4). The provisions of Section R859-1-801 shall apply only to martial arts contest and exhibitions. The provisions of Section 859-1-901 shall apply only to "White-Collar Contests". The provisions of Sections R859-1-1001 through R859-1-1004 shall apply only to grants for amateur boxing.

R859-1-301. Qualifications for Licensure.

(1) In accordance with Section 63C-11-308, a license is required for a person to act as or to represent that the person is a promoter, manager, contestant, second, referee, or judge.

(2) A licensed amateur MMA contestant shall not compete against a professional unarmed combat contestant, or receive a purse and/or other remuneration (other than for reimbursement for reasonable travel expenses, consistent with IRS guidelines).

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

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

R859-1-302. Licensing - Procedure.

In accordance with the authority granted in Section 63C-11-309, the expiration date for licenses issued by the Commission shall be one year from the date of issuance.

R859-1-401. Designation of Adjudicative Proceedings.

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

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

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

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

(d) the withholding of a purse by the Commission pursuant to Subsection 63C-11-321(3).

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

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

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

(c) protests against the results of a match.

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

R859-1-402. Adjudicative Proceedings in General.

(1) The procedures for formal adjudicative proceedings are set forth in Sections 63-46b-6 through 63-46b-10; and this Rule.

(2) The procedures for informal adjudicative proceedings are set forth in Section 63-46b-5; and this Rule.

(3) No evidentiary hearings shall be held in informal adjudicative proceedings before the Commission with the exception of protests against the results of a match in which an evidentiary hearing is permissible if timely requested. Any request for a hearing with respect to a protest of match results shall comply with the requirements of Section R859-1-404.

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

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

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

R859-1-403. Additional Procedures for Immediate License Suspension.

(1) In accordance with Subsection 63C-11-310(7), the

designated Commission member may issue an order immediately suspending the license of a licensee upon a finding that the licensee presents an immediate and significant danger to the licensee, other licensees, or the public.

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

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

R859-1-404. Evidentiary Hearings in Informal Adjudicative Proceedings.

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

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

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

R859-1-405. Reconsideration and Judicial Review.

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

R859-1-501. Promoter's Responsibility in Arranging Contests-Permit Fee, Bond, Restrictions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) A promoter shall be not under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances during the contest and until all purses to the contestants and all applicable fees are paid to the commission, officials and ringside physician.

(10) At the time of an unarmed combat contest weigh-in, the promoter of a contest shall provide primary insurance coverage for each uninsured contestant and secondary insurance for each insured contestant in the amount of $10,000 for each licensed contestant to provide medical, surgical and hospital care for licensed contestants who are injured while engaged in a contest or exhibition:

(a) The term of the insurance coverage must not require the contestant to pay a deductible for the medical, surgical or hospital care for injuries he sustains while engaged in a contest of exhibition.

(b) If a licensed contestant pays for the medical, surgical or hospital care, the insurance proceeds must be paid to the contestant or his beneficiaries as reimbursement for the payment.

(c) The promoter should also have life insurance coverage of $10,000 for each contestant in case of death.

R859-1-502. Ringside Equipment.

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

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

(b) stools for use by the seconds;

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

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

(e) a portable resuscitator with oxygen;

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

(g) seats at ringside for the assigned officials;

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

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

(j) a gong;

(k) a public address system;

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

(m) a separate room for physical examinations;

(n) a separate dressing room shall be provided for officials, unless the physical arrangements of the contest site make an additional dressing room impossible;

(o) adequate security personnel; and

(p) sufficient bout sheets for ring officials and the designated Commission member.

(2) A promoter shall only hold contests in facilities that conform to the laws, ordinances, and regulations regulating the city, town, or village where the bouts are situated.

(3) Restrooms shall not be used as dressing rooms and for physical examinations and weigh-ins.

R859-1-503. Contracts.

(1) Pursuant to Section 63C-11-320, a copy of the contract between a promoter and a contestant shall be filed with the Commission before a contest begins. The contract that is filed with the Commission shall embody all agreements between the parties.

(2) A contestant's manager may sign a contract on behalf of the contestant. If a contestant does not have a licensed manager, the contestant shall sign the contract.

(3) A contestant shall use his own legal name to sign a contract. However, a contestant who is licensed under another name may sign the contract using his licensed name if the contestant's legal name appears in the body of the contract as the name under which the contestant is legally known.

(4) The contract between a promoter and a contestant shall be for the use of the contestant's skills in a contest and shall not require the contestant to sell tickets in order to be paid for his services.

R859-1-504. Complimentary Tickets.

(1) Limitation on issuance, calculation of price, and service charge for payment to contestant working on percentage basis.

(a) A promoter may not issue complimentary tickets for more than 4 percent of the seats in the house without the Commission's written authorization. The Commission shall not consider complimentary tickets which it authorizes under this Section to constitute part of the total gross receipts from admission fees for the purposes of calculating the license fee prescribed in Subsection 63C-11-311(1).

(b) If complimentary tickets are issued for more than 4 percent of the seats in the house, each contestant who is working on a percentage basis shall be paid a percentage of the normal price of all complimentary tickets in excess of 4 percent of the seats in the house, unless the contract between the contestant and the promoter provides otherwise and stipulates the number of complimentary tickets which will be issued. In addition, if a service fee is charged for complimentary tickets, the contestant is entitled to be paid a percentage of that service fee, less any deduction for federal taxes and fees.

(c) Pursuant to Subsection 63C-11-311(3)(a) a promoter shall file, within 10 days after the contest, a report indicating how many complimentary tickets the promoter issued and the value of those tickets.

(2) Complimentary ticket and tickets at reduced rate, persons entitled or allowed to receive such tickets, duties of promoter, disciplinary action, fees and taxes.

(a) Each promoter shall provide tickets without charge to the following persons who shall not be liable for the payment of any fees for those tickets:

(i) the Commission members, Director and representatives;

(ii) principals and seconds who are engaged in a contest or exhibition which is part of the program of unarmed combat; and

(iii) holders of lifetime passes issued by the Commission.

(b) Each promoter may provide tickets without charge or at a reduced rate to the following persons who shall be liable for payment of applicable fees on the reduced amount paid, unless the person is a journalist, police officer or fireman as provided in this Subsection:

(i) Any of the promoter's employees, and if the promoter is a corporation, to a director or officer who is regularly employed or engaged in promoting programs of unarmed combat, regardless of whether the director or officer's duties require admission to the particular program and regardless of whether the director or officer is on duty at the time of that program;

(ii) Employees of the Commission;

(iii) A journalist who is performing a journalist's duties; and

(iv) A fireman or police officer that is performing the duties of a fireman or police officer.

(c) Each promoter shall perform the following duties in relation to the issuance of complimentary tickets or those issued at a reduced price:

(i) Each ticket issued to a journalist shall be clearly marked "PRESS." No more tickets may be issued to journalists than will permit comfortable seating in the press area;

(ii) Seating at the press tables or in the press area must be limited to journalists who are actually covering the contest or exhibition and to other persons designated by the Commission;

(iii) A list of passes issued to journalists shall be submitted to the Commission prior to the contest or exhibition;

(iv) Only one ticket may be sold at a reduced price to any manager, second, contestant or other person licensed by the Commission;

(v) Any credential issued by the promoter which allows an admission to the program without a ticket, shall be approved in advance by a member of the Commission or the Director. Request for the issuance of such credentials shall be made at least 5 hours before the first contest or exhibition of the program.

(d) Admission of any person who does not hold a ticket or who is not specifically exempted pursuant to this Section is grounds for suspension or revocation of the promoter's license or for the assessment of a penalty.

(e) The Commission shall collect all fees and taxes due on any ticket that is not specifically exempt pursuant to this Section, and for any person who is admitted without a ticket in violation of this Section.

(3) Reservation of area for use by Commission. For every program of unarmed combat, the promoter of the program shall reserve seats at ringside for use by the designated Commission member and Commission representatives.

R859-1-505. Physical Examination - Physician.

(1) Not less than one hour before a contest, each contestant shall be given a medical examination by a physician who is appointed by the designated Commission member. The examination shall include a detailed medical history and a physical examination of all of the following:

(a) eyes;
(b) teeth;
(c) jaw;
(d) neck;
(e) chest;
(f) ears;
(g) nose;
(h) throat;
(i) skin;
(j) scalp;
(k) head;
(l) abdomen;
(m) cardiopulmonary status;
(n) neurological, musculature, and skeletal systems;
(o) pelvis; and
(p) the presence of controlled substances in the body.

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

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

(4) Before a bout, a female contestant shall provide the ringside physician with the results of a pregnancy test performed

on the contestant within the previous 14 days. If the results of the pregnancy test are positive, the physician shall notify the Commission, and the Commission shall prohibit the contestant from competing.

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

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

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

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

R859-1-506. Drug Tests.

In accordance with Section 63C-11-317, the following shall apply to drug testing:

(1) The administration of or use of any:

(a) Alcohol;

(b) Stimulant; or

(c) Drug or injection that has not been approved by the Commission, including, but not limited to, the drugs or injections listed R859-1-506 (2), in any part of the body, either before or during a contest or exhibition, to or by any unarmed combatant, is prohibited.

(2) The following types of drugs, injections or stimulants are prohibited pursuant to R859-1-506 (1):

(a) Afrinol or any other product that is pharmaceutically similar to Afrinol.

(b) Co-Tylenol or any other product that is pharmaceutically similar to Co-Tylenol.

(c) A product containing an antihistamine and a decongestant.

(d) A decongestant other than a decongestant listed in R859-1-506 (4).

(e) Any over-the-counter drug for colds, coughs or sinuses other than those drugs listed in R859-1-506 (4). This paragraph includes, but is not limited to, Ephedrine, Phenylpropanolamine, and Mahuang and derivatives of Mahuang.

(f) Any drug identified on the 2008 edition of the Prohibited List published by the World Anti-Doping Agency, which is hereby incorporated by reference. The 2008 edition of the Prohibited List may be obtained, free of charge, at www.wada-ama.org.

(3) The following types of drugs or injections are not prohibited pursuant to R859-1-506 (1), but their use is discouraged by the Commission:

(a) Aspirin and products containing aspirin.

(b) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatories.

(4) The following types of drugs or injections are accepted by the Commission:

(a) Antacids, such as Maalox.

(b) Antibiotics, antifungals or antivirals that have been prescribed by a physician.

(c) Antidiarrheals, such as Imodium, Kaopectate or Pepto-Bismol.

(d) Antihistamines for colds or allergies, such as Bromphen, Brompheniramine, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, Chlor-Trimeton, Dimetane, Hismal, PBZ, Seldane, Tavist-1 or Teldrin.

(e) Antinauseants, such as Dramamine or Tigan.

(f) Antipyretics, such as Tylenol.

(g) Antitussives, such as Robitussin, if the antitussive does not contain codeine.

(h) Antiulcer products, such as Carafate, Pepcid, Reglan, Tagamet or Zantac.

(i) Asthma products in aerosol form, such as Brethine, Metaproterenol (Alupent) or Salbutamol (Albuterol, Proventil or Ventolin).

(j) Asthma products in oral form, such as Aminophylline, Cromolyn, Nasalide or Vanceril.

(k) Ear products, such as Auralgan, Cerumenex, Cortisporin, Debrox or Vosol.

(l) Hemorrhoid products, such as Anusol-HC, Preparation H or Nupercainal.

(m) Laxatives, such as Correctol, Doxidan, Dulcolax, Efferyllium, Ex-Lax, Metamucil, Modane or Milk of Magnesia.

(n) Nasal products, such as AYR Saline, HuMist Saline, Ocean or Salinex.

(o) The following decongestants:

(i) Afrin;

(ii) Oxymetazoline HCL Nasal Spray; or

(iii) Any other decongestant that is pharmaceutically similar to a decongestant listed in R859-1-506 (1)or (2).

(5) At the request of the Commission, the designated Commission member, or the ringside physician, a contestant or assigned official shall submit to a test of body fluids to determine the presence of drugs. A contestant must give an adequate sample or it will deem to be a denial. The promoter shall be responsible for any costs of testing.

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

(a) immediately suspend the contestant's or assigned official's license in accordance with Section R859-1-403;

(b) stop the contest in accordance with Subsection 63C-11-316(2);

(c) initiate other appropriate licensure action in accordance with Section 63C-11-310; or

(d) withhold the contestant's purse in accordance with Subsection 63C-11-321.

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

(8) Unless the commission licensing an event requires otherwise, a contestant who tests positive for illegal drugs shall be penalized as follows:

(a) First offense - 180 day suspension.

(b) Second offense - 1 year suspension, and mandatory completion of a supervisory treatment program approved by the commission that licensed the event.

(c) Third offense - 2 year suspension, and mandatory completion of a supervisory treatment program approved by the commission that licensed the event.

R859-1-507. HIV Testing.

In accordance with Section 63C-11-317, contestants shall produce evidence of a clear test for HIV as a condition to participation in a contest as follows:

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

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

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

R859-1-508. Contestant Use or Administration of Any Substance.

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-509. Weighing-In.

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

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

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

(4) Each contestant must weigh in the presence of his opponent, a representative of the commission and an official representing the promoter, on scales approved by the commission at any place designed by the commission.

(5) The contestant must have all weights stripped from his body before he is weighed in, but may wear shorts. Female contestants are permitted to wear a singlet and/or sports bra for modesty.

(6) The commission may require contestants to be weighted more than once for any cause deemed sufficient by the commission.

(7) A contestant who fails to make the weight agreed upon in his bout agreement forfeits:

(a) Twenty five percent of his purse if no lesser amount is set by the commission's representative: or

(b) A lesser amount set by the secretary and approved by the commission, unless the weight difference is 1 pound or less.

R859-1-510. Announcer.

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

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

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

R859-1-511. Timekeepers.

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-512. Stopping a Contest.

In accordance with Subsections 63C-11-316(2) and 63C-11-302(14)(b), authority for stopping a contest is defined, clarified or established as follows.

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

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

(b) one-sided nature of the contest;

(c) refusal or inability of a contestant to reasonably compete; and

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

(2) If a referee stops a contest, the referee shall disqualify the contestant, where appropriate, and recommend to the designated Commission member that the purse of that professional contestant be withheld pending an impoundment decision in accordance with Section 63C-11-321.

(3) The designated Commission member may stop a contest at any stage in the contest when there is a significant question with respect to the contest, the contestant, or any other licensee associated with the contest, and determine whether the purse should be withheld pursuant to Section 63C-11-321.

R859-1-601. Boxing - Contest Weights and Classes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) A contestant who has contracted to box in a given weight class shall not be permitted to compete if he or she exceeds that weight class at the weigh-in, unless the contract

provides for the opposing contestant to agree to the weight differential. If the weigh-in is held the day before the contest and if the opposing contestant does not agree or the contract does not provide for a weight exception, the contestant may have two hours to attempt to lose not more than three pounds in order to be reweighed.

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

(a) the win-loss record of the contestants;
(b) the weight differential;
(c) the caliber of opponents;
(d) each contestant's number of fights; and
(e) previous suspensions or disciplinary actions.

R859-1-602. Boxing - Number of Rounds in a Bout.

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

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

R859-1-603. Boxing - Ring Dimensions and Construction.

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

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

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

R859-1-604. Boxing - Gloves.

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-605. Boxing - Bandage Specification.

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

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

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

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

R859-1-606. Boxing - Mouthpieces.

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

R859-1-607. Boxing - Contest Officials.

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

(a) one referee;
(b) three judges;
(c) one timekeeper; and
(d) one physician licensed in good standing in Utah.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-608. Boxing - Contact During Contests.

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

individuals.

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

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

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

R859-1-609. Boxing - Referees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-610. Boxing - Stalling or Faking.

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

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

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

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

R859-1-611. Boxing - Injuries and Cuts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

physician.

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

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

R859-1-612. Boxing - Knockouts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-613. Boxing - Procedure After Knockout or Contestant Sustaining Damaging Head Blows.

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

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

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

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

(5) All medical reports that are submitted to the Commission relative to a physical examination or the condition of a boxing contestant shall be confidential and shall be open for examination only by the Commission and the licensed contestant upon the contestant's request to examine the records or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

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

(7) A contestant may not resume boxing after any period of rest prescribed in Subsections R859-1-613(1) and (6), unless following a neurological examination, a physician certifies the contestant as fit to take part in competitive boxing. A boxing contestant who fails to secure an examination prior to resuming boxing shall be automatically suspended until the results of the examination have been received by the Commission and the contestant is certified by a physician as fit to compete.

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

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

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

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

R859-1-614. Boxing - Waiting Periods.

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

TABLE

Length of Bout (In scheduled Rounds)	Required Interval (In Days)
4	3

5-9	5
10-12	7

R859-1-615. Boxing - Fouls.

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

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

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

(c) hitting or gouging with an open glove;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) hitting below the belt line;

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

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

(n) using abusive language in the ring;

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

(p) intentionally spitting out a mouthpiece;

(q) any backhand blow; or

(r) biting.

R859-1-616. Boxing - Penalties for Fouling.

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

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

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

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

R859-1-617. Boxing - Contestant Outside the Ring Ropes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-618. Boxing - Scoring.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R859-1-619. Boxing - Seconds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) A referee may eject a second from a ring corner for violations of the provisions of Subsections R859-1-609(6) and

R859-1-608(4) of this Rule (stepping into the ring and disruptive behavior) and may have the judges deduct points from a contestant's corner.

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

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

R859-1-620. Boxing - Managers.

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

R859-1-621. Boxing. Identification - Photo Identification Cards.

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

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

(a) the contestant's name and address;

(b) the contestant's social security number;

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

(d) a photograph of the boxing contestant; and

(e) the contestant's height and weight.

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

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

R859-1-622. Boxing - Dress for Contestants.

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

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

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

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

(d) a fitted mouthpiece; and

(e) gloves meeting the requirements specified in Section R859-1-604.

(2) In addition to the clothing required pursuant to Subsections R859-1-622(1)(a) through (e), a female boxing contestant shall wear a body shirt or blouse without buttons, buckles, or ornaments.

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

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

R859-1-623. Boxing - Failure to Compete.

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

R859-1-701. Elimination Tournaments.

(1) In general. The provisions of Title 63C, Chapter 11, and Rule R859-1 apply to elimination tournaments, including provisions pertaining to licenses, fees, stopping contests, impounding purses, testing requirements for contestants, and adjudicative proceedings. For purposes of identification, an elimination tournament contestant shall provide any form of identification that contains a photograph of the contestant, such as a state driver's license, passport, or student identification card.

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

(3) The Commission shall not approve the official rules of the particular sport and shall not allow the contest to be held if the official rules are inconsistent, in any way, with the purpose of the Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission Act, Title 63C, Chapter 11, or with the Rule adopted by the Commission for the administration of that Act, Rule R859-1.

R859-1-702. Restrictions on Elimination Tournaments.

Elimination tournaments shall comply with the following restrictions:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) The promoter of the elimination tournament shall be required to supply at the time of the weigh-in of the contestants HIV test results for each contestant pursuant to Subsection R859-1-507 of this Rule and Subsection 63C-11-317(1).

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

R859-1-801. Martial Arts Contests and Exhibitions.

(1) In general. All full-contact martial arts are forms of unarmed combat. Therefore, the provisions of Title 63C, Chapter 11, and Rule R859-1 apply to contests or exhibitions of such martial arts, including provisions pertaining to licenses, fees, stopping contests, impounding purses, testing requirements for contestants, and adjudicative proceedings. For purposes of identification, a contestant in a martial arts contest or exhibition shall provide any form of identification that contains a photograph of the contestant, such as a state driver's license, passport, or student identification card.

(2) Official rules of the art. Upon requesting the

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

(3) The Commission shall not approve the official rules of the particular art and shall not allow the contest or exhibition to be held if the official rules are inconsistent, in any way, with the purpose of the Pete Suazo Utah Athletic Commission Act, Title 63C, Chapter 11, or with the Rule adopted by the Commission for the administration of that Act, Rule R859-1.

R859-1-901. "White-Collar Contests".

Pursuant to Section 63C-11-302 (26), the Commission adopts the following rules for "White-Collar Contests":

(1) Contestants shall be at least 21 years old on the day of the contest.

(2) Competing contestants shall be of the same gender.

(3) The heaviest contestant's weight shall be no greater than 15 percent more than their opponent.

R859-1-1001. Authority - Purpose.

These rules are adopted to enable the Commission to implement the provisions of Section 63C-11-311 to facilitate the distribution of General Fund monies to Organizations Which Promote Amateur Boxing in the State.

R859-1-1002. Definitions.

Pursuant to Section 63C-11-311, the Commission adopts the following definitions:

(1) For purposes of Subsection 63C-11-311, "amateur boxing" means a live boxing contest conducted in accordance with the standards and regulations of USA Boxing, Inc., and in which the contestants participate for a non-cash purse.

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

(3) "Grant" means the Commission's distribution of monies as authorized under Section 63C-11-311(3).

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

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

R859-1-1003. Qualifications for Applications for Grants for Amateur Boxing.

(1) In accordance with Section 63C-11-311, each applicant for a grant shall:

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

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

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

(i) the financial need for the grant;

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

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

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

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

(b) Maintenance costs; and

(c) Equipment costs.

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

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

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

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

R859-1-1004. Criteria for Awarding Grants.

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

(1) whether any funds have been collected for purposes of amateur boxing grants under Section 63C-11-311;

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

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

(4) demonstrated need for the funding; or

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

KEY: licensing, boxing, unarmed combat, white-collar contests
March 1, 2009 63C-11-101 et seq.
Notice of Continuation May 10, 2007

R865. Tax Commission, Auditing.
R865-7H. Environmental Assurance Fee.
R865-7H-1. Environmental Assurance Fee for Retailers or Consumers Not Participating in the Environmental Assurance Program Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 19-6-410.5.

A. Retailers or consumers who are owners or operators of tanks, including owners or operators of above-ground storage tanks, who do not participate in the Environmental Assurance Program, may receive an exemption from the environmental assurance fee if:

1. none of the owner's or operator's tanks are covered under the Environmental Assurance Program; and

2. the owner or operator purchases the petroleum product for the tank directly from the refinery, or purchases a direct import of a petroleum product for which the environmental assurance fee has not previously been imposed.

B. Retailers or consumers who are owners or operators of tanks and who do not participate in the Environmental Assurance Program, but who fail to meet the conditions provided under this rule to purchase petroleum products exempt from the environmental assurance fee may apply to the Tax Commission for a refund of those fees paid, no more often than on a monthly basis, on form TC-113ES.

C. For purposes of the exemption and refund provisions of this rule, owners or operators of above-ground storage tanks include owners of fuel stored in tanks owned by a third party where the owner of the fuel pays a fee for use of the tank.

D. On a monthly basis, the Department of Environmental Quality shall provide the Tax Commission with a list of current participants in the Environmental Assurance Program.

R865-7H-2. Environmental Assurance Fee on Packaged Petroleum Products Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 19-6-410.5.

A. Petroleum products that are brought into this state packaged in barrels, drums, and cans are exempt from the environmental assurance fee.

B. Individuals who purchase petroleum products in bulk quantities and subsequently repackage those petroleum products in barrels, drums, or cans may receive a refund of environmental assurance fees paid on the repackaged petroleum products if, prior to the repackaging, the products were not stored in a tank covered by the Environmental Assurance Program.

C. Individuals who qualify for a refund of environmental assurance fees under B. may apply to the Tax Commission for a refund of those fees paid, no more often than on a monthly basis, on form TC-113ES.

R865-7H-3. Environmental Assurance Fee on Exports of Petroleum Products Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Section 19-6-410.5.

A. Petroleum products exported from a refinery directly out of state by the refiner or the first purchaser are exempt from the environmental assurance fee.

B. Individuals who store petroleum products in the state and subsequently export those petroleum products from the state may receive a refund of environmental assurance fees paid on the exported petroleum products if, prior to the export of the petroleum products, the petroleum products were not stored in a tank covered by the Environmental Assurance Program.

C. Individuals who qualify for a refund of environmental assurance fees under B. may apply to the Tax Commission for a refund of those fees paid, no more often than on a monthly basis, on form TC-113ES.

KEY: taxation, environment
March 16, 1999 19-6-410.5
Notice of Continuation February 19, 2009

R907. Transportation, Administration.
R907-62. Americans with Disabilities Act.
R907-62-1. Authority and Purpose.

(1) The Department of Transportation, pursuant to 28 CFR 35.107, adopts, defines, and publishes within this rule complaint procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints filed in accordance with Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

(2) The provision of 28 CFR 35, implements of Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12201, which provides that no qualified individual with a disability, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by this or any such entity.

R907-62-2. Definitions.

(1) "The ADA Coordinator" means the Department's coordinator or his designee who has responsibility for investigating and providing prompt and equitable resolution of complaints filed by qualified individuals with disabilities.

(2) "The ADA State Coordinating Committee" means that committee with representatives designated by the directors of the following agencies:

(a) Office of Planning and Budget;

(b) Department of Human Resource Management;

(c) Division of Risk Management;

(d) Division of Facilities Construction Management; and

(e) Office of the Attorney General.

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

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

(5) "Individual with a disability" (hereinafter individual) means a person who has a disability which limits one of his major life activities and who meets the essential eligibility requirement for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by a public entity, or who would otherwise be an eligible applicant for vacant state positions, as well as those who are employees of the state.

(6) "Public Entity" means the Utah Department of Transportation.

R907-62-3. Filing of Complaints.

(1) The complaint shall be filed in a timely manner to assure prompt, effective assessment and consideration of the facts, but no later than 180 days from the date of the alleged act of discrimination.

(2) The complaint shall be filed with the department's ADA Coordinator in writing or in another accessible format suitable to the individual.

(3) Each complaint shall:

(a) include the individual's name and address;

(b) include the nature and extent of the individual's disability;

(c) describe the department's alleged discriminatory action in sufficient detail to inform the department of the nature and date of the alleged violation;

(d) describe the action and accommodation desired; and

(e) be signed by the individual or by his legal representative.

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

R907-62-4. Investigation of Complaint.

(1) The ADA coordinator shall conduct an investigation of each complaint received. The investigation shall be conducted to the extent necessary to assure all relevant facts are determined and documented. This may include gathering all information listed in R907-62-3(3) if it is not made available by the individual.

(2) When conducting the investigation, the coordinator may seek assistance from the department's legal, human resource and budget staff in determining what action, if any, shall be taken on the complaint. Before making any decision that would involve:

(a) an expenditure of funds which is not absorbable within the agency's budget and would require appropriation authority;

(b) facility modifications; or

(c) reclassification or reallocation in grade; the coordinator shall consult with the ADA State Coordinating Committee.

R907-62-5. Issuance of Decision.

(1) Within 15 working days after receiving the complaint, the ADA Coordinator shall issue a decision outlining in writing or in another acceptable suitable format stating what action, if any, shall be taken on the complaint.

(2) If the coordinator is unable to reach a decision within the 15 working day period, he shall notify the individual with a disability in writing or by another acceptable suitable format why the decision is being delayed and what additional time is needed to reach a decision.

R907-62-6. Appeals.

(1) The individual may appeal the decision of the ADA Coordinator by filing an appeal within five working days from the receipt of the decision.

(2) The appeal shall be filed in writing with the department's executive director or a designee other than the department's ADA Coordinator.

(3) The filing of an appeal shall be considered as authorization by the individual to allow review of all information, including information classified as private or controlled, by the department's executive director or designee.

(4) The appeal shall describe in sufficient detail why the coordinator's decision is in error, is incomplete or ambiguous, is not supported by the evidence, or is otherwise improper.

(5) The executive director or designee shall review the factual findings of the investigation and the individual's statement regarding the inappropriateness of the coordinator's decision and arrive at an independent conclusion and recommendation. Additional investigations may be conducted if necessary to clarify questions of fact before arriving at an independent conclusion. Before making any decision that would involve:

(a) an expenditure of funds which is not absorbable and would require appropriation authority;

(b) facility modifications; or

(c) reclassification or reallocation in grade; he/she shall also consult with the State ADA Coordinating Committee.

(6) The decision shall be issued within ten working days after receiving the appeal and shall be in writing or in another accessible suitable format to the individual.

(7) If the executive director or his designee is unable to reach a decision within the ten working day period, he shall notify the individual in writing or by another acceptable suitable format why the decision is being delayed and the additional time needed to reach a decision.

R907-62-7. Classification of Records.

The record of each complaint and appeal, and all written records produced or received as part of such actions, shall be classified as protected as defined under Section 63G-2-305 until

the ADA coordinator, executive director, or their designees issue the decision at which time any portions of the record which may pertain to the individual's medical condition shall remain classified as private as defined under Section 63G-2-302 or controlled as defined in Section 63G-2-304. All other information gathered as part of the complaint record shall be classified as private information. Only the written decision of the coordinator, executive director or designees shall be classified as public information.

R907-62-8. Relationship to Other Laws.

This rule does not prohibit or limit the use of remedies available to individuals under the State Anti-Discrimination Complaint Procedures, Section 67-19-32; the Federal ADA Complaint Procedures 28 CFR Subpart F, beginning with Part 35.170; or any other Utah State or federal law that provides equal or greater protection for the rights of individuals with disabilities.

KEY: developmentally disabled, discrimination, ADA*
1992 63G-3-201
Notice of Continuation November 29, 2006 67-19-32

R909. Transportation, Motor Carrier.
R909-3. Standards for Utah School Buses.
R909-3-1. Scope and Objectives.

(1) This document sets forth requirements for the design, construction, and operation of all school buses utilized, whether owned or leased by any school district, or privately owned and operated under contract with any school district. Local school districts and private schools have the responsibility for developing the specifications for and the procurement of school buses used in their pupil transportation programs and shall insure that their vehicles meet or exceed the standards contained herein. School districts are encouraged to specify requirements in excess of the standards whenever such action will enhance their transportation programs. Any additions of school bus equipment or alterations in the bus construction and operations not provided for in the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition are prohibited without prior approval as outlined in Part H entitled "Exemption from or Modification of Requirements".

(2) Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition replaces the 1987 Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations. These standards will be effective August 31, 1994. All school buses ordered after the effective date and all school bus operators shall meet these standards. This document is intended to provide standards that meet or exceed Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards now in effect. Federal standards and Utah Motor Vehicle laws shall govern instances not specifically covered in these standards.

(3) Pupil transportation vehicles ordered before January 1, 1994 shall meet or exceed the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations applicable at the time of order placement.

R909-3-2. Authority.

(1) These standards are issued under authority of Title 41 of the Utah Code Annotated which deals with the Utah State Department of Transportation. This statute, at 41-6a-1304, states "...The Department of Transportation by and with the advice of the State Board of Education and the Department of Public Safety shall adopt and enforce regulations not inconsistent with this chapter to govern the design and operation of all school buses when owned and operated by any school district or privately owned and operated under contract with any school district in this state, and such regulations shall by reference be made a part of any such contract with a school district. Every school district, its officers and employees, and every person employed under contract by a school district shall be subject to said regulations."

(2) Regulations contained herein are applicable to public schools and all operations under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education. For standards or regulations applicable to private schools, refer to the Utah Code or regulations adopted by the Department of Transportation through Utah's Rule Making Act and published as a separate document.

R909-3-3. Responsibilities of Suppliers.

(1) School bus chassis and/or body dealers, distributors, and manufacturers must comply with the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition. The bidder agrees to certify that the vehicle meets or exceeds all federal and state standards upon delivery of the vehicle.

(2) Certification: All manufacturers of school bus chassis, bodies, or complete buses desiring to supply such equipment for use in the State of Utah, shall provide the Pupil Transportation Specialist, Utah State Office of Education, and the Division of Safety, Utah Department of Transportation, with a certification that their products, identified by specific model numbers, meet or exceed all requirements of the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition. This certification must be accomplished before any equipment is supplied in the state and not later than February 1 of each succeeding calendar year. Manufacturers shall also provide such test data or other information necessary to substantiate their claim of compliance. Required supporting data are listed below:

(a) Supporting data for certification of school bus chassis shall include at least the following information, but may be supplemented with additional information if offered by the supplier or if requested by the purchaser:

(i) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating.

(ii) Chassis weight, overall dimensions, and location of the center of gravity.

(iii) Engine performance curves (horse power torque vs. speed in revolutions per minute).

(iv) Power and gradient curves (with representative bus bodies).

(v) Exhaust system noise level.

(vi) Engine emission levels.

(vii) Axle capacities.

(viii) Spring capacities.

(ix) Brake system parameters or stopping distance vs. speed (with representative bus bodies).

(x) Horn noise level.

(xi) Temperature and quantity of hot water available for use in heating system.

(xii) Alternator output at the normal operating speed of the engine and at the engine manufacturer's recommended idle speed.

(xiii) Supporting data for certification of school bus bodies shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) Body dimensions, weights, and location of the center of gravity.

(B) Data from crash-worthiness tests conducted in accordance with Appendix 1. (Manufacturers will attach certification plate signifying vehicle compliance with Colorado Rack Test.)

(C) Data to verify compliance with the passenger seat cushion retention requirements as contained in FMVSS.

(D) Data to verify compliance with the passenger seat attachment strength requirements as contained in FMVSS.

(b) All certifications and supporting data shall be sent to the Pupil Transportation Specialist, Utah State Office of Education, 250 East 500 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, and Safety Regulations Administrator, U.D.O.T., Office of Motor Carriers, 4501 South 2700 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119.

(c) A list of the certified bus manufacturers will be provided to the districts by March 1st each year.

(3) Delivery Requirements: The school bus manufacturer shall provide the following materials for the purchaser of a new school bus at the time the purchaser takes possession of the bus:

(a) Line set tickets for each individual unit of the bus, and a separate set of tickets for buses manufactured in two parts.

(b) A copy of the pre-delivery service performed and verified by a checkout form for each individual unit.

(c) Warranty book and statement of warranty for each individual unit. All warranties shall commence on the day that the purchaser takes possession of the completed bus.

(d) Service manual for each individual unit or group of identical units.

(e) Parts manual for each individual unit or group of identical units.

(4) Inspection and acceptance testing of new school buses: Not more than 30 days following delivery of any new school bus to a Utah school district, it shall be inspected by the Safety Inspection Office of the Utah Highway Patrol. Prior to any new school bus being placed into service, it shall be inspected and tested by a certified mechanic to verify conformance with these standards.

(a) Tests that will be conducted during the acceptance

inspection of a school bus shall include, at a minimum:

(i) Inventory of required safety features including district specifications.

(ii) Functions tests of all lamps and signals, emergency braking system, horn, and other operating systems.

(b) Failure to satisfy all requirements of the standards shall result in either the bus being given a provisional approval until the manufacturer brings the vehicle up to standards, an exemption from the subject requirement requested (See Part H), or the vehicle will be deadlined pending compliance. A provisional approval shall not be for more than 90 consecutive days. Failure to bring the bus up to standards or apply for an exemption during the provisional period shall result in the bus being deadlined.

(5) Body-On-Chassis Type School Bus: In case a school district elects to contract with one of two or more manufacturers who then subcontracts with the other manufacturers, it shall be the responsibility of the end supplier, as prime contractor, to assure that the completed bus satisfies both the chassis and body requirements.

(6) Notice of Noncompliance: Dealers, distributors, or manufacturers who supply school transportation vehicles in the State of Utah that do not comply with the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition shall be notified of noncompliance and a general notice will be sent to all school districts and school transportation supervisors within the state advising that equipment supplied by the specified dealer, distributor, or manufacturer is not in compliance with Utah standards.

(7) If a dealer, distributor, or manufacturer has been notified of noncompliance in accordance with paragraph 3.06 and replaces or modifies the equipment to make it comply with the Utah Standards, a notice of compliance will be issued within 30 days after proof of compliance.

(8) School bus manufacturers shall be given at least 90 days notification of any changes in the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition.

R909-3-4. Definitions.

(1) School bus designations used in this document are taken from the Ninth National Minimum Standards Conference on School Transportation (1980). It should be noted vehicles with a capacity for less than ten passengers cannot be certified as school buses under federal regulations.

(2) School Bus means every motor vehicle designed to carry more than ten persons and is used to transport school children to or from school or in connection with related activities. This definition does not include vehicles that only carry school children along with other passengers as part of the operation of a common carrier under the jurisdiction of the Utah Department of Transportation or Public Service Commission or those vehicles in informal or intermittent arrangements such as sharing of actual gasoline expense or participation in a car pool for the transportation of children to or from school or other school activity. Nor does this definition include "tour" type buses, whether owned, leased, or chartered by a school district solely for the purpose of transporting school children to and from non-academic events.

(3) TYPE A - A Type "A" school bus is a conversion or body constructed upon a van-type compact truck or a front-section vehicle, with a gross weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less, designed for carrying more than ten persons.

(4) TYPE B - A Type "B" school bus is a conversion or body constructed and installed upon a van or front-section vehicle chassis, or stripped chassis, with a vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds, designed for carrying more than ten persons. Part of the engine is beneath and/or behind the windshield and beside the driver's seat. The entrance door is behind the front wheels.

(5) TYPE C - A Type "C" school bus is a body installed upon a flat back cowl chassis with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds, designed for carrying more than ten persons. All of the engine is in front of the windshield and the entrance door is behind the front wheels.

(6) TYPE D - A Type "D" school bus is a body installed upon a chassis, with the engine mounted in the front, midships, or rear, with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds, designed for carrying more than ten persons. The engine may be behind the windshield and beside the driver's seat; it may be at the rear of the bus, behind the rear wheels, or midships between the front and rear axles. The entrance door is ahead of the front wheels.

(7) Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle (MP) means every motor vehicle with ten or less passenger positions (including the driver) and cannot be certified as a bus. (In determining passenger capacity, wheelchair positions are counted as passenger positions.) Although a school entity may use such a vehicle as station wagon, full-sized sedan, small van of non-school bus capacity, etc., to transport pupils to and from school or related events, the vehicle shall not be identified as a school bus (including color) and shall not stop or control traffic on the traveled portion of the roadway to load or unload passengers.

R909-3-5. Chassis Requirements.

(1) Air Cleaner

(a) The engine intake air system shall be furnished and properly installed by the chassis manufacturer to meet engine manufacturers' specifications.

(b) The intake air system for diesel engines may have an air cleaner restriction indicator properly installed by the chassis manufacturer to meet engine specifications.

(2) Axles

(a) Weight distribution of fully loaded bus on level surface shall not exceed the manufacturer's front gross axle weight rating and rear gross axle weight rating.

(b) The front and rear ends, including suspension assemblies, shall have a gross axle weight rating at ground, at least equal to that portion of the load as would be imposed by the chassis manufacturer's maximum gross vehicle weight rating.

(c) Two-speed rear axles are permissible, but if used, provisions shall be made to assure that the parking and emergency brake systems operate directly upon the rear axles or wheels and not upon the driveshaft.

(3) Block Heater

(a) Buses furnished with diesel engines must have an engine block heater, 110 volt minimum 700 watt with 400 CID or less engine and minimum 1000 watt for engines over 400 CID. They shall also be furnished with an ether/propane quick starting aid that is thermostatically controlled and pre-shot measurement type. (Exception: Diesel engines that are equipped with glow plug or air intake starting systems.)

(4) Brake Systems

(a) All buses larger than 49 passenger capacity (including driver) or furnished with a two-speed axle must be equipped with air brakes. Automatic slack adjusters shall be required on all air-brake equipped buses following adoption of this edition of the Standards.

(b) If the bus is equipped with a two-speed rear axle, the parking brake system shall operate directly upon the rear axle or wheels such that the parking brake system will not be disconnected from the wheels when the rear axle is in the neutral position. (Drive shaft brakes do not meet this requirement.)

(c) Vacuum Assist Systems:

(i) A gauge giving the value of the vacuum in the reservoir, in inches of mercury, shall be located in clear view of the driver.

(ii) An audible and visual signal shall be provided to warn the driver in case the vacuum in the reservoir is eight inches of mercury or less.

(d) Air Brake Systems:

(i) The compressor used in an air brake system shall be a minimum of 12 cubic feet and be driven by the engine.

(ii) Reservoir(s) shall be a minimum combined capacity of 3,750 cubic inches, except Type D buses for which the capacity shall be 4,500 cubic inches.

(A). There shall be a manually operated or an automatic condensation drain valve in each reservoir. If an automatic valve(s) is used it must be heated to prevent freezing.

(B). There shall be a safety valve installed in the first reservoir, which shall be set to release pressure should the reservoir pressure exceed 150 psi.

(iii) All tubing and hoses used in the air brake systems shall conform to applicable SAE standards and shall be installed so as to be protected against excessive heat and to accommodate the normal vibrations and motions of the vehicle without damage.

(iv) The low pressure warning signal shall be both audible and visual.

(v) Buses using air or vacuum in the operation of the brake system shall be equipped with warning signals, readily audible and visible to the driver, that will give a continuous warning when the air pressure available in the system for braking is 60 pounds per square inch (psi) or less or the vacuum in the system available for braking is eight (8) inches of mercury or less. An illuminated gauge shall be provided that will indicate to the driver the air pressure in pounds per square inch or the vacuum available for the operation of the brakes as shown in inches of mercury. Type A buses: Manufacturers' standards.

(A). Vacuum-assist brake systems shall have a reservoir used exclusively for brakes that shall be adequate to ensure against loss in vacuum at full stroke application if not more than 30 percent with the engine not running. Brake system on gas-powered buses shall include suitable and convenient connections for the installation of a separate vacuum reservoir.

(B). Any brake system dry reservoir shall be so safeguarded by a check valve or equivalent device, that in the event of failure or leakage in its connection to the source of compressed air or vacuum, the stored dry air or vacuum shall not be depleted by the leakage or failure.

(vi) Buses using a hydraulic-assist brake system shall be equipped with warning signals, readily audible and visible to the driver, that will provide continuous warning in the event of a loss of fluid flow from primary source or loss of electric source powering the back-up system. Type A buses: Manufacturers' standards.

(vii) The brake lines and booster-assist lines shall be protected from excessive heat and vibration and shall be installed in a manner that prevents chafing.

(viii) Air Dryer (optional): If required, shall be compatible with the air compressor. The expello valve of the air dryer shall be heated to prevent freezing.

(iv) Anti-lock braking systems, meeting manufacturers' standards, are approved optional equipment.

(e) Parking Brake System: The school bus shall at all times be equipped with a parking brake system adequate to hold the vehicle or combination on any grade on which it is operated under any condition of loading on a surface free from ice and snow.

(f) All brake systems should be designed to permit visual inspection of brake lining wear without removal of any chassis components.

(5) Cooling System

(a) The engine cooling system radiator shall be of sufficient capacity to cool the engine at all speeds in all gears. It shall be of heavy duty type with increased capacity for high altitude operation. A coolant recovery or surge tank system is required on all type A, B, C, and D buses.

(b) The cooling system fan shall be of heavy duty design and shall include a fan clutch.

(c) The cooling system shall be equipped with a heavy duty truck type water pump.

(d) Permanent ethylene-glycol base antifreeze shall be provided by the chassis manufacturer to protect the cooling system to at least 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

(e) When a chassis is equipped with an automatic transmission, a heavy duty cooling system with increased capacity in the radiator, fan, transmission cooler, and other necessary components to provide for the additional cooling required by the automatic transmission shall be furnished.

(f) Shutters (optional): Radiator shutters, when required, shall be air, hydraulic, or vacuum operated and shall be of the shutter-stat temperature control type. A petcock shall be furnished at the air or vacuum supply to shut off supply from air or vacuum source.

(6) Bumper, Front

(a) Energy-absorbing bumpers are not permitted.

(b) Front bumper shall be furnished by chassis manufacturer as part of the chassis on type A, B, and C buses. When type D chassis are supplied to a body company by a chassis manufacturer, the body company shall supply the front bumper as part of the body installation.

(c) The front bumper shall be heavy-duty channel steel of one-piece construction at least 3/16-inch thick and not less than an 8-inch face after forming. (Exception: Type A vehicle at least 1/8-inch thick.)

(d) The front bumper shall be of wrap-around design extended to offer maximum protection of fender lines without permitting snagging or hooking.

(e) The front bumper shall be attached to the frame and extend forward of grille, head lamps, fender, or hood.

(f) The front bumper shall permit the bus to be lifted by a vertical force applied to the bottom of the bumper without damaging either the bumper or its mountings.

(7) Clutch

(a) School bus chassis using manual transmission shall be equipped with a heavy-duty single-disc truck clutch with a diameter not less than the minimum dimensions given below, or a dual disc unit of similar capacity:

TABLE

10 to 30 passenger bus	11-inch diameter
31 to 42 passenger bus	12-inch diameter
43 passenger or larger bus	13-inch diameter

(b) Clutch torque capacity shall be equal to or greater than the engine torque output.

(8) Color

(a) Chassis and front bumper shall be black. Hood, cowl, and fenders shall be in National School Bus Yellow. Wheels shall be the color used by manufacturers.

(9) Drive Shaft

(a) Drive shaft shall be protected by a metal guard or guards around circumference of the drive shaft to reduce the possibility of it whipping through the floor or dropping to the ground if broken.

(10) Electrical System

(a) All buses shall be equipped with at least a 12-volt electrical system.

(b) Battery: A storage battery shall be provided which is of sufficient capacity to take care of starting the engine, lighting, signal devices, heating, and other electrical equipment and shall be compatible with the size alternator supplied with the chassis. Minimum capacities are specified below:

TABLE I

Bus Type	Cold Cranking Amperes at 0 degrees F.
Types A and B - gas	515 Amperes.
Types C and D - gas	800 Amperes.
Types A, B, C, D - diesel	1,000 Amperes.

(c) Storage battery shall have minimum cold cranking capacity rating equal to the cranking current required for 30 seconds at 0 degrees Fahrenheit (-17.8c) and a minimum reserve capacity rating of 120 minutes at 25 amps. Higher capacities may be required depending upon optional equipment and local environmental conditions.

(d) Since all batteries in Type B, C, and D buses are to be located in a sliding tray, the battery shall be temporarily mounted on the chassis frame by the chassis manufacturer.

(e) Generator or Alternator.

(i) Generating Unit: All school buses shall be equipped with an engine driven alternator with rectifier capable of producing the minimum current specified, and capable of producing 30 percent of its maximum rated output at the normal engine idle speed.

(ii) The generating or alternating unit shall be driven by a dual or serpentine belt system directly from the crankshaft or a positive-driven accessory shaft of the engine. (Exception: Type A and B buses rated 14,500 lb. GVW or less.)

(iii) Type A bus shall have a minimum 65 ampere hour alternator; type B bus rated over 15,000 lb. GVW shall be equipped with a heavy duty truck or bus type alternator meeting SAE J 180, having minimum output rating of 100 amperes; type B buses rated at 14,500 GVW or less shall have an alternator rated at 80 amperes; type C bus alternators shall have a rating of 120 amperes; type D bus alternators shall have a rating of 160 amperes.

(iv) Type B, C, and D buses rated at 15,000 lb GVW or more, shall have a generator or alternator with a minimum charging rate of 30 amperes at manufacturer's recommended engine idle speed (12 volt system), and shall be ventilated and voltage controlled and, if necessary, current controlled.

(v) Type A, B, C, and D buses equipped with an electrical power lift shall have a minimum 100 ampere hour alternator.

(vi) A direct-drive generator or alternator is permissible in lieu of belt drive. Belt drive shall be capable of handling the rated capacity of the generator or alternator with no detrimental effect on other driven components.

(f) Regulator. The regulator(s) shall be of a fully solid-state design.

(g) Wiring.

(i) The engine and frame shall be electrically interconnected by a bonding strap of adequate size to assure proper functioning of the electrical system.

(ii) All wiring shall conform to current applicable recommended practices of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

(iii) All wiring shall use a standard color and number coding. Each chassis shall be delivered with a wiring diagram that coincides with the wiring of the chassis.

(iv) Chassis manufacturer shall install a readily accessible terminal strip or plug on the body side of the cowl, or at an accessible location in the engine compartment of vehicles designed without a cowl, that shall contain the following terminals for the body connections:

(A) Main 100 amp body circuit.

(B) Tail lamps.

(C) Right turn signal.

(D) Left turn signal.

(E) Stop lamps.

(F) Back up lamps.

(G) Instrument panel lights (rheostat controlled by headlamp switch).

(v) Circuits.

(A) An appropriate identifying diagram (color and number coded) for electrical circuits shall be provided to the body manufacturer for distribution to the end user.

(vi) Engine Fire Extinguishers.

(A) Manufacturer may provide an automatic fire extinguisher system in the engine compartment on gasoline-powered lift buses.

(11) Exhaust System

(a) Exhaust pipe, muffler, and tailpipe shall be outside bus body compartment and attached to chassis.

(b) Tailpipe shall be constructed of a corrosion-resistant tubing material at least equal in strength and durability to 16-gauge steel.

(c) Tailpipe may (a) extend beyond rear axle and extend beyond outer shell but not beyond the bumper, and be mounted outside of chassis frame rail at end point, or (b) extend to the left side of the bus, behind the driver's compartment outboard of chassis center line and extend to but not beyond the perimeter of the body. Type A bus is manufacturer's standard. On Type C and D buses, no exhaust pipe shall exit beneath an emergency door or fuel fill.

(d) Exhaust system on gasoline-powered chassis shall be properly insulated from fuel tank connections by a securely attached metal shield at any point where it is twelve inches or less from tank or tank connections.

(e) Muffler shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material.

(12) Fenders, Front, Type C Vehicles

(a) Total spread of outer edges of front fenders, measured at fender line, shall exceed total spread of front tires when front wheels are in straight ahead position.

(b) Front fenders shall be properly braced and free from any body attachments. Front fenders and hood must be tilt-away type to allow maximum access to engine compartment.

(13) Frame and Passenger Load

(a) Gross vehicle weight (GVW) is the sum of the average chassis weight, the average body weight, the driver's weight, and total seated pupil weight. For purposes of calculation, the driver's weight is 150 pounds, and the pupil weight is 120 pounds per pupil.

(b) Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) shall not exceed the chassis manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) for the chassis.

(c) Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) shall not exceed 185 pounds per published net horse-power of the engine at the manufacturer's recommended maximum revolutions per minute.

(d) Manufacturers' gross vehicle weight ratings shall be furnished in duplicate (unless more are requested) by manufacturers to the state agency having pupil transportation jurisdiction. The State agency shall, in turn, transmit such ratings to other state agencies responsible for development or enforcement of state standards for school buses.

(e) Chassis GVW Rating: The GVW used in design of the chassis and its frame shall be the minimum GVW calculated in Subsection 16.01 above or the next larger standard GVW rating supplied by the manufacturer.

(f) Any secondary manufacturer that modifies the original chassis frame shall guarantee workmanship and materials used in such modification.

(g) Any frame modification shall not be for the purpose of extending the wheelbase.

(h) Holes in top or bottom flanges or side units of frame, and welding to frame shall not be permitted except as provided or accepted by chassis manufacturer.

(i) Frame Construction:

(i) Frame shall be designed to correspond with or exceed standard performance criteria for heavy-duty trucks of same general load specifications used for severe service.

(ii) When frame side members are used, they shall be of one-piece construction; provided that if there is a necessity to extend frame side members, such extension shall be designed and furnished by chassis or body manufacturer with a guarantee and installation shall be made by either body or chassis manufacturer and guaranteed by company making the installation. Extensions of frame lengths are permissible only when such alterations are behind rear hanger of rear springs and shall not be for purpose of extending wheelbase. All such extensions shall be of sufficient material, quality, and strength to provide the same support and durability of manufacturer's standard frame side members.

(iii) Chassis frame will extend to rear body cross member.

(iv) Welding to frame side rails which is necessary by design to strengthen, modify, or alter basic vehicle configuration shall be performed and guaranteed by the body or chassis manufacturer making the modification.

(14) Fuel Tank

(a) Fuel tank or tanks of minimum 30-gallon capacity with a 25-gallon actual draw shall be provided by the chassis manufacturer for Types A, B, and C buses. Type C buses with a passenger capacity of 36 or greater shall be supplied with a 60-gallon fuel tank. All Type D buses shall be provided with a minimum 60-gallon fuel tank. The tank(s) shall be filled and vented to the outside of the body, the location of which shall be so that accidental fuel spillage will not drip or drain on any part of the exhaust system.

(b) No portion of the fuel system that is located to the rear of the engine compartment, except the filler tube, shall extend above the top of the chassis frame rail. Fuel lines shall be mounted to obtain maximum possible protection by the chassis frame.

(c) Fuel filter with replaceable element shall be installed between fuel tank and engine.

(d) If a tank size other than 30-gallon is supplied, location of front of tank and filler spout must remain as specified by SBMI Design Objectives, and the draw capacity shall be 83% of the tank capacity. January 1985 edition.

(e) The fuel tank on vehicles constructed with a power lift unit may be mounted on left chassis rail or behind rear wheels.

(f) Auxiliary tank may be added. Installation of alternative fuel tanks shall comply with all applicable fire codes.

(g) Fuel tank(s) may be mounted on left or right sides of frame, either to the rear of the rear axle, front of the rear axle between the wheelbase, or between the frame rails. All installations must meet FMVSS 301.

(15) Governor

(a) An engine governor is permissible. When it is desired to limit road speed, a road speed governor should be installed.

(b) When engine is remotely located from driver, a governor shall be installed to limit engine speed to maximum revolutions per minute recommended by engine manufacturer, or a tachometer shall be installed so engine speed may be known to driver.

(16) Heating System

(a) The chassis engine shall have plugged openings for the purpose of supplying hot water for the bus heating system. The opening shall be suitable for attaching 3/4-inch pipe thread/hose connector.

(b) The engine shall be capable of supplying water having a temperature of at least 170 degrees Fahrenheit at a flow rate of 50 pounds per minute at the return end of 30 feet of one inch inside diameter automotive hot water heater hose.

(17) Horn

(a) Bus shall be equipped with dual horns of standard make with each horn capable of producing complex sound in bands of audio frequencies between 250 and 2,000 cycles per second and tested per Society of Automotive Engineers Standard J-377.

(b) Air Horn (Optional): Air horn, if required, shall be dual-horn type under the control of the driver. The control may be pull-cable type, hand-operated dash-mounted switch, or foot operated. Air horn shall be mounted to the roof of the bus body or the chassis frame where it is protected from mud and other corrosives.

(18) Lamps and Signals

(a) The chassis manufacturer shall equip the front of a conventional, body-on-chassis bus with headlamps, turn signals, and side marker lamps (Types A and C).

(b) The bus shall be equipped with at least two dual beam headlamps of the sealed beam type, with at least one headlamp on each side of the bus. The headlamps shall be located at a height of not more than 54 inches or less than 24 inches when measured vertically from the center of the lamp to the level ground on which the unloaded bus stands.

(c) The bus shall be equipped with a manually-operated dimmer switch for use by the driver in selecting either the high or low beam of the headlights.

(d) Fog lights or driving lights are optional. If required, they shall have an operating switch that is independent of the headlight switch.

(19) Instruments and Instrument Panel

(a) Chassis shall be equipped with the following instruments and gauges. Lights in lieu of gauges are not acceptable except as noted. Optional instruments and gauges are identified as such.

(i) Speedometer.

(ii) Odometer which will give accrued mileage to seven digits including tenths of miles.

(iii) Voltmeter

(A) Voltmeter with graduated scale compatible with the electrical system (Type A, B, C, and D buses).

(B) Ammeter with graduated charge and discharge with ammeter and its wiring compatible with generating capacities is permitted in lieu of voltmeter.

(iv) Oil-pressure gauge.

(v) Water temperature gauge.

(vi) Fuel gauge.

(vii) High beam headlight indicator.

(viii) Brake indicator gauge (vacuum or air) 2-inch diameter.

(ix) Light indicator in lieu of gauge permitted on vehicle equipped with hydraulic-over-hydraulic brake system.

(x) Glow-plug indicator light where appropriate.

(xi) Tachometer (optional).

(xii) A self-cancelling directional signal switch shall be provided by the chassis manufacturer. It shall have a hazard warning switch in combination with the directional signal switch.

(xiii) Turn-signal indicator lights.

(xiv) Service-hour meter is optional on diesel engine-equipped buses.

(xv) Engine warning system for low oil pressure and/or high engine temperature is optional.

(xvi) Tachograph or on-board computer are optional.

(b) All instruments shall be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.

(c) Above instruments and gauges shall be full-faced and shall be mounted on the instrument panel in such a manner that each is clearly visible to the driver while in normal seated position. Instruments and gauges may be mounted individually or in "cluster" fashion. In addition, they may be independently removable or may be constructed as a solid state combined panel in which case the entire panel is removable.

(d) Instrument panel shall have lamps of sufficient candlepower to illuminate all instruments, gauges, and shift selector indicator for automatic transmission.

(20) Oil Filter

(a) Oil filter of replaceable element type shall be provided and shall be connected by flexible oil lines if it is not of built-in or engine-mounted design. Oil filter shall have capacity of at least one quart.

(21) Openings

(a) All openings in floorboard or firewall between chassis and passenger compartment, such as for gearshift and parking brake lever, shall be sealed unless they are to be altered by the bus body manufacturer. All openings between chassis and passenger compartment made due to alterations by the bus body manufacturer will be sealed by the bus body manufacturer.

(22) Retarder, Driveline, or Exhaust Brakes

(a) Driveline retarders or exhaust brakes, if used, shall maintain the speed of the fully loaded school bus at 19.0 mph or 30 km/hr on a 5 per cent grade for 3.5 miles or 6 kilometers.

(23) Shock Absorbers

(a) Bus shall be equipped with front and rear double-action heavy-duty shock absorbers compatible with manufacturers' rated axle capacities at each wheel location.

(24) Springs

(a) Capacity of springs or suspension assemblies shall be commensurate with chassis manufacturers' gross vehicle weight ratings.

(b) If rear leaf springs are used, they shall be either air or progressive type. Front or rear springs may be parabolic.

(c) Springs or suspension assemblies shall be of ample resiliency under all load conditions and of adequate strength to sustain the loaded bus without evidence of overload.

(d) Springs or suspension assemblies shall be designed to carry their share of the GVW.

(e) If leaf-type springs are used, the front of the main leaf eye shall be protected by a second leaf wrapper eye (front and/or rear springs).

(25) Steering Gear

(a) Steering gear shall be approved by chassis manufacturer and designed to assure safe and accurate performance when vehicle is operated with maximum load and at maximum speed. All buses shall be equipped with heavy-duty, truck-type integral gear hydraulic power steering that shall assure safe and accurate performance when the fully loaded vehicle is operated at maximum speed. Hydraulic power steering is required and shall be of the integral type with integral valves.

(b) If external adjustments are required, steering mechanism must be accessible to accomplish same.

(c) No changes shall be made in steering apparatus that are not approved by chassis manufacturer.

(d) There shall be clearance of at least two inches between steering wheel and cowl, instrument panel, windshield, or any other surface.

(e) The steering mechanism shall provide for easy adjustment for lost motion.

(f) The steering system shall be designed to provide means for lubrication of all wear-points, if wear-points are not permanently lubricated.

(26) Tires and Wheels

(a) Tires and wheels of proper size and tires with load rating commensurate with chassis manufacturers' gross vehicle weight ratings shall be provided.

(b) Dual rear wheels and tires shall be provided on all school buses.

(c) All tires on any given vehicle shall be of same size and load rating. The load range of all tires shall meet or exceed the gross axle weight rating as required by FMVSS 120.

(d) If vehicle is equipped with a spare tire, the wheel and tire shall be of the same size and load rating as those mounted on the vehicle.

(e) If a tire carrier is required, it shall be suitably mounted in accessible location outside the passenger compartment.

(f) All wheels on any given vehicle shall be of same size and load rating capacity. Wheels shall be steel disc type; cast or spoke wheels are not permitted.

(27) Tow Hooks

(a) Two front and two rear heavy duty frame mounted tow hooks shall be furnished on all buses Types B, C, and D. Tow hooks must be attached so as not to project beyond the front or rear bumpers. The front tow hooks shall be furnished by the chassis manufacturer, and the rear tow hooks furnished by the body manufacturer on Type C buses. Front and rear tow hooks shall be furnished by the body manufacturer on Types B and D buses. The installation shall be according to manufacturers' specifications.

(28) Transmission

(a) The input torque capacity of the transmission shall be at least ten percent greater than the maximum net torque developed by the engine.

(b) The transmission shall be equipped with an automatic back-up light switch for the operation of the back-up light mounted on the rear of the school bus body. The switch will be wired to the back-up light by the body manufacturer. This switch is to be activated by moving the gear shift lever into the "reverse" position.

(c) Manual Transmission:

(i) Manual transmission shall be of heavy-duty type. For buses with a capacity of 30 or more passengers, transmission shall have four speeds forward and one in reverse. For buses with a capacity of over 30 passengers, transmissions shall have five speeds forward and one in reverse.

(ii) Manual transmissions shall be synchromesh or constant-mesh in all gears except first and reverse.

(d) Automatic transmission shall provide for not less than three forward speeds and one reverse speed. The shift selector, if applicable, shall provide a detent between each gear position when the gear selector quadrant and shift selector are not steering column mounted. (Exception: Type A and B buses.)

(29) Turning Radius

(a) Chassis with a wheel base of 264 inches or less shall have a right and left turning radius of not more than 42.5 feet.

(b) Chassis with a wheelbase of 265 inches or more shall have a right and left turning radius of not more than 44.5 feet.

(30) Undercoating

(a) Chassis manufacturer or its agent shall coat undersides of steel or metallic front fenders with rust-proofing compound for which compound manufacturers have certified to chassis builder that compound meets or exceeds all performance and qualitative requirements of paragraph 3.4 of Federal Specification TT-C-520B using modified test.

(31) Weight Distribution

(a) Weight distribution of fully-loaded bus on level surface shall not exceed the manufacturer's front gross axle rating and rear gross axle rating.

R909-3-6. Body Requirements.

(1) Aisle

(a) Minimum clearance of all aisles including aisle to emergency door(s) shall be 12 inches.

(b) Seat backs shall be slanted sufficiently to give aisle clearance of 15 inches at tops of seat backs.

(2) Backup Warning Alarm (Optional)

(a) An automatic audible alarm may be installed behind the rear axle and shall comply with the Society of Automotive Engineers published Backup Alarm Standards (SAE 994b) specifying 97+-4dsB(A) for rubber tired vehicles.

(3) Battery

(a) Battery is to be furnished by chassis manufacturer.

(b) The body manufacturer shall supply a compartment to securely attach battery on slide-out or swing-out tray in a closed, vented compartment in the body skirt, whereby battery may be

exposed for convenient servicing. Battery compartment door or cover shall be hinged at front or top and secured by adequate and conveniently operated latch or other type fastener. (Exception: Type A.)

(4) Bumper (Front)

(a) See Chassis Standard, R909-3-5(6).

(5) Bumper (Rear)

(a) Bumper shall be of pressed steel channel or equivalent material at least 3/16-inch thick and nine inches wide (high), and of sufficient strength to permit pushing by another vehicle of the same GVW rating without permanent distortion. (Exception: Type A bus, minimum 3/16 inch x 8 inch.)

(b) Bumper shall be wrapped around back corners of bus. It shall extend forward at least 12 inches, measured from rear-most point of body at floor line.

(c) Bumper shall be attached to chassis frame in such a manner that it may be easily removed, shall be so braced as to develop full strength of bumper section from rear or side impact, and shall be designed to discourage hitching of rides.

(d) Bumper shall extend at least one inch beyond rear-most part of body surface measured at floor line.

(e) The bumper provided by the chassis manufacturer may be used on Type A buses.

(6) Ceiling

(a) See "Insulation" and "Interior," Body Standards, R909-3-6(18) and (19).

(7) Chains

(a) See "Wheelhousing," Body Standards, R909-3-6(79).

(8) Color

(a) The school bus body shall be painted a uniform National School Bus Yellow. The roof may be painted white.

(b) The color known as National School Bus Yellow was designated as such by the 1939 National Conference on School Bus Standards. The National Bureau of Standards of the U.S. Department of Commerce assisted in developing this color and its colorimetric specifications, as follows:

TABLE II

Colorimetric Specifications
National School Bus Yellow

C.I.E. Chromaticity Coordinates		Daylight Reflectance Y(%)		
x	y	max	std	min
.5211	.4549	-	41.	40.

Dominant Wavelength in millicrons			Excitation Purity P(%)		
max	std	min	max	std	min
584.5	583.5	582.5	-	93.7	89

(c) At the 1980 Conference, the colors in use were reviewed. A color standard was selected, slightly different from the above, and specific tolerances were chosen. These tolerances will insure a continuity of appearance from bus to bus, and within the same bus when different elements are finished or refinished at different times. Specification for the Standard Color, with light and dark tolerances (Upper and Lower Reflectance), are shown below in tabular form.

TABLE III

Specifications for Standard Color

For Source C				
CIE Chromaticity Coordinates		Reflectance	Reflectance Tolerances	
x	y	Y(%)	Upper	Lower
.5089	.4408	40.14%	41.77%	38.45%

(d) The body exterior paint trim, bumper, lamp hoods, emergency door arrow, and lettering shall be black.

(9) Construction

(a) Construction shall be of prime commercial quality steel or other metal or material with strength at least equivalent to all-steel and corrosion resistance at least equivalent to all-steel as certified by bus body manufacturer (See Section 54, Metal Treatment). Types B, C, and D buses shall meet joint strength standards. Type A buses shall meet joint strength standards for the passenger compartment only as specified in FMVSS-221.

(b) Construction shall provide a reasonably dustproof and watertight product.

(c) A certification plate shall be affixed to the inside of each body in the same area as the body serial number. This certification plate shall contain the following or similar wording: "(manufacturer's name) does hereby certify that (body serial number) has been constructed with standard and/or optional equipment that meets the Colorado Racking Load Test in accordance with Utah State School Bus Standards in effect at time of manufacture."

(10) Defrosters

(a) Defrosting and defogging equipment shall direct a sufficient flow of heated air onto the windshield, the window to the left of the driver, and the glass in the viewing area directly to the right of the driver to eliminate frost, fog, and snow. The defroster unit shall have a separate blower motor in addition to the heater motors. Defrosting and defogging equipment for Type A vehicles shall direct a sufficient flow of heated air onto the windshield to eliminate frost, fog, and snow.

(b) The defrosting system shall conform to Society of Automotive Engineers Standards J-381 and J-382.

(c) The defroster and defogging system shall be capable of furnishing heated outside ambient air except that the part of the system furnishing additional air to the windshield, entrance door and step-well may be of the recirculating air type.

(d) Auxiliary fans are not to be considered as a defrosting and defogging system.

(e) Portable heaters may not be used.

(11) Doors

(a) Service Door:

(i) The service door shall be either manual or power-operated under the control of driver and shall be designed to afford easy release and prevent accidental opening. When hand lever is used, no part shall come together so as to shear or crush fingers, and shall have a heavy duty chrome control handle with lubricated bushings or bearings.

(ii) The service door shall be located on right side of bus opposite driver and within direct view of driver.

(iii) The service door shall have minimum horizontal opening of 24 inches and minimum vertical opening of 68 inches.

(iv) The service door shall be of split type, sedan type, or jack-knife type. (Split-type door includes any sectioned door which divides and opens inward or outward.) If one section of split-type door opens inward and the other opens outward, front section shall open outward.

(v) Lower as well as upper panels shall be of approved safety glass. Bottom of lower glass panel shall not be more than 10 inches from the top surface of the bottom step when bus is unloaded. Top of upper glass panel shall not be more than six inches from top of door.

(vi) Vertical closing edges on the entrance door(s) shall be equipped with flexible material to protect childrens' fingers from injury.

(vii) All doors shall be equipped with padding at the top edge of each door opening. Pad shall be at least three inches wide and one inch thick and extend the full width of the door opening.

(viii) Optional skid plates to protect door step wells may be installed.

(b) Emergency Doors.

(i) Emergency door shall be hinged on the right side if the door is in the rear center of the bus and on the front side if the door is on the left side of the bus. It shall open outward and shall be labeled inside and outside to indicate how it is to be opened.

(ii) Upper portion of emergency door shall be equipped with approved safety glass, exposed area of which shall be not less than 400 square inches. The lower portion of the rear center emergency door shall be equipped with a minimum of 350 square inches of approved safety glass.

(iii) There shall be no steps leading to emergency door.

(iv) The words "EMERGENCY DOOR", both inside and outside in letters at least two inches high, shall be placed at top of or directly above the emergency door or on the door in the metal panel above the top glass.

(v) The emergency door shall be equipped with padding at the top edge of each door opening. Pad shall be at least three inches wide and one inch thick and extend the full width of the door opening.

(vi) The side emergency door, if installed, must meet the requirements set forth in FMVSS 217, S 5.4.2.1, (b), regardless of its use with any other combination of emergency exits.

(vii) All emergency doors, exit windows, and push-out type windows shall be furnished with an audible buzzer to indicate to the driver that the exit is open. Side exit door must be furnished with a three-point bar lock.

(viii) Emergency Exit(s).

(A) Each school bus shall be equipped with either (1) an emergency door located in the center of the rear end or (2) if the engine or a storage compartment is located in the rear, a left side emergency door in the rear half of the bus and an emergency window in the rear end. Double side emergency exits are permitted.

(I) The passage to the emergency door shall be kept clear of obstructions and there shall be no steps leading to the emergency door.

(II) A left side emergency door shall be equipped with safety glass in the upper portion. The lower portion shall be at least the same gauge metal as used in the body.

(III) A positive, mechanical device shall be used that holds the door open and prevents it from closing during emergencies and evacuation drills.

(IV) A rear emergency window (used in conjunction with a left-hand emergency door) shall be at least 16 inches high and 54 inches wide on buses 80 inches or more in total width and at least 16 inches high and 48 inches wide on buses less than 80 inches in total width.

(V) A rear emergency window shall be hinged from the top, and designed to prevent accidental reclosing in an emergency. A header pad that lines the upper length of the window opening shall be furnished.

(VI) Paneling of sufficient strength to support the weight of an occupant shall cover the space between the top of the rear davenport seat and the inside lower ledge of the rear emergency window.

(VII) Emergency doors shall be designed to be opened from either the inside or outside of the bus and shall be equipped with a fastening device which may be quickly released but is designed to offer protection against accidental release. Control from the driver's seat is not permitted. Provisions for opening from the outside shall consist of a nondetachable device designed to prevent hitching-to, but to permit opening when necessary. There shall be no exterior body projections that could injure pupils exiting through the emergency window or door other than the proper opening controls.

(VIII) If the latch handle on the outside of the emergency door is not located on the outer edge of the door, a door pull shall be affixed in the extreme left-hand location at the bottom to prevent hitching-on. The emergency pull shall be constructed of heavy metal and shall be free from any sharp edges likely to cause injury.

(IX) Emergency doors shall be equipped with a slide-bar, cam-operated lock. Slide bar shall have minimum stroke of one inch. The door lock shall be equipped with an interior handle that extends approximately to the center of the emergency door. The handle shall lift up to release the lock. The latch handle shall be protected by a metal guard of adequate width to prevent the handle from being actuated by a child falling against the door, but shall have sufficient clearance above the latch handle to permit easy grasp of the handle. The handle shall be of sufficient length to permit a small child to open the door.

(X) Emergency door lock shall be equipped with suitable electric plunger-switch connected with a buzzer located in the driver's compartment. Switch shall be enclosed in a metal case, and wires leading from switch shall be concealed in the bus body. Switch shall be so installed that the plunger contacts the outer edge of slide bar in such a manner that any movement of slide bar will immediately close circuit on the switch and activate the buzzer.

(XI) Rear emergency windows shall be equipped with a latch or latches on the inside designed for quick release, but offering protection against accidental release. Windows shall also be equipped with a latching mechanism that can be actuated from the outside. The outside release shall be nondetachable and be designed to prevent hitching-to.

(XII) The window latch shall be equipped to activate the electric buzzer when the latch is released.

(XIII) Emergency doors, hatches, or windows shall be installed, constructed, and identified as prescribed in FMVSS 217. Roof hatches are optional and must be equivalent in quality to the Transpec Triple Value model. Push-out windows are optional.

(XIV) There shall be a head bumper pad installed on the inside of the top of the emergency doors. This pad shall be approximately three inches in width and one inch thick and shall extend across the entire top of the door opening.

(12) Fire Extinguishers

(a) The bus shall be equipped with at least one pressurized, dry chemical type fire extinguisher complete with hose, approved by Underwriters Laboratories. Extinguisher must be mounted in a bracket located in the driver's compartment and must be readily accessible to the driver and passengers. A pressure gauge shall be mounted on the extinguisher so as to be easily read without moving the extinguisher from its mounted position.

(b) The fire extinguisher shall be rated at 3A40BC or greater. The operating mechanism shall be sealed with a type of seal that will not interfere with the use of the fire extinguisher.

(13) First Aid and Body Fluid Clean-up Kits

(a) The bus shall have a first-aid kit in a removable, moisture and dustproof metal container mounted in an accessible place within driver's compartment. This place shall be marked to indicate its location.

(i) Minimum contents are as follows:

(A) 2 - 1" x 2-1/2 yards adhesive tape rolls

(B) 24 - sterile gauze pads 3" x 3"

(C) 100 - 3/4" x 3" adhesive bandages

(D) 8 - 2" bandage compress

(E) 10 - 3" bandage compress

(F) 2 - 3" x 6 yards sterile gauze roller bandages

(G) 2 - nonsterile triangular bandages approximately 40" x 36" x 54" with 2 safety pins

(H) 3 - sterile gauze pads 36" x 36"

(I) 3 - sterile eye pads

(J) 1 - blunt-end scissors

(K) 1 - pair latex gloves

(L) 1 - mouth-to-mouth airway

(b) In addition to the first aid kit, all buses shall have a body fluid clean-up kit in a metal container properly labeled and mounted.

(i) Minimum contents are:

(A) Full sized polyethylene apron

(B) Surgical face mask

(C) Protective goggles

(D) 1 pair latex gloves

(E) Absorption matter (4 ounces.)

(F) 2 biohazard disposal bags (at least one red in color)

(G) Antibacterial disenfectant in crystal, liquid or powder form (2 ounces), or in towlette form.

(H) 2 large paper towels

(I) Clean-up spatula, plastic or cardboard

(c) Plastic clean-up kit containers purchased prior to the adoption of this edition of the Standards are acceptable. Containers purchased following adoption of this edition must be metal.

(14) Floor

(a) Floor in underseat area, including tops of wheelhousings, driver's compartment, and toeboard, shall be covered with smooth rubber floor covering or equivalent having minimum overall thickness of .125 inch.

(b) Floor covering in aisle shall be of aisle-type rubber or equivalent, wear-resistant, and ribbed. Minimum overall thickness shall be .187 inch measured from tops of ribs. Floor covering in driver's compartment may be ribbed.

(c) Floor covering must be permanently bonded to floor and must not crack when subjected to sudden changes in temperature. Bonding or adhesive material shall be waterproof and shall be of type recommended by manufacturer of floor-covering material. All seams must be sealed with waterproof sealer and covered with a metal strip.

(d) Metal cove moldings shall be furnished along all floor to sidewall areas, and rear floor to sidewall areas including corners.

(15) Heaters

(a) Heaters shall be of hot-water type.

(b) If only one heater is used, it shall be of fresh air or combination fresh air and recirculating type.

(c) If more than one heater is used, additional heaters may be of recirculating air type.

(d) The heating system shall be capable of maintaining throughout the bus a temperature of not less than 40 degrees Fahrenheit at the average minimum January temperature as established by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, for the area in which the vehicle is to be operated.

(e) All heaters installed by body manufacturers shall bear a name plate that shall indicate the heater rating in accordance with SBMI Code 001. Said plate, to be affixed by the heater manufacturer, shall constitute certification that the heater performance is as specified in the SBMI Code cited above.

(f) Heater hoses shall be adequately supported to guard against excessive wear due to vibration. The hoses shall not dangle or rub against the chassis or sharp edges and shall not interfere with or restrict the operation of any engine function. Heater hose shall conform to SAE J20c. Heater lines on the interior of bus shall be shielded to prevent scalding of the driver or passengers.

(g) Each hot water system installed by a body manufacturer shall include a shutoff valve installed in the pressure and return lines at or near the engine in an accessible location.

(h) There shall be a water flow regulating valve installed in the pressure line for convenient operation by the driver.

(i) Accessible bleeder valves shall be installed in an appropriate place in the return lines of body company-installed heaters to remove air from the heater lines.

(j) Heater motors, cores, and fans must be readily accessible for service. Access panels shall be provided as needed.

(k) The body company shall furnish permanent type ethylene-glycol base antifreeze that will provide for protection to the cooling and heating system to at least 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

(l) An auxiliary heater booster water pump shall be furnished by the body company on all Type C and D buses. It shall be driven by a 12-volt electric motor and have a minimum flow capacity of 12 gallons per minute with three feet at head measurement.

(m) Auxiliary fuel-fired heaters are optional. If used, they must conform to FMVSS 301, Standards for Fuel System Integrity.

(16) Identification

(a) The body shall bear the words "SCHOOL BUS" in black letters at least eight inches high, one inch line width, both front and rear of body. The lettering shall be located between the warning signal lamps as high as possible without impairment of its visibility. Lettering shall conform to "Series B" of Standard Alphabets for highway signs. There shall be no other lettering on the front or rear of the bus except for the emergency door identification.

(b) The name of the school district, independent school, or transportation company shall be placed on each side of the bus body. The name shall be in black letters, approximately six inches in height and proportionately spaced to achieve a balanced appearance.

(c) On bodies of school buses leased to a school board by private owners, the name of the owner followed by the word "OWNER" shall be in black letters, approximately six inches in height and proportionately spaced to achieve a balanced appearance.

(d) The manufacturer's rated pupil seating capacity shall be shown in two-inch letters, either painted on or in decal form, on the inside upper portion of the entrance door or inside the body above the right hand windshield.

(e) The numbering of individual buses for identification purposes is permissible. Numerals shall be black and six inches in height. The location of the numbers shall be:

(i) Right side--at district identification belt line aft service door.

(ii) Rear of the vehicle--curb side below tail light.

(iii) Driver panel--belt line on the left side.

(iv) One additional position that is optional with district.

(f) Lettering and numbering as described above are the only permissible permanent markings. Bumper stickers, decals, or commercial markings are not permitted.

(17) Inside Height

(a) Inside body height shall be 72 inches or more, measured metal to metal, at any point on longitudinal center line from front vertical bow to rear vertical bow.

(18) Insulation

(a) Ceiling and walls shall be insulated with proper material to deaden sound and to reduce vibration to a minimum.

(b) Thermal insulation is required and shall be of fire-resistant material approved by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. The material shall be fiberglass batt type or equal with a minimum thickness of 1.5 inches. It shall be installed in the entire roof area, entire body sides, front and rear bulkheads, and rear area walls.

(c) Floor insulation is optional. If required, it must be five-ply at least one-half inch thick and/or it shall equal or exceed properties of exterior-type softwood plywood, CD grade as specified in standard issued by U.S. Department of Commerce.

(19) Interior

(a) Interior of bus shall be free of all unnecessary projections likely to cause injury. This standard requires inner

lining on ceilings and walls. If ceiling is constructed so as to contain lapped joints, forward panel shall be lapped by rear panel and exposed edges shall be beaded, hemmed, flanged, or otherwise treated to eliminate sharp edges.

(b) The driver's area forward of the foremost padded barriers will permit the mounting of required safety equipment and vehicle operating equipment.

(c) Every school bus shall be constructed so that the noise level taken at the ear of the occupant nearest to the primary vehicle noise source shall not exceed 85 dB(A).

(d) Interior side panels from the passenger side window line to the seat mounting ledge shall be mar-resist, aluminized steel, textured panels, stainless steel, or equal non-painted surface to minimize vandalism.

(e) Perforated acoustic interior ceiling panels are optional.

(20) Lamps and Signals

(a) Interior lamps shall be provided that adequately illuminate aisle and stepwell. Stepwell light shall be connected to the automatic door control switch for its operation.

(b) Body instrument panel lights shall be controlled by an independent rheostat switch or may be in combination with headlight rheostat switch.

(c) School Bus Alternately Flashing Signal Lamps.

(i) Definition: School bus red signal lamps are alternately flashing lamps mounted horizontally both front and rear, intended to identify a vehicle as a school bus and to inform others that such vehicle is stopped to take on or discharge school children.

(ii) School bus amber signal lamps are alternately flashing lamps mounted horizontally both front and rear, intended to identify a vehicle as a school bus and to inform others that such vehicle is about to stop to take on or discharge school children.

(A) Bus shall be equipped with two red lamps at rear of vehicle and two red lamps at front of vehicle.

(B) In addition to four red lamps described in A above, four amber lamps shall be installed as follows: One amber lamp shall be located near each red signal lamp, at same level, but closer to vertical centerline of bus. Red and amber signal lamps shall be wired so that amber lamps are activated manually, and red lamps are automatically activated (with amber lamps being automatically cancelled) when bus service door is opened.

(C) A master switch is required for the warning light system.

(D) The amber warning signal lamps shall be activated manually by a switch mounted on the driver control panel. The red warning signal lamps shall be automatically activated and the operation of the amber lamps cancelled when the bus door is opened. The red warning lamps shall be automatically activated any time the door is opened, irrespective of whether the amber warning lamps were activated immediately preceding the door opening.

(E) The alternately flashing warning signal lamp system shall include an amber and red pilot indicator lamps located within the easy view of the driver that will indicate when the amber or red flashing lamps are operating.

(F) The area around the lens of each alternately flashing signal lamp and extending outward approximately three inches shall be painted black. Where there is no flat vertical area of body immediately surrounding the entire lens of lamps, a circular or square band of black approximately three inches wide, immediately below and to both sides of lens, shall be painted on body or roof area to fit the shape of hoods/visors and roofcap. Individual hood/visor is required for each light and shall be painted totally black.

(G) A single visor/hood for each set of dual lamps or an individual visor/hood for each lamp shall be provided. The visor/hoods shall fit the shape of the lights and roofcaps, be a minimum depth of 5 inches, and be painted black.

(H) All flashers for alternately flashing red and amber signal lamps shall be enclosed in the body in a readily accessible location.

(I) A monitor light for the front and rear lamps of the school bus is optional. If used, the monitor shall be mounted in full view of the driver. If the full circuit current passes through the monitor, each circuit shall be protected by a fuse or circuit breaker protecting against any short circuit or intermittent current.

(d) Turn Signals.

(i) Bus body shall be equipped with two rear amber arrow-type turn signal lamps, each with a face of at least 38 square inches, and meet specifications of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

(ii) The bus body shall be equipped with two amber arrow turn signal lamps, each with a face of at least 38 square inches on the front of the bus body. These are required on Type B and D buses. They are also required on Type C buses in addition to fender mounted chassis directional lamps. Type A buses shall be manufacturers' standards.

(iii) Two side directional signal lights of 32 candlepower shall be located in the beltline near the front of the bus body. (Exception: Type A)

(iv) Two one-half inch directional pilot lights shall be provided that indicate to the driver that either the left or right directional flashers or the hazard warning flashers are activated. These pilots shall be green in color and bright enough that they can be seen in operation in bright sunlight. They shall be located on the dash or bulkhead above the driver.

(v) All directional signal lamps must be connected to the chassis hazard warning switch to cause simultaneous flashing of turn signal lamps when needed as vehicular traffic hazard warning.

(vi) Turn signal lamps are to be placed as wide apart as practical and in plain sight of traffic approaching from front or rear.

(e) Stop and Tail Lights.

(i) The bus shall be equipped with four combination stop and tail lamps mounted on the rear of the body. Two shall be a minimum diameter of seven inches and the other two shall be a minimum of four inches in diameter. The lens color shall be red. The light emitted from the lamps shall be plainly visible for the distance of 500 feet to the rear. The tail lights will be operated by the headlamp switch and the brake lights by the brake light switch. No lettering is permitted on these lamps except for manufacturers' markings.

(ii) The bottoms of the four-inch diameter stop/tail lights shall emit white light downward to illuminate the rear license plate and bus identification number from a distance of not less than 60 feet in periods of darkness.

(iii) Stop lights and tail lights shall be placed as wide apart as practical and in plain sight of traffic approaching from the rear.

(f) Back Up Lights.

(i) Two four-inch diameter back up lights shall be provided and shall be of sufficient intensity to inform vehicle operators and pedestrians that the school bus is in reverse. The back up lights shall be automatically illuminated when the ignition switch is "on" and the reverse gear is engaged. The chassis manufacturer shall provide the switch for operation of back up lights.

(g) Clearance Marker Lights.

(i) The bus body shall be equipped with clearance lights on each corner of the bus body, mounted as high as possible on the permanent structure of the bus in such a manner as to indicate the extreme width of the body, and a cluster of three identification lights on the top roof edge of both front and rear ends of the body located at the body's highest point. Side marker lights shall be installed midway between the front and rear clearance lights.

(ii) The lights on the front and sides shall be amber and the rear lights shall be red.

(h) Reflex Reflectors.

(i) The bus body shall be equipped with four side-mounted and two rear-mounted reflex reflectors. Light lenses do not suffice as reflectors.

(ii) Reflectors shall be mounted at a height of not less than 15 inches nor more than 60 inches above the ground.

(iii) The front side reflectors shall be amber. The right front side reflector shall be located immediately aft of the door, and the other front side reflector shall be located at a similar position on the left side.

(iv) The rear reflectors (side and rear) shall be red. The two on the sides (one on each side) shall be located as far to the rear as possible, and the two on the rear as far apart as practical.

(v) All buses shall be equipped with two additional amber reflectors which shall be located at or near the midpoint between the front and rear side reflectors.

(vi) Lights and reflectors at or below the bottom window line shall have rounded protective shields or shall be finished in such a manner that sharp edges do not protrude or snag clothing.

(i) Warning Device.

(i) Each school bus shall contain at least three reflectorized triangle road warning devices that comply with FMVSS 125, mounted in an accessible place in the driver's compartment in a container. The mounting location in Type A vehicles is optional.

(21) Metal Treatment

(a) All metal 12 gauge and thinner used in construction of bus body shall be zinc or aluminum coated or treated by equivalent process before bus is constructed. Included are such items as structural members, inside and outside panels, door panels, and floor sills. Excluded are such items as door handles, grab handles, interior decorative parts, and other interior plated parts.

(b) All metal parts that will be painted shall be (in addition to above requirements) chemically cleaned, etched, zinc/phosphate coated, and zinc/chromate or epoxy primed or conditioned by equivalent process.

(c) In providing for these requirements, particular attention shall be given lapped surfaces, welded connections of structural members, cut edges, punched or drilled hole areas in sheet metal, closed or box sections, unvented or undrained areas, and surfaces subjected to abrasion during vehicle operation.

(d) As evidence that above requirements have been met, samples of materials and sections used in construction of bus body, when subjected to 1000-hour salt spray test as provided for in latest revision of ASTM designation; 8-117 "Standard Method of Salt Spray (Fog) Testing," shall not lose more than ten percent of material by weight.

(22) Mirrors

(a) Interior Mirror: Interior mirror shall be either clear view laminated glass or clear view glass bonded to a backing that retains the glass in the event of breakage. Mirror shall have rounded corners and protected edges. Type A and Type B cutaway buses shall have a minimum of a 6 inch x 16 inch mirror and Type B, C, and D buses shall have a minimum of a 6 inch x 30 inch mirror.

(b) Exterior Mirrors: Each bus shall have a minimum of one exterior left side and one exterior right side rearview mirror that comply with FMVSS 111. Type A vehicles may be manufacturer's standard. All exterior rearview mirrors must be adjustable to allow any driver to have visibility aft of the rear wheels at ground level.

(c) Indirect Visibility: Each bus shall have a mirror system that will provide an unobstructed field of view of the area around the bus and that conforms with FMVSS 111 as amended December 2, 1993.

(23) Bus Body Mounting

(a) Chassis frame shall support rear body cross member. Bus body shall be attached to chassis frame at each main floor sill, except where chassis components interfere, in such manner as to prevent shifting or separation of body from chassis under severe operating conditions.

(b) Insulating material shall be placed at all contact points between body and chassis frame on Type B, C, and D buses, and shall be so attached to chassis frame or body that it will not move under severe operating conditions.

(24) Mud flaps

(a) All buses shall be provided with mud flaps or mud shields at all front and rear wheel positions to prevent mud, slush, and gravel from being thrown onto the lower sections of the bus and service entrance area. Mud flaps must be heavy duty construction.

(25) Rubber fenders

(a) Cove-style rubber fenders shall be furnished on Type D buses on both the front and rear wheelhousing rims to prevent mud, slush, and water from being thrown onto the sides of the bus. Cove-style rubber fenders shall be furnished on the rear wheelhousing rims on Type C buses. Rubber fenders are not required on Type A and B buses.

(26) Overall Length and Width

(a) Overall length of bus shall not exceed forty feet. Overall width of bus shall not exceed 102 inches excluding accessories.

(27) Rub Rails

(a) Both sides of the vehicle shall have four rubrails. They shall be located at the window line, seat line, floor line, and bottom of the body skirt.

(b) The window-line rubrail shall extend from the rear of the service door opening along the right side of the body, extending around the right rear corner to the emergency door, and on the left side from the point of beginning of the passenger compartment along the left side extending around the left rear corner to the emergency door.

(c) The seat-line rubrail shall cover the same longitudinal area as the window line rubrail.

(d) The floor-line rubrail shall cover the same longitudinal area as the window-line rubrail except at wheelhousings, extending around the radii of the right and left rear corners as far as possible.

(e) The skirt-line rubrail shall cover the same longitudinal area as the window-line rubrail, except that it shall terminate at the rear corners of the vehicle.

(f) The window-line, seat-line, and floor-line rubrails shall be attached to the outside of the body at each body post and to all other vertical structural members.

(g) The skirt-line rubrail shall be attached to the outside of the body panels and other structural members behind the body panels.

(h) All rubrails shall be four inches or more in width in their finished form and shall be of 16 gauge steel or suitable material of equivalent strength. They shall be constructed in corrugated or ribbed fashion.

(i) Pressed-in or snap-on rub rails are not acceptable.

(j) Exception: Rub rails will not extend around rear corners of buses using rear center luggage compartment or Type D buses with rear engine, and must accommodate side emergency doors.

(28) Seat Belt for Driver

(a) A Type 2 lap belt/shoulder harness restraint system shall be provided for the driver. The assembly shall be equipped with an emergency locking retractor (ELR) for the continuous-belt system. The lap portion of the belt shall be guided or anchored where practical to prevent the driver from sliding sideways under it.

(29) Driver's Seat

(a) The driver's seat must be a high-back, six (6) way

adjustable without the use of tools. It shall adjust forward and backward, be mounted to adjust upward and downward, with a tiltback that allows the back to tilt forward and rearward. (Exception: Type A and Type B Cutaway chassis manufacturers' standards.)

(b) Air-ride and lumbar-support are approved optional features.

(30) Seats and Crash Barriers

(a) All seats shall have minimum depth of 15 inches.

(b) In determining seating capacity of bus, allowable average rump width shall be:

(i) 13 inches where 3-3 seating plan is used.

(ii) 15 inches where 3-2 seating plan is used.

(c) Seat, seat back cushion, and crash barrier shall be covered with a material having 42-ounce finished weight, 54 inches width and finished vinyl coating of 1.06 broken twill, or other material with equal tensile strength, tear strength, seam strength, adhesion strength, resistance to abrasion, resistance to cold and flex separation.

(d) Each seat leg shall be secured to the floor by a minimum of two bolts, washers and nuts or flange-headed bolts.

(e) All seat frames shall be fastened to the seat rail with two bolts, washers and nuts or flange-headed bolts.

(f) Type A buses shall have crash barriers.

(31) Steering Wheel

(a) 18" or 20" steering wheel as specified in the 1994 purchase specification guidelines on file with the Utah State Board of Education.

(32) Steps

(a) The first step at service door shall be not less than 12 inches and not more than 16 inches from ground, based on standard chassis specifications.

(b) Service door entrance may be equipped with two-step or three-step stepwell. Risers in each case shall be approximately equal. When plywood floor is used on steel, differential may be increased by thickness of plywood used. Risers shall not exceed 10 inches.

(i) When three-step stepwell is specified, the first step at service door shall be approximately ten to fourteen inches from the ground when bus is empty, based on standard chassis specifications.

(ii) Type D vehicles shall have a three-step stepwell with the first step at service door twelve to sixteen inches from the ground.

(c) Steps shall be enclosed to prevent accumulation of ice and snow.

(d) Steps shall not protrude beyond side body line.

(e) Heated rubber steps are optional.

(33) Grab Handle

(a) A grab handle approximately 20 inches in length shall be provided in an unobstructed location inside doorway on both left and right sides. Base of grab handle attaching it to the bus body shall be designed in such a manner that clothing, draw strings, straps, or buttons cannot catch or hang up at the joint.

(34) Step Treads

(a) All steps, including floor line platform area, shall be covered with 3/16-inch rubber floor covering or other materials equal in wear resistance and abrasion resistance to top grade rubber.

(b) Metal back of tread, minimum 24-gauge cold rolled steel, shall be permanently bonded to ribbed rubber; grooved design shall be such that said grooves run at a 90-degree angle to long dimension of step tread.

(c) 3/16-inch ribbed step tread shall have a 1.5 inch white nosing as integral piece without any joint.

(d) Rubber portion of step treads shall have the following characteristics:

(i) Special compounding for good abrasion resistance and high coefficient of friction.

(ii) Flexibility so that it can be bent around a .5 inch mandrel at 130 degrees F. and at 20 degrees F. without breaking, cracking, or crazing.

(iii) Show a durometer hardness of 85 to 95.

(35) Stirrup Steps

(a) The shall be at least one folding stirrup step or recessed foothold and suitably located handles on each side of the front of the body for easy accessibility for cleaning the windshield and lamps except when windshield and lamps are easily accessible from the ground. Steps are permitted in or on the front bumper in lieu of the stirrup steps, if the windshield and lamps are easily accessible for cleaning from that position. (Exception: Type A and Type B cutaway.)

(36) Stop Signal Arm

(a) Stop signal arm shall meet the applicable requirements of FMVSS 131. The arm shall be of an octagonal shape with white letters and border on a red background, and shall be of a reflective material meeting U.S. Department of Transportation FHWA FP-85 Type 2A or Type 3A. Flashing strobe lights on stop arm shall be connected to the red alternately flashing signal lamp circuits. The stop signal shall be vacuum, electric, or air operated. Arm shall be automatically operated when red warning lights are activated.

(b) The stop signal arm shall be mounted outside the bus body near the driver on the left side immediately below the driver's window. One stop signal arm per bus is permitted.

(37) Storage Compartment (Optional)

(a) If tools, tire chains and/or tow chains are carried on the bus, a container of adequate strength and capacity may be provided. Such storage container may be located either inside or outside the passenger compartment. If located inside, it shall have a cover (seat cushion may not serve this purpose) capable of being securely latched and be fastened to the floor convenient to either the service or emergency door. Storage racks may not be installed inside the passenger compartment of the bus.

(38) Sun Shield

(a) An interior adjustable transparent sun shield not less than 6 inches x 30 inches for Type B, C, and D vehicles, and not less than 6 inches x 16 inches for Type A vehicles with a finished, padded edge shall be installed in a position convenient for use by driver. It shall be fully adjustable. Type A and Type B cutaway shall be manufacturers' standards.

(39) Tailpipe

(a) Exhaust pipe, muffler and tailpipe shall be outside bus body compartment and attached to chassis.

(b) Tailpipe shall be constructed of a corrosion-resistant tubing material at least equal in strength and durability to 16-gauge steel.

(c) Tailpipe may (1) extend beyond rear axle and extend at least five inches beyond chassis frame and be mounted outside of chassis frame rail at end point, or (2) extend to, but not beyond the body limits on the left side of the bus, behind the driver's compartment, outboard of chassis center line and shall terminate from chassis centerline as follows:

TABLE VI

Type A buses	Manufacturers' standards
Type B buses	42.5 inches
Type C and D buses	48.5 inches.

(i) Exception: The exhaust system on vehicles designed for the transportation of disabled pupils shall be routed to the left of the right frame rail to allow for the installation of a lift on the right side of the vehicle.

(d) Exhaust system on gasoline-powered buses shall be properly insulated from fuel tank connections by a securely attached metal shield at any point where it is 12 inches or less from fuel tank or tank connections.

(e) Muffler shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material.

(40) Traction Assisting Devices (Optional)

(a) When used, sanders shall:

(i) Be of hopper cartridge-valve type.

(ii) Have metal hopper with all interior surfaces treated to prevent condensation.

(iii) Be of at least 100-pound (grit) capacity.

(iv) Have cover on filler opening of hopper that screws into place, sealing unit airtight. Filling to be accomplished from outside the bus body.

(v) Have discharge tubes extending under fender to front of each rear wheel.

(vi) Have no-clogging discharge tubes with slush-proof, non-freezing rubber nozzles.

(vii) Be operated by electric switch with pilot light mounted on instrument panel.

(viii) Be exclusively driver-controlled.

(ix) Have gauge to indicate hoppers need refilling when they are down to one-quarter full.

(b) Automatic traction chains may be installed.

(41) Tow Hooks

(a) Two front and two rear heavy-duty frame mounted tow hooks shall be furnished on all buses Type B, C, and D. Tow hooks must project beyond the front or rear bumpers. The front tow hooks shall be furnished by the chassis manufacturer, and the rear tow hooks furnished by the body manufacturer on Type C buses. Front and rear tow hooks shall be furnished by the body manufacturer on Type B and D buses.

(42) Undercoating

(a) Entire underside of bus body, including floor sections, cross member, and below floor line side panels, shall be coated with rust-proofing compound for which compound manufacturer has issued notarized certification of compliance to bus body builder that compound meets or exceeds all performance and qualitative requirements of Department of the Army Coating Compounds TT-C-520b, Paragraph 3.4 (1973), using modified test procedures* (*Test panels are to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 6.12 of TT-C-520b with modified procedure requiring that tests be made on a 48-hour air cured film at thickness recommended by compound manufacturer) for the following requirements:

(i) Salt spray resistance--pass test modified to five percent salt and 1,000 hours.

(ii) Abrasion resistance--pass.

(iii) Fire resistance--pass.

(b) Undercoating compound shall be applied with suitable airless or conventional spray equipment to recommended film thickness and shall show no evidence of voids in cured film.

(42) Ventilation

(a) Auxiliary Fans (Optional)

(i) Auxiliary fans shall be placed in locations where they can be adjusted to their maximum effectiveness.

(ii) These fans shall be approximately six inches in diameter and two-speed.

(iii) The blades of the fans shall be covered with a protective cage. Each of these fans shall be controlled by a separate switch.

(b) Body shall be equipped with suitable, controlled ventilating system of sufficient capacity to maintain proper quantity of air under operating conditions without opening of windows except in extremely warm weather.

(c) Static-type, non-closable exhaust ventilation shall be installed in low-pressure area of roof.

(d) Power Roof Vent Fans (Optional)

(i) If power roof vent fans are required they shall be two-speed electric type with a switch for each fan that is supplied. The roof fan ventilation opening shall be provided with an iris-type closing mechanism to provide for shutting off the air flow in inclement weather.

(43) Wheelhousing

(a) The wheelhousing opening shall allow for easy tire removal and service.

(b) The inside height of the wheelhousing above the floor line shall not exceed 12 inches. All wheelhousings shall be rubber covered.

(c) The wheelhousing shall provide clearance for installation and use of tire chains on dual power-driving wheels.

(d) No part of a raised wheelhousing shall extend into the emergency door opening.

(44) Windows

(a) Glass Quality and Dimensions

(i) The windshield shall be large enough to permit the driver to see the road clearly and shall be slanted or "swept back" to reduce glare. It shall be mounted between front corner posts that provide a minimal obstruction to the driver's view.

(ii) The glass used in the windshield shall be AS-1 standard. Side windows and all doors shall be at least AS-2 standard, and rear windows shall be at least AS-3 standard. All windows shall be mounted so the monogram is visible.

(iii) windshield glass shall be tinted or shaded with a horizontal gradient band gradually decreasing in light transmission to 35 percent or less at the top of the windshield.

(iv) The edges of all glass mounted in a fixed position shall be held in place by a rubber gasket of such type that broken glass can be easily removed and replaced.

(v) For ventilation purposes, the driver's window shall be adjustable and shall be equipped with a positive latch that is lockable from the inside. The driver's window shall be of a sliding type.

(A) Exception: Type A and Type B cutaway--manufacturers' standards.

(vi) The side window latches shall be easy to operate and capable of holding the sash securely in place in all positions.

(vii) The side windows shall be equipped with sash locks of such construction that spring tension shall push the latch into place and hold it securely in place.

(b) Each full side window shall provide unobstructed emergency opening not less than nine inches nor more than 12 inches high and 22 inches wide, obtained by lowering window. Side windows, except driver's window, may be tinted.

(c) Push-out type, split-sash windows may be used.

(46) Windshield Washers

(a) A windshield washer system shall be provided.

(47) Windshield Wipers

(a) A windshield wiping system, two-speed or more, shall be provided.

(b) The wipers shall be operated by one or more air or electric motors of sufficient power to operate wipers. If one motor is used the wiper shall work in tandem to give full sweep of windshield. If more than one motor is used, each motor shall have a separate switch.

(48) Wiring

(a) All wiring shall conform to current standards of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

(b) Circuits

(i) Wiring shall be arranged in circuits as required with each circuit protected by a fuse or circuit breaker. A system of color and number coding shall be used.

(ii) Wiring shall be arranged in at least six regular circuits, as follows:

(A) Head, tail, stop (brake), and instrument panel lamps.

(B) Clearance and step-well lamps (step-well lamp shall be actuated when service door is opened).

(C) Dome lamp.

(D) Ignition and emergency door signal.

(E) Turn signal lamps.

(F) Alternately flashing signal lamps.

(iii) Any of the above combination circuits may be subdivided into additional independent circuits.

(iv) Whenever heaters and defrosters are used, at least one additional circuit shall be installed.

(v) The bus body electrical system shall be equipped with a continuous duty solenoid switch operated by the ignition switch that cuts off the electrical power to most body circuits such as heaters, dome lights, etc. when the ignition switch is turned to the "off" position.

(vi) Whenever possible, all other electrical functions (such as sanders and electric-type windshield wipers) shall be provided with independent and properly protected circuits.

(vii) Each body circuit shall be coded by number or letter and color on a diagram of circuits and shall be attached to the body in readily accessible location.

(c) The entire electrical system of the body shall be designed for the same voltage as the chassis on which the body is mounted.

(d) All wiring shall have an amperage capacity equal to or exceeding the designed load. All wiring splices are to be done at accessible locations and noted as splices on wiring diagram.

(e) A body wiring diagram of easily readable size shall be furnished with each bus body or affixed in an area convenient to the electrical accessory control panel.

(f) Body power wire shall be attached to a special terminal on the chassis.

(g) All wires passing through metal openings shall be protected by a grommet or loom.

(h) Wires not enclosed within body shall be fastened securely at intervals of not more than 18 inches. All joints shall be soldered or joined by equally effective connectors.

(i) A main battery power disconnect switch is optional.

R909-3-7. Vehicles for Transporting Disabled Students.

(1) General Requirements

(a) The specifications in this section are intended to be supplementary to specifications in the chassis and body sections. In general, buses used for transporting disabled students should meet the requirements of all preceding sections plus those listed in this section. Since it is recognized by the entire industry that the field of transportation for students with disabilities is characterized by special needs for individual cases and by a rapidly changing technology for meeting these needs, a flexible, common-sense approach to the adoption and enforcement of specifications for these vehicles is prudent.

(b) School buses are defined as vehicles designed to carry more than ten persons. Vehicles with ten passenger positions (including the driver) cannot be certified as buses. For this reason, the classification "Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle" (MPV) must be used by manufacturers for these vehicles in lieu of the classification "school bus." In determining passenger capacity, wheelchair positions are counted as passenger positions.

(c) The following standards address modifications as they pertain to school buses that, with standard seating arrangements prior to modification, would accommodate more than ten persons. If by addition of a power lift, wheelchair positions, or other modifications, the capacity is reduced such that vehicles become MPVs, the intent of these standards is that these vehicles are required to meet the same standards required prior to such modifications and such MPVs are included in all references to school buses and school bus requirements.

(d) School buses designed for transporting children with special transportation needs shall comply with state Standards applicable to school buses and to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) for their Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) category.

(e) Any school bus that is used for the transportation of children who are confined to a wheelchair and/or other mobile positioning device or who require life support equipment that prohibits their use of the regular service entrance, shall be equipped with a power lift unless a ramp is needed for unusual circumstances related to passenger needs.

(2) Aisles

(a) All school buses equipped with a power lift shall have aisles leading to the emergency door(s) from wheelchair area of sufficient width (minimum 30 inches) to permit passage of maximum size wheelchair.

(3) Communications

(a) All school buses should be equipped with an electronic two-way voice communication system.

(4) Fastening Devices

(a) Occupant securement systems must comply with the requirements of FMVSS 222.

(b) The following information shall be provided with each vehicle equipped with a securement system:

(i) Detailed installation instructions and parts list.

(ii) Detailed instructions and a diagram showing the proper placement and positioning of the system, including correct belt angles.

(5) Glass

(a) Tinted glass up to 30 percent light transmission may be installed wherever AS-3 glass is permitted.

(6) Heaters

(a) Additional heater(s) may be installed in the rear portion of the bus on or behind wheel wells.

(7) Power lift

(a) Lifting mechanism shall be able to lift minimum pay load of 800 pounds. A clear opening and platform to accommodate a 30-inch wide wheelchair shall be provided.

(b) When the platform is in the fully up position, it shall be locked in position mechanically to prevent the lift platform from falling while in operation due to a power failure.

(c) Controls shall be provided that enable the operator to activate the lift mechanism from either inside or outside of the bus. There shall be a means of preventing the lift platform from falling while in operation due to a power failure.

(d) Power lifts shall be so equipped that they may be manually raised in the event of power failure of the power lift mechanism.

(e) Lift travel shall allow the lift platform to rest securely on the ground.

(f) All edges of the platform shall be designed to restrain wheelchair and operator's feet from being entangled during the raising and lowering process.

(g) Platform shall be fitted on both sides and rear with full width shields that extend above the floor line of the lift platform.

(h) A restraining device shall be affixed to the outer edge (curb end) of the platform that will prohibit the wheelchair from rolling off the platform when the lift is in any position other than fully lowered to ground level.

(i) A self-adjusting, skid resistant plate shall be installed on the outer edge of the platform to minimize the incline from the lift platform to the ground level. This plate, if so designed, may also suffice as the restraining device described in Subsection 91.08 above. The lift platform must be skid resistant.

(j) A circuit breaker or fuse shall be installed between power source and lift motor if electrical power is used.

(k) The lift mechanism shall be equipped with adjustable limit switches or by-pass valves to prevent excessive pressure from building in the hydraulic system when the platform reaches the full up position or full down position.

(8) Ramps

(a) When a power system is not adequate to load and unload students having special and unique needs, a ramp device may be installed.

(b) If a ramp is used, it shall be of sufficient strength and rigidity to support the special device, occupant, and

attendant(s). It shall be equipped with a protective flange on each longitudinal side to keep the special device on the ramp.

(c) Floor of ramp shall be of non-skid construction.

(d) Ramp shall be of such weight that an average-sized female driver or attendant can lift it, and designed in such a way (including lifting handles or slots) that the driver or attendant can put it in place and return it to its storage place without undue stress.

(9) Regular Service Entrance

(a) In Type C and D buses, there shall be three step risers of equal height in the entrance well. The first step at the service door shall be not less than 10 inches and not more than 14 inches from the ground, based on standard chassis specifications. Service door of Type D buses shall be 12 to 16 inches from the ground.

(b) Step risers shall not exceed a height of 10 inches. When plywood is used on a steel floor or step, the riser height may be increased by the thickness of the plywood.

(c) On power lift-equipped vehicles, step shall be the full width of the stepwell, excluding the thickness of the doors in open position.

(d) Steps shall be enclosed to prevent accumulation of ice or snow.

(e) Steps shall not protrude beyond side body line.

(f) As an option, an additional fold-out step may be provided to reduce the distance from the first step to the ground.

(10) Restraining Devices

(a) Seat frames may be equipped with attachments or devices to which belts, restraining harnesses, or other devices may be attached. Optional seats with built-in anchors may be used.

(11) Seating Arrangements

(a) Flexibility in seat spacing to accommodate special devices shall be permitted due to constantly changing passenger requirements and shall be consistent with the student Individualized Education Plan (IEP).

(12) Special Lights

(a) Lights shall be placed inside the bus to sufficiently illuminate lift area and shall be activated from the lift door area. In addition an exterior light shall be provided in the skirt area to illuminate the outside area around the lift.

(13) Special Service Entrance

(a) Bus bodies may have a special service entrance constructed in the body to accommodate a wheelchair lift for the loading and unloading of passengers. If such an entrance is constructed in the bus body, it must conform to the placement restrictions set forth in FMVSS 217.

(b) The opening, to accommodate the special service entrance, shall be at any convenient point on the right (curb side) of the bus and far enough to the rear to prevent the door(s), when open, from obstructing the right front regular service door (excluding a regular front service door lift).

(c) The opening may extend below the floor through the bottom of the body skirt. If such an opening is used, reinforcements shall be installed at the front and rear of the floor opening to support the floor and provide the same strength as other floor openings.

(d) The opening, with doors open, shall be of sufficient width to allow the passage of wheelchairs. The minimum clear opening through the door and the lift mechanism shall be 30 inches in width.

(e) A drip molding shall be installed above the opening to effectively divert water from the entrance.

(f) The entrance shall be of sufficient width and depth to accommodate various mechanical lifts and related accessories as well as the lifting platform.

(g) Door posts and headers at the entrance shall be reinforced sufficiently to provide support and strength equivalent to the areas of the side of the bus not used for service doors.

(14) Special Service Entrance Doors

(a) A single door may be used if the width of the door opening does not exceed 42 inches. Three point bar lock is required.

(b) Two doors shall be used if a single door opening would have to exceed 42 inches.

(c) All doors shall open outwardly.

(d) All doors shall have positive fastening devices to hold doors in the open position.

(e) All doors shall be weather sealed. Double-door configurations shall be so constructed that a flange on the forward door overlaps the edge of the rear door when the doors are closed.

(f) If optional power doors are installed, the design shall permit release of the doors for opening and closing by the attendant from the platform inside the bus.

(g) When manually operated dual doors are installed, the rear door shall have at least one point fastening device connecting it to the header. The forward mounted door shall have at least three point fastening devices. One shall be to the header, one to the floor line of the body, and the other shall be into the rear door. These locking devices shall afford maximum safety when the doors are in the closed position. The door and hinge mechanism shall be of a strength that will provide for the same type of use as that of a standard entrance door.

(h) Lift door materials, panels, and structural strength shall be equivalent to the conventional service and emergency doors. Color, rub rails, paneling, lettering, and other exterior features shall match adjacent sections of the body.

(i) Each door shall have windows set in rubber compatible within one-inch of the lower line of adjacent sash.

(j) Door(s) shall be equipped with a device that will activate a flashing one-inch light located in the driver's compartment when door(s) is not securely closed and ignition is in "on" position.

(k) Special service entrance doors shall be equipped with padding at the top edge of the door opening. Pad shall be at least three inches wide and one inch thick and extend the full width of the door opening.

(l) A switch shall be installed to prevent the lifting mechanism from operating when the lift platform door is closed.

(m) Optional portable student support equipment or special accessories shall be secured at the mounting location to withstand a pulling force of five times the weight of the item or shall be retained in an enclosed, latched compartment. Such special items include:

(i) Belt cutter for use in emergencies. Belt cutter should be designed to eliminate the possibility of the operator or others getting cut during its use. It should be stored in a safe place such as in the first aid kit.

(ii) Crutches, walkers, canes and similar devices.

(iii) Medical support equipment such as oxygen tanks and ventilators.

R909-3-8. School Buses Equipped to Operate on Compressed Natural Gas.

(1) General Requirements.

(a) All compressed natural gas (CNG) installations shall meet all applicable federal and state laws, standards, and requirements, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) codes and industry safety requirements. In addition, CNG installations shall meet the requirements set forth in R714-400, "Compressed and Liquefied Gas Fuel Systems."

(b) All CNG installations shall be made in compliance with the standards contained in NFPA Pamphlet No. 52.

(c) All devices used in the CNG system that may be

subjected to container pressure shall be designed for the working pressure within a design safety factor of at least 4 and shall be plainly marked as such.

(d) A certified mechanic shall inspect all fittings and attachments at least quarterly for leaks, wear, tightness, or undue stress.

(e) CNG Tanks.

(i) All tanks shall be fabricated of steel, aluminum, or composite materials and be certified in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Canadian Transport Commission (CTC), or ASME regulations to a service pressure of not less than 3,000 psi and a test burst pressure minimum of 5,000 psi and plainly marked with the words "CNG ONLY," and equipped with a DOT, CTC or ASME certified springload pressure relief valve plainly marked for discharge psi setting and discharge cfm capacity.

(ii) All tanks shall be directly secured to the main frame in such a manner as to prevent jarring loose, slipping or rotating, withstanding a static force of eight times the weight of a fully pressurized tank with a maximum displacement of .5 inch.

(f) CNG Fuel Lines and Installation

(i) Fuel lines shall be permanently secured at intervals of not more than two feet and shall be placed in such a manner as to minimize the possibility of damage due to vibration, strains, or wear.

(ii) Fuel lines passing through structural members shall be protected by rubber grommets or bulkhead fittings and follow the main frame channel wherever possible.

(iii) All fuel lines shall be approved stainless steel with a maximum working pressure of 3,000 psi, a minimum burst pressure of four times the working pressure, and shall be labeled as to the working pressure and CNG service.

(iv) An approved lock-off or solenoid valve, with filter, shall be provided in the fuel line at a point ahead of the inlet of the natural gas converter, designed to prevent the flow of fuel to the converter when the engine is not running. This may be accomplished by (a) an approved mechanical lock-off controlled by either the engine vacuum or oil pressure, or (b) an approved electric solenoid controlled by either a vacuum or oil pressure switch.

(g) CNG Valves, Appurtenances, and Connections

(i) All container valves, appurtenances and connections shall be protected to prevent damage due to accidental contact with stationary or loose objects, mud or ice and, to the extent possible, from damage due to vehicular accidents.

(ii) Relief valve discharge shall be directed so that any gas released will not impinge on the vehicle and so that the possibility of impingement on adjacent vehicles or persons is minimized. The vent hose shall be attached in such a manner that ice hanging on it will not detach it from its mounting.

(iii) Outlets shall be protected by caps, covers, or other means to keep water or dirt from collecting in the lines, thus restricting the flow of natural gas.

(iv) Each line and its connectors shall withstand the pressure caused by the discharge of vapor from a safety device in fully open position.

(h) Fuel Injection

(i) Gas mixers, fuel injectors and pressure regulators for CNG shall meet minimum design standards set forth in NFPA Pamphlet No. 52.

(i) Fueling CNG vehicles

(i) Fueling shall be done by personnel who have been trained and certified by the fuel supplier.

(ii) No passenger shall be on board during fueling.

(iii) Engine must be shut off during fueling.

(iv) No source of ignition shall be permitted within 10 feet of the vehicle being fueled.

(v) Filling level shall not exceed 125 percent of working pressure.

(vi) Instructions shall be conspicuously posted at the fueling site.

R909-3-9. Requirements for Used School Buses.

(1) General Requirements.

(a) This part of the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition sets forth the requirements for used school buses to be used in Utah whether purchased or leased by the school district or private school. The modifications necessary to make a used bus comply with this section of the Standards can be made either by the seller or the buyer. The ultimate responsibility for assuring that a used bus complies with all federal and state standards before the bus is placed in service is the responsibility of the using district or school.

(b) Used school buses shall:

(i) comply with the version of the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations in effect at the time of purchase of the bus, and

(ii) comply with the applicable sections of current state standards. This requirement shall be satisfied irrespective of whether the bus had previously been used in the State of Utah.

(c) If required, glass used in used school buses shall be replaced to make it comply with current state standards.

R909-3-10. New School Bus Requirements.

(1) Procurement and Inspection.

(a) New school bus procurement is outlined below:

(i) Procurement policies and vehicle specifications need to be established by local school districts and private schools.

(ii) Prepare procurement specifications. Mail one copy to State Office of Education, Pupil Transportation Specialist. Specification for bid shall include all applicable FMVSS and Utah standards.

(iii) Request for bids and specifications sent to qualified suppliers of school buses.

(iv) Bids received, evaluated, and selection made.

(v) District issues purchase order.

(vi) Successful bidder provides school bus or buses.

(vii) Before any new school bus is placed into service in a school district, it shall first be inspected and tested to verify compliance with the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition.

(viii) Inspection shall be conducted by the Safety Inspection Office of the Utah Highway Patrol. On or before delivery of a new bus, the school district or private school shall notify the Safety Inspection Office and request a new vehicle inspection. Such inspection shall be carried out within 30 days of delivery.

(ix) Acceptance testing is conducted by local agency or with assistance from the Utah Department of Transportation and the Pupil Transportation Specialist, Utah State Office of Education, to insure that the school bus complies with all standards and specifications.

(b) The acceptance test shall include but not be limited to:

(i) An inventory of required safety features and equipment specified will be compared with the line ticket as issued by the manufacturer.

(ii) Functional tests of all lamps and signals, emergency braking system, horn and other operating systems.

(iii) Power tests.

(iv) Braking test.

R909-3-11. Exemption From or Modification of Requirements.

(1) General Requirements

(a) It is anticipated that to achieve the stated objectives of these standards, i.e., provide maximum safety consistent with the economic use of pupil transportation funds and available school bus technology, quality, reliability, conformity, and

serviceability, it shall be necessary to allow exemption from the requirements and periodically modify the requirements. This part of the Standards sets forth the procedures for obtaining exemptions and modifying the provisions of the Standards for Utah School Buses and Operations, 1994 Edition.

(b) An exemption from the requirements of the Standards may be initiated by a manufacturer or supplier of pupil transportation equipment or a local school district. The request shall be written, should include sufficient supporting data to justify the request for an exemption, and should be submitted to the Pupil Transportation Specialist, Utah State Office of Education.

(c) All requests for exemptions from the requirements of the Standards shall be reviewed by a committee consisting of at least one representative of the Utah State Department of Transportation, one representative of the Utah State Department of Public Safety, and such consultants as deemed appropriate. If necessary, the committee may require that the request be presented in person.

(d) All requests for exemption from the requirements of the Standards, together with the recommendations of the review committee, shall be submitted to the State Office of Education for its action and transmittal to the Utah Department of Transportation. Final authority for determining the disposition of a request is vested with the Utah Department of Transportation.

(e) Modification Procedures.

(i) An intent to modify the Standards shall be distributed to certified suppliers and other interested parties at least thirty (30) days prior to consideration of the modification by the Utah State Office of Education and the Utah Department of Transportation.

(ii) After approval of the proposed modification by the Utah State Office of Education and the Utah Department of Transportation, the modification shall become effective 90 days following distribution.

R909-3-12. Appendix 1.

(1) Colorado Racking Load Test

(a) A Racking Load Test (University of Colorado, Boulder, 1972) shall be performed to assure adequate shear stiffness and strength of the bus body. The racking load shall be applied along a line connecting the most distant points on a transverse cross section of the bus interior.

(b) The maximum jack load for the two-frame assembly is determined by the following formula:

TABLE V

j = 2P, where	j - maximum jack load for two-frame test assembly
p = DVW - N and	p - load/frame
DVW = DF x GVW	DVW - dynamic vehicle weight
	DF - dynamic factor, not less than 1.5
	GVW - gross vehicle weight
	N - total number of bus body frames

Thus for a DF = 1.5, a GVW = 22,000 lbf and N-11, the dynamic vehicle weight is DVW = 33,000 lbf, the 10ad/frame is P = 3000 lbf and the maximum jack load is j = 6000lbf.

(c) When a complete bus body is rack loaded, the total load DVW must be distributed uniformly along the bus body. This may be accomplished by mounting a series of hydraulic jacks along the length of the bus interior. Seats may be removed to facilitate jack mounting although removal is not recommended when upper seat frames are normally attached to the body structure. The rack load will be considered to be uniformly distributed when the variation in the hydraulic jack readings is less than 10%. At maximum load the sum of all jack readings shall equal DVW.

R909-3-13. Appendix 2.

(1) Power Test

(a) Performance Requirements: The bus shall be so powered and geared that the completed bus shall be capable of surmounting a 3.7 percent grade at a speed of twenty miles per hour with a full passenger load on a continuous pull.

(b) Recommended Procedure:

(i) Measure the weight of the vehicle. Wt = ... lbs.

(ii) Determine the time in seconds it takes to accelerate the bus from 15 to 25 mph on a level roadway. (T = ... seconds).

(iii) Perform the following calculations (Where n = maximum number of passengers):

(A) Wt_2 = Wt ..... + 300 =

(B) Wt_2 = Wt ..... + 150 + 120n =

(C) a = 0.455/T x Wt_1/Wt_2

(iv) If the "a" from step three is greater than or equal to 0.037, the bus is adequate. If it is less than .037, the bus is not adequate.

R909-3-14. Appendix 3.

(1) Braking Test

(a) Performance Requirement: The service braking system shall be designed and constructed such that by the application of a single control unit, the bus will achieve a deceleration of 14 feet per second from a speed of 20 mph with a pedal effort of not more than 75 pounds.

(b) Recommended Procedure:

(i) Determine the time it takes to stop the bus from 20 mph (where T = ... seconds

(ii) If "T" is less than or equal to 2.5 seconds, the bus is adequate. If it is greater than 2.5 seconds, the bus is not adequate.

(iii) Contact Pupil Transportation Specialist, State Office of Education, for use of a decelerometer instrument to measure braking efficiency.

KEY: school buses, safety
1994 **41-6a-1304**
Notice of Continuation January 5, 2009

R916. Transportation, Operations, Construction.
R916-2. Prequalification of Contractors.
R916-2-1. Authority and Purpose.

This rule establishes procedure for prequalification of contractors desiring to submit bid proposals on Utah Department of Transportation construction projects. This rule is authorized under Section 72-1-201, and Subsection 63G-6-207(3).

R916-2-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 72-1-102 and Subsection 63G-6-207(3).

(2) In addition, "board" means the prequalification board, consisting of 4 positions: Department of Transportation comptroller, project development engineer, engineer for construction, and the construction administrative secretary.

R916-2-3. Prequalification Policy.

(1) Contractors desiring to submit bid proposals for construction contracts shall be prequalified by the department to ensure they have the resources and capability to successfully complete awarded contracts. Prequalification of contractors is not required for contracts that have an advertised estimate under $1,500,000.

(2) Qualification ratings establish the type of construction work contractors may be permitted to perform and the maximum dollar value of contracts they are allowed to undertake at any one time.

(3) Contractors who attain a total prequalification of $50,000,000 shall be classified as unlimited. Each contractor's prequalification shall be reviewed at least annually; more often if circumstances so warrant.

(4) Qualification ratings shall be based on evaluation of the contractor's:

(a) experience;

(b) past performance; and

(c) analysis of certified audited financial statements, including balance sheet, income statements, and changes in financial condition.

(i) Unaudited financial statements accompanied by the company federal income tax return for the same time period may be accepted in lieu of the required certified audited financial statements, however, this shall result in a lower prequalification rating.

(5) Each bid proposal submitted shall include a complete "Status of Work Under Contract" form. The form shall include all work presently the responsibility of said contractor, both in and out of the state of Utah.

(a) Contractors with a prequalification amount classified as unlimited are exempt from this requirement.

(6) This policy shall be administered to ensure adequate competition in bidding for construction contracts.

R916-2-4. Prequalification Board.

(1) The Prequalification board is established to:

(a) direct the prequalification of contractors;

(b) review and analyze prequalification applications; and

(c) establish the amount and type of prequalification to be granted to contractors.

R916-2-5. Disqualification.

(1) If the board determines a contractor is not performing in a satisfactory manner on projects, the board may disqualify the contractor from bidding on future projects for a period of time as the board may determine.

(2) Each contractor desiring to bid on a project shall be required to complete a "Status of Work Under Contract" form. The form shall include all work, both in and out of the state of Utah, presently the responsibility of that contractor. If it is determined any contractor knowingly or negligently falsifies their "Status of Work Under Contract," they may be disqualified from bidding on projects for a period of time as the board may determine.

(3) Bonding companies that do not satisfactorily perform on contract bonds, as determined by the board, or are not listed in the Department of Treasury Circular 570, may be suspended from supplying bonds for projects for a period of time as the board may determine. The department shall make Circular 570 available to the public at the following locations: Construction Division, UDOT Library, and Internet.

(4) Any contractor or bonding company so suspended may appeal any decision of the board to the transportation commission.

KEY: bids, contracts, prequalification

January 3, 2007	**72-1-102**
Notice of Continuation November 29, 2006	**72-1-201**
	63G-6-207(3)

R926. Transportation, Program Development.
R926-10. Tollway Development Agreements.
R926-10-1. Purpose.

(1) This rule is created for the planning, acquisition, design, financing, management, development, construction, reconstruction, replacement, improvement, maintenance, preservation, repair, enforcement, and operation of transportation projects utilizing public-private partnerships for development of tollways.

(2) The Department's objective in using public-private partnerships is to expand its ability to use innovative, non-traditional procurement, planning, funding, contracting, financing, delivery, and service methods to deliver transportation infrastructure in order to better meet the transportation needs of the state by utilizing resources more readily available in the private sector.

R926-10-2. Authority.

(1) The provisions of this rule are authorized by the following grants of rulemaking authority and provisions of Utah Codes: Title 63G, Chapter 3; Title 63G, Chapter 6; Title 72, Chapter 2, Section 120; Title 72, Chapter 6, Section 118; and the Public-Private Partnerships for Tollways Act, Utah Code Sections 72-6-201 et seq.

(2) When the Executive Director or designee determines it appropriate and upon approval by the Commission, the Department may enter into tollway development agreements.

R926-10-3. Definitions.

Except as otherwise stated in this rule, terms used in this rule are defined in the applicable Statutes. The following additional terms are defined for this rule:

(1) "Commission" means the Utah Transportation Commission, which is created in Utah Code Ann. Section 72-1-301.

(2) "Department" means the Utah Department of Transportation, which is created in Utah Code Ann. Section 72-1-101.

(3) "Executive Director" means the executive director of the Department.

(4) "Proposer" means private entities that submit letters of interest, qualifications, or proposals under these rules for the purposes of entering into a tollway development agreement with the Department, and may include a person or persons, firms, partnerships or companies or any combination or consortium thereof.

(5) "Public-Private Partnership" means an agreement, including but not limited to tollway development agreements, between the Department and one or more public or private entities where there is private sector involvement in predevelopment activities, design, construction, reconstruction, financing, acquisition, maintenance or operations. Public private partnership agreements may include reallocations of the traditional risk assignments between the parties to the agreement.

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

R926-10-4. Public Notice.

(1) Public notice regarding solicitations issued under this rule shall be posted on the Department's website and may also be published as described in Subsection (2). Notice of a solicitation shall indicate where, when, and how to obtain the solicitation documents, when responses are due and will generally describe the project scope or service desired, and may contain other information such as the desired schedule or financial model. Where appropriate, the Department may require payment of a fee or a deposit for the supplying of the solicitation package.

(2) The notice may be published in any or all of the following in addition to the Department website:

(a) in a newspaper of general circulation;

(b) in a newspaper of local circulation in the region(s) where all or a portion of the intended project will be located; and/or

(c) in industry media.

(3) A copy of the solicitation documents shall be made available for public inspection at the Department Region Office(s) located in the region(s) where all or a portion of the intended project may be located.

R926-10-5. Unsolicited Proposals.

(1) The Department may accept delivery of unsolicited tollway development agreement proposals. An unsolicited proposal shall, at a minimum, provide the information required for tollway development agreement proposals set forth in Utah Code Section 72-6-204. The Department may determine that additional information or other requirements be provided in an unsolicited proposal. Any such additional requirements, along with contact information, will be posted on the Department's website.

(a) Any proposer submitting an unsolicited proposal must provide a minimum of 20 copies or the proposal will not be reviewed.

(b) The unsolicited proposal must state the period during which the proposal will remain valid, which shall be not less than 12 months following delivery.

(2) The Department may appoint an individual or a screening committee, as it deems appropriate, to screen and evaluate unsolicited proposals to determine whether to request competing proposals and qualifications or reject the unsolicited proposal. The review shall be in two stages:

(a) The initial screening shall be a summary review to determine whether the unsolicited proposal generally meets the minimum statutory and regulatory requirements and merits further review. Proposals that do not generally meet the minimum requirements established under statute and these rules or that the Department otherwise determines do not merit further review may be summarily rejected.

(b) The second stage of review shall be a more thorough review and evaluation of the unsolicited proposal for the purpose of allowing the Department to determine whether to issue a request for competing proposals and qualifications.

(3) The Department will consider an unsolicited proposal only if the proposed project is not substantially duplicative of transportation system projects that have been fully funded by the State, the Department, or any other public entity as of the date the proposal is submitted.

(4) The Department shall give priority to unsolicited proposals that address projects identified on the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program or Long-Range Plan and encourages submittal of proposals that would materially advance or accelerate their implementation.

(5) The Department may, in its sole discretion, reject any unsolicited proposal. If the Department elects to issue a request for competing proposals and qualifications, it may modify the project described in the unsolicited proposal. If the Department issues a request for competing proposals, the proposer that submitted the unsolicited proposal will be offered the opportunity to participate in the competition.

(6) The process for soliciting competing proposals and qualifications shall meet all requirements of Utah Code Section 63-56-502.5. The Department may issue a request for qualifications to prequalify potential proposers interested in responding to the solicitation separate from the request for competing proposals, or it may issue a solicitation package that combines the request for proposals and qualifications. The solicitation package shall include the information required under Utah Code Sections 72-6-205(3)(b) and any other information

deemed advisable by the Department. The solicitation may request competing proposals, either at a conceptual or detailed level, or it may request proposals for alternative concepts, in which case the Department would review the concepts and determine whether to reject the proposals. Solicitation, whether conceptual or detailed, must address the technical and financial portions of the proposed project.

(7) If the Department elects to issue a request for competing proposals, the Department shall provide public notice of the proposed project according to Section R926-10-4. Any entity that intends to submit a competing proposal shall provide a written letter of intent to the Department not later than 45 calendar days after the Department's publication of notice for competing proposals. Any letters of intent received by the Department after the expiration of the 45-day period shall not be valid and any competing proposal issued by an entity that did not comply with these letter of intent requirements shall not be considered. An entity that submits a letter of intent must submit its competing proposal in the manner specified in the request for competing proposals.

(8) If the Department elects not to issue a request for competing proposals in response to an unsolicited proposal, or if the Department issues a request for competing proposals that make significant modifications to the concepts in the original unsolicited proposal, the Department will notify the proposer that submitted the unsolicited proposal of the rejection or modification and reasons for the rejection or modification. The Department may also post information on the Department website regarding the reasons for rejection or modification.

(9) The Department will assess a screening fee for every unsolicited proposal received and an evaluation fee for every unsolicited proposal that is evaluated. The fees have been set with the intent of substantially covering the costs to the Department for review of the proposal. The unsolicited proposal shall be accompanied by a separate check for each fee, which must be a cashier's, certified, or official check drawn by a federally insured financial institution as follows:

(a) A check in the amount of $10,000 for the initial screening; and

(b) A check for the evaluation fee equal to the lesser of (i) the sum of $20,000 plus .01% of the total estimated cost of design and construction of the project or (ii) $200,000. This check will be returned to the proposer if the proposal is rejected after the initial screening and prior to the more thorough evaluation.

(10) The Department may waive the fee for an unsolicited proposal, in whole or in part, if it determines that its costs have been substantially covered by a portion of the fee or if it is otherwise determined to be reasonable and in the best interests of the State.

(11) If the Department decides to solicit competing proposals, the Department may require each proposer that submits a competing proposal to submit a fee. The amount of the fee will be identified in the solicitation documents and will not exceed the amount of the evaluation fee for the original unsolicited proposal. The proposer that submitted the original unsolicited proposal will be exempt from this fee.

R926-10-6. Predevelopment Agreements.

(1) A Predevelopment Agreement may be used on a tollway development project. The first phase may include, but is not limited to, planning, traffic and revenue analysis, feasibility studies, design, value engineering, cost estimating, conceptual estimating, financial evaluation and comparisons, constructability reviews, scheduling, or other services as specified by the Department.

(2) The subsequent phase or phases may be for all or a portion of the remaining services contemplated in the proposed project and may include, but not be limited to, design services, construction services, operation or maintenance services, traffic and revenue estimates, financing and toll or user fee collection services. Each subsequent phase will commence after the preceding phase has been completed.

(3) Award of the first phase shall be based on the Departments evaluation of proposer qualifications and may also be based on other factors, including, but not limited to, the Department's evaluation of proposals.

(4) The entity awarded the first phase may have the first opportunity to submit a proposal for the subsequent phase or phases, as set forth in the Predevelopment Agreement. The entity awarded the first phase shall provide all supporting documentation used to determine the scope, schedule. and cost in its proposal for each subsequent phase to the Department for review, along with any other information and requirements set forth in the Predevelopment Agreement. The Department may accept or reject the proposal. If the Department rejects the proposal, the Department may provide a counteroffer and/or negotiate with the entity awarded the first or prior phase, or in lieu of providing a counteroffer or if the negotiations are unsuccessful, choose to solicit competitive proposals for the subsequent phase or phases.

R926-10-7. Request for Qualifications (RFQ).

(1) The Department may issue a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) in order to solicit qualification statements from entities wishing to submit proposals for a tollway development agreement project. The RFQ may be required to be submitted prior to or with a conceptual proposal or detailed proposal.

(2) Any RFQ shall require that potential proposers provide the information described in Utah Code Section 63G-6-502(4)(c); and any other information the Department, in its sole discretion, required as stated in the RFQ.

(3) The selection committee shall narrow the field of proposers by short-listing the most qualified proposers, not to exceed the maximum number designated in the RFQ.

(4) If only one entity responds to the RFQ or if only one proposer meets the minimum qualification requirements in the RFQ, the Department may negotiate with that single proposer in accordance with section R926-10-10(2).

(5) Engineering and consultant firms who participated in preparation of specifications or other solicitation documents used by the Department for the procurement of a portion, but not all, of the project may participate as proposers or as a member of the proposing entities, upon approval of the Department.

R926-10-8. Request for Proposals (RFP).

(1) If the procurement process includes short-listing, the Department will issue the RFP to all of the short-listed proposers. If the procurement process does not include short-listing, the Department will issue the RFP in accordance with Section R926-10-4. The Department may elect to request draft proposals, or proposals followed by discussions, which may include best and final offers, or may elect to award the contract without discussions or best and final offers.

(2) The Department may issue draft RFPs to proposers for comments in order to better manage the procurement process.

(3) The RFP shall identify information required to be submitted by proposers, which shall in all events include the information required for tollway development agreement proposals in Utah Code Section 72-6-204. The Department may require proposers to provide separate technical and price proposals and other elements in their proposals. The RFP may include a request for alternative proposals or for any other information the Department, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate.

(4) The Department may require a proposer to submit additional information following the submission of a proposal,

to the extent that the Department deems it necessary or advisable to review such additional information to evaluate the expertise, experience, financing capacity, integrity, ownership, or any other aspect of any proposer.

(5) The Department reserves the right to require or to permit proposers to submit revisions, clarifications to, or supplements of their previously submitted proposals. The Department may require proposers to add or to delete features, concepts, elements, information or explanations that were not included in their initial proposals. A proposer will not be legally bound to accept a request to add to or delete from a proposal any feature, concept, element or information, but its refusal to do so in response to a request by the Department shall constitute sufficient grounds for the Department to reject the proposal.

(6) If only one entity responds to the RFP or if only one proposer meets the minimum qualification requirements in the RFP, the Department may negotiate with that single proposer in accordance with section R926-10-3).

(7) The Department may, at any time and in its sole discretion, reject any or all proposals submitted in response to a request for qualifications or a request for proposals or competing proposals.

(8) Technical solutions/design concepts contained in proposals shall be considered proprietary information unless a stipulated fee is paid.

R926-10-9. Evaluation and Ranking of Proposals; Discussions with Proposers; Revised Proposals.

(1) The Department shall conduct proposal evaluations and rank the proposals according to the criteria and relative weightings set forth in the RFP. The Department may adopt either of the following approaches in evaluation of proposals and selection of a proposer for negotiations or award:

(a) A cost-based approach, with the proposals evaluated first to determine whether the proposers meet qualification requirements and have submitted responsive proposals, in which case the qualifying proposal that offers the lowest cost to the state would be ranked the highest. If this approach is used, the RFP shall specify minimum requirements for responsiveness.

(b) A best value approach, whereby the Department evaluates proposals received and determines which proposal is the most advantageous to the State.

(2) The Department may request clarifications and additional information from proposers prior to selection, with or without requesting revised proposals.

(3) If the Department wishes to request revised proposals prior to selection, it may enter into discussions with the proposers or may issue the request for revised proposals without discussions. Discussions may be oral or in writing and may be conducted individually or in a group. If discussions are held with one proposer, they must be held with all short-listed proposers that submitted responsive proposals. If revised proposals are requested they will be the basis for selection and will be evaluated as stated in the request for revised proposals. If a proposer fails to submit a response to a request for revised proposals, its original proposal shall remain in full force and effect.

R926-10-10. Selection Decision.

(1) Following completion of proposal evaluations, the Executive Director shall review the results of the evaluations and rankings and determine whether to proceed with negotiations with the highest ranked proposer, recommend award to the highest ranked proposer, or take other action.

(2) If the Department has issued an RFQ, received one or more responses, and determined that only one proposer is pre-qualified, the Executive Director may authorize the Department to enter into negotiations with such proposer directly, without issuing an RFP, or take other action.

(3) If the Department issues a request for competing proposals and receives no response or receives a response only from the proposer that submitted the original unsolicited proposal, the Executive Director may authorize the Department to enter into negotiations with such proposer, may recommend award to such proposer, or take other action.

(4) If a decision is made to proceed with negotiations, a notice of selection for negotiations will be delivered to all proposers and posted on the Department's website. If a decision is made to recommend award, a notice of intent to award will be delivered to all proposers and posted on the Department's website, and the Department shall provide information to the Commission as required by Utah Code Section 72-6-206.

R926-10-11. Negotiations.

(1) Negotiations may commence immediately following issuance of the notice of selection. During the negotiation period, the selected proposer shall provide such information as may be reasonably requested by the Department.

(2) If negotiations with the first ranked firm are not successful, the Executive Director may direct the Department to commence negotiations with the second ranked firm. This process will be followed until negotiations are successfully concluded or the Department determines that it will not be able to reach agreement with any of the proposers. The Department reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to terminate negotiations with a proposer at any time and for any reason.

(3) Upon conclusion of negotiations, the Executive Director shall determine whether to recommend award. No determination to recommend award shall be made unless the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposer's cost proposal is reasonable and that the proposal provides sufficient value for money.

(4) The Department may deliver the proposed agreement at any time to the Utah Attorney General's office for review and comment.

(5) If a decision is made to recommend award, a notice of intent to award will be delivered to all proposers and posted on the Department's website, and the Department shall provide information to the Commission as required by Utah Code Section 72-6-206.

R926-10-12. Award.

(1) There is no requirement that a tollway development agreement be awarded. If the Commission approves award, a contract shall be executed and notice given to the successful proposer to proceed with the work.

(2) The Department reserves the right to cancel the award of any tollway development agreement at any time prior to execution of the agreement by all parties, with no liability against the Department, the Commission, their agents, or the State.

R926-10-13. Amendments to Tollway Development Agreements.

(1) The Department shall not enter into any substantial modification or amendment to a tollway development agreement without first obtaining Commission approval of the modification or amendment, as specified in Section R941-1.

R926-10-14. Protests.

(1) Protests prior to notice of intent to award shall be governed by the Utah Code Sections 63G-6-801 and 802 and 63G-6-811.

(2) Upon notice of intent to award, a proposer who would be adversely affected by the selection announced may, within ten calendar days after the date of such notice, submit to the Department a written protest of the selection of the apparent

successful proposer.

(3) For purposes of this rule, a protesting proposer is adversely affected by a selection only if the proposer has submitted a responsive competing proposal and is next-in-line for selection. In other words the protesting proposer must demonstrate that all higher-ranked proposers are ineligible for selection because either:

(a) The higher-scoring proposals were not responsive to the requirements stated in the Department's solicitation documents; or

(b) The protesting proposer would have been ranked higher than the other proposers but for Departments (i) material failure to follow the procedures set forth in the RFP and other solicitation documents, (ii) material failure to conform to requirements set forth in these rules or in applicable state statutes, or (iii) abuse of discretion in evaluating and ranking the revised proposals.

(4) A proposer's written protest must state facts and arguments that demonstrate how the selection process was flawed or how selection of the apparent successful proposer constituted an abuse of Department's discretion. If the Department receives no written protest within the ten-day period, then any protesting proposer shall lose any rights or opportunity to advance any claim against the department or state relating to the proposed project.

(5) In response to a proposer's timely filed protest that complies with this rule, the Department will issue a written decision that resolves the issues raised in the protest. In considering a timely protest, the Department may request further information from the protesting proposer and from the apparent successful proposer identified in the Department's notice issued under subsection (2) of this section. The Department will make its written determination available, by mail or by electronic means, to the protesting proposer and to the apparent successful proposer.

(6) The Department shall have the authority, prior to the commencement of an action in court concerning the controversy, to settle and resolve the protest.

R926-10-15. Objection to Contractors.

(1) Prior to the execution of any tollway development agreement with a proposer, the proposer must provide the Department with a list of all entities who provide services under the proposed tollway development agreement, including but not limited to, the planning, design, construction, finance, operation or maintenance of the project. All entities on a proposer's team that will perform work under the tollway development agreement must be legally eligible to perform or work on public contracts under applicable federal and state law and regulations. No entity will be accepted who is ineligible to receive public works contracts in the state of Utah.

(2) If the Department has reasonable objection to any entities who are part of the proposal team or will contribute or otherwise provide services under the proposed tollway development agreement, the Department may require, before the execution of the tollway development agreement, the selected proposer submit an acceptable substitute entity. In such case, the selected proposer must submit an acceptable substitute, and the agreement may, at the Department's discretion, be modified to equitably account for any difference in cost necessitated by the substitution. The Department will set a maximum time period from the date of the written demand for substitution within which to make an acceptable substitution. A proposer's failure to make an acceptable substitution at the end of the time period will constitute sufficient grounds for the Department to refuse to execute the agreement, without incurring any liability for the refusal. Following identification of an acceptable substitute, the proposer shall be granted an additional maximum time period as determined by the Department to conclude negotiations of acceptable terms and conditions with that substitute.

(3) The department may not require any proposer to engage any contractor, subcontractor, supplier, other person or organization against whom the proposer has reasonable objection.

R926-10-16. Rights Related to Proposals; Release of Rights and Indemnification.

(1) A proposer, whether unsolicited or solicited, shall not obtain any claim, or have any right or expectation to use any route, corridor, rights of way, public property or public facility by virtue of having submitted a proposal that proposes to use such route, corridor, rights of way, public property or public facility or otherwise, involves or affects such. By submitting a proposal, a proposer thereby waives and relinquishes any claim, right, or expectation to occupy, use, profit from, or otherwise exercise any prerogative with respect to any route, corridor, rights of way, public property or public facility identified in the proposal as being necessary for or part of the proposed project.

(2) By submitting such a proposal, a proposer thereby waives and relinquishes any right, claim, copyright, proprietary interest or other right in any proposed location, site, route, corridor, rights of way, alignment, or transportation mode or configuration identified in the proposal as being involved in or related to the proposed project, and proposer shall include in the proposal an indemnity that shall hold the state harmless against any such claim made by any entity that is a member of the proposer's proposal team, including their agents, employees and assigns.

(3) The waiver and release of rights in this section do not apply to a proposer's rights in any documents, designs and other information and records that are otherwise classified as protected records under GRAMA.

R926-10-17. Right to Assert a Moratorium on Unsolicited Proposals.

(1) The Department may elect, at any time and in its sole discretion, to establish a moratorium on acceptance or action taken by the Department on any unsolicited proposals.

(2) The moratorium may be asserted for all unsolicited proposals or for unsolicited proposals of a certain type, in a certain region, or for other factors as determined by the Department.

(3) Announcement of a moratorium shall be posted on the Department's website and shall include the start date of the moratorium and either the anticipated ending date, or a date upon which the ending date will be announced.

(4) Any unsolicited proposal received during a moratorium shall not be reviewed or acted upon by the Department.

R926-10-18. Participation of Public Entities.

(1) Notwithstanding the requirements set forth in other sections of this rule, the Department may directly negotiate and enter into tollway development agreements with public entities without a public solicitation.

(2) In order to ensure that the procurement process for tollway development agreements remains fair and competitive, public entities will not be permitted to submit proposals or to participate as a member of proposer teams with respect to solicitations issued by the Department under this Section R926-10-18. Furthermore, so long as an active solicitation is outstanding for a tollway development agreement, the Department shall not separately negotiate with a public entity for the project that is the subject of that solicitation.

KEY: transportation, highways, public-private partnerships, tolls
February 19, 2009 72-1-201

72-6-118

R986. Workforce Services, Employment Development.
R986-200. Family Employment Program.
R986-200-201. Authority for Family Employment Program (FEP) and Family Employment Program Two Parent (FEPTP) and Other Applicable Rules.

(1) The Department provides services to eligible families under FEP and FEPTP under the authority granted in the Employment Support Act, UCA 35A-3-301 et seq. Funding is provided by the federal government through Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) as authorized by PRWORA.

(2) Rule R986-100 applies to FEP and FEPTP unless expressly noted otherwise.

R986-200-202. Family Employment Program (FEP).

(1) The goal of FEP is to increase family income through employment, and where appropriate, child support and/or disability payments.

(2) FEP is for families with no more than one able bodied parent in the household. If the family has two able bodied parents in the household, the family is not eligible for FEP but may be eligible for FEPTP. Able bodied means capable of earning at least $500 per month in the Utah labor market.

(3) If a household has at least one incapacitated parent, the parent claiming incapacity must verify that incapacity in one of the following ways:

(a) receipt of disability benefits from SSA;

(b) 100% disabled by VA; or

(c) by submitting a written statement from:

(i) a licensed medical doctor;

(ii) a doctor of osteopathy;

(iii) a licensed Mental Health Therapist as defined in UCA 58-60-102;

(iv) a licensed Advanced Practice Registered Nurse; or

(v) a licensed Physician's Assistant.

(d) the written statement in paragraph (c) of this subsection must be based on a current physical examination of the parent, not just a review of parent's medical records.

(4) Incapacity means not capable of earning $500 per month. The incapacity must be expected to last 30 days or longer.

(5) An applicant or parent must cooperate in the obtaining of a second opinion regarding incapacity if requested by the Department. Only the costs associated with a second opinion requested by the Department will be paid for by the Department. The Department will not pay the costs associated with obtaining a second opinion if the parent requests the second opinion.

(6) An incapacitated parent is included in the FEP household assistance unit and the parent's income and assets are counted toward establishing eligibility unless the parent is a SSI recipient. If the parent is a SSI recipient, that parent is not included in the household and none of the income or assets of the SSI recipient is counted.

(7) An incapacitated parent who is included in the household must still negotiate, sign and agree to participate in an employment plan. If the incapacity is such that employment is not feasible now or in the future, participation may be limited to cooperating with ORS and filing for any assistance or benefits to which the parent may be entitled. If it is believed the incapacity might not be permanent, the parent will also be required to seek assistance in overcoming the incapacity.

R986-200-203. Citizenship and Alienage Requirements.

(1) All persons in the household assistance unit who are included in the financial assistance payment, including children, must be a citizen of the United States or meet alienage criteria.

(2) An alien is not eligible for financial assistance unless the alien meets the definition of qualified alien. A qualified alien is an alien:

(a) who is paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of the INA for at least one year;

(b) who is admitted as a refugee under section 207 of the INA;

(c) who is granted asylum under section 208 of the INA;

(d) who is a Cuban or Haitian entrant in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR Part 401;

(e) who is an Amerasian from Vietnam and was admitted to the United States as an immigrant pursuant to Public Law 100-202 and Public Law 100-461;

(f) whose deportation is being withheld under sections 243(h) or 241(b)(3) of the INA;

(g) who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the INA,

(h) who is granted conditional entry pursuant to section 203(a)(7) of the INA;

(i) who meets the definition of certain battered aliens under Section 8 U.S.C. 1641(c); or

(j) who is a certified victim of trafficking.

(3) All aliens granted lawful temporary or permanent resident status under Sections 210, 302, or 303 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, are disqualified from receiving financial assistance for a period of five years from the date lawful temporary resident status is granted.

(4) Aliens are required to provide proof, in the form of documentation issued by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), of immigration status. Victims of trafficking can provide proof from the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

R986-200-204. Eligibility Requirements.

(1) To be eligible for financial assistance under the FEP or FEPTP a household assistance unit must include:

(a) a pregnant woman when it has been medically verified that she is in the third calendar month prior to the expected month of delivery, or later, and who, if the child were born and living with her in the month of payment, would be eligible. The unborn child is not included in the financial assistance payment; or

(b) at least one minor dependent child who is a citizen or meets the alienage criteria. All minor children age 6 to 16 must attend school, or be exempt under 53A-11-102, to be included in the household assistance unit for a financial assistance payment for that child.

(i) A minor child is defined as being under the age of 18 years and not emancipated by marriage or by court order; or

(ii) an unemancipated child, at least 18 years old but under 19 years old, with no high school diploma or its equivalent, who is a full-time student in a secondary school, or in the equivalent level of vocational or technical training, and the school has verified a reasonable expectation the 18 year old will complete the program before reaching age 19.

(2) Households must meet other eligibility requirements of income, assets, and participation in addition to the eligibility requirements found in R986-100.

(3) Persons who are fleeing to avoid prosecution of a felony are ineligible for financial assistance.

(4) All clients who are required to complete a negotiated employment plan as provided in R986-200-206 must attend a FEP orientation meeting and sign a FEP Agreement within 30 days of submitting his or her application for assistance. Attendance at the orientation meeting can only be excused for reasonable cause as defined in R986-200-212(8). The application for assistance will not be complete until the client has attended the meeting.

R986-200-205. How to Determine Who Is Included in the Household Assistance Unit.

The amount of financial assistance for an eligible household is based on the size of the household assistance unit

and the income and assets of all people in the household assistance unit.

(1) The income and assets of the following individuals living in the same household must be counted in determining eligibility of the household assistance unit:

(a) all natural parents, adoptive parents and stepparents, unless expressly excluded in this section, who are related to and residing in the same household as an eligible dependent child. Natural parentage is determined as follows:

(i) A woman is the natural parent if her name appears on the birth record of the child.

(ii) For a man to be determined to be the natural parent, that relationship must be established or acknowledged or his name must appear on the birth record. If the parents have a solemnized marriage at the time of birth, relationship is established and can only be rebutted by a DNA test;

(b) household members who would otherwise be included but who are absent solely by reason of employment, school or training, or who will return home to live within 30 days;

(c) all minor siblings, half-siblings, and adopted siblings living in the same household as an eligible dependent child; and

(d) all spouses living in the household.

(2) The following individuals in the household are not counted in determining the household size for determining payment amount nor are the assets or income of the individuals counted in determining household eligibility:

(a) a recipient of SSI benefits. If the SSI recipient is the parent and is receiving FEP assistance for the child(ren) residing in the household, the SSI parent must cooperate with establishing paternity and child support enforcement for the household to be eligible. If the only dependent child is a SSI recipient, the parent or specified relative may receive a FEP assistance payment which does not include that child, provided the parent or specified relative is not on SSI and can meet all other requirements;

(b) a child during any month in which a foster care maintenance payment is being provided to meet the child's needs. If the only dependent child in the household is receiving a foster care maintenance payment, the parent or specified relative may still receive a FEP assistance payment which does not include the child, provided all other eligibility, income and asset requirements are met;

(c) an absent household member who is expected to be gone from the household for 180 days or more unless the absence is due to employment, school or training. If the absence is due to employment, school or training the household member must be included.

(3) The household assistance unit can choose whether to include or exclude the following individuals living in the household. If included, all income and assets of that person are counted:

(a) all absent household members who are expected to be temporarily absent from the home for more than 30 but not more than 180 consecutive days unless the absence is due to employment, school or training. If the absence is due to employment, school or training the household member must be included;

(b) Native American children, or deaf or blind children, who are temporarily absent while in boarding school, even if the temporary absence is expected to last more than 180 days;

(c) an adopted child who receives a federal, state or local government special needs adoption payment. If the adopted child receiving this type of payment is the only dependent child in the household and excluded, the parent(s) or specified relative may still receive a FEP or FEPTP assistance payment which does not include the child, provided all other eligibility requirements are met. If the household chooses to include the adopted child in the household assistance unit under this paragraph, the special needs adoption payment is counted as income;

(d) former stepchildren who have no blood relationship to a dependent child in the household;

(e) a specified relative. If a household requests that a specified relative be included in the household assistance unit, only one specified relative can be included in the financial assistance payment regardless of how many specified relatives are living in the household. The income and assets of all household members are counted according to the provisions of R986-200-241.

(4) In situations where there are children in the home for which there is court order regarding custody of the children, the Department will determine if the children should be included in the household assistance unit based on the actual living arrangements of the children and not on the custody order. If the child lives in the home 50% or more of the time, the child must be included in the household assistance unit and duty of support completed. It is not an option to exclude the child. This is true even if the court awarded custody to the other parent or the court ordered joint custody. If the child lives in the household less than 50% of the time, the child cannot be included in the household. It is not an option to include the child. This is true even if the parent applying for financial assistance has been awarded custody by the court or the court ordered joint custody. If financial assistance is allowed, a joint custody order might be modified by the court under the provisions of 30-3-10.2(4) and 30-3-10.4.

(5) The income and assets of the following individuals are counted in determining eligibility even though the individual is not included in the assistance payment:

(a) a household member who has been disqualified from the receipt of assistance because of an IPV, (fraud determination);

(b) a household member who does not meet the citizenship and alienage requirements; or

(c) a minor child who is not in school full time or participating in self sufficiency activities.

R986-200-206. Participation Requirements.

(1) Payment of any and all financial assistance is contingent upon all parents in the household, including adoptive and stepparents, participating, to the maximum extent possible, in:

(a) assessment and evaluation;

(b) the completion of a negotiated employment plan; and

(c) assisting ORS in good faith to:

(i) establish the paternity of all minor children; and

(ii) establish and enforce child support obligations.

(d) obtaining any and all other sources of income. If any household member is or appears to be eligible for unemployment, SSA, Workers Compensation, VA, or any other benefits or forms of assistance, the Department will refer the individual to the appropriate agency and the individual must apply for and pursue obtaining those benefits. If an individual refuses to apply for and pursue these benefits or assistance, the individual is ineligible for financial assistance. Pursuing these benefits includes cooperating fully and providing all the necessary documentation to insure receipt of benefits. If the individual is already receiving assistance from the Department and it is found he or she is not cooperating fully to obtain benefits from another source, the individual will be considered to not be participating in his or her employment plan. If the individual is otherwise eligible for FEP or FEPTP, financial assistance will be provided until eligibility for other benefits or assistance has been determined. If an individual's application for SSA benefits is denied, the individual must fully cooperate in prosecuting an appeal of that SSA denial at least to the Social Security ALJ level.

(2) Parents who have been determined to be ineligible to

be included in the financial assistance payment are still required to participate.

(3) Children at least 16 years old but under 18 years old, unless they are in school full-time or in school part-time and working less than 100 hours per month are required to participate.

R986-200-207. Participation in Child Support Enforcement.

(1) Receipt of child support is an important element in increasing a family's income.

(2) Every natural, legal or adoptive parent has a duty to support his or her children and stepchildren even if the children do not live in the parental home.

(3) A parent's duty to support continues until the child:

(a) reaches age 18;

(b) is 18 years old and enrolled in high school during the normal and expected year of graduation;

(c) is emancipated by marriage or court order;

(d) is a member of the armed forces of the United States; or

(e) is self supporting.

(4) A client receiving financial assistance automatically assigns to the state any and all rights to child support for all children who are included in the household assistance unit while receiving financial assistance. The assignment of rights occurs even if the client claims or establishes "good cause or other exception" for refusal to cooperate. The assignment of rights to support, cooperation in establishing paternity, and establishing and enforcing child support is a condition of eligibility for the receipt of financial assistance.

(5) For each child included in the financial assistance payment, the client must also assign any and all rights to alimony or spousal support from the noncustodial parent while the client receives public assistance.

(6) The client must cooperate with the Department and ORS in establishing and enforcing the spousal and child support obligation from any and all natural, legal, or adoptive non-custodial parents.

(7) If a parent is absent from the home, the client must identify and help locate the non-custodial parent.

(8) If a child is conceived or born during a marriage, the husband is considered the legal father, even if the wife states he is not the natural father.

(9) If the child is born out of wedlock, the client must also cooperate in the establishment of paternity.

(10) ORS is solely responsible for determining if the client is cooperating in identifying the noncustodial parent and with child support establishment and enforcement efforts for the purposes of receipt of financial assistance. The Department cannot review, modify, or reject a decision made by ORS.

(11) Unless good cause is shown, financial assistance will terminate if a parent or specified relative does not cooperate with ORS in establishing paternity or enforcing child support obligations.

(12) Upon notification from ORS that the client is not cooperating, the Department will commence reconciliation procedures as outlined in R986-200-212. If the client continues to refuse to cooperate with ORS at the end of the reconciliation process, financial assistance will be terminated.

(13) Termination of financial assistance for non cooperation is immediate, without a reduction period outlined in R986-200-212, if:

(a) the client is a specified relative who is not included in the household assistance unit;

(b) the client is a parent receiving SSI benefits; or

(c) the client is participating in FEPTP.

(14) Once the financial assistance has been terminated due to the client's failure to cooperate with child support enforcement, the client must then reapply for financial assistance. This time, the client must cooperate with child support collection prior to receiving any financial assistance.

(15) A specified relative, illegal alien, SSI recipient, or disqualified parent in a household receiving FEP assistance must assign rights to support of any kind and cooperate with all establishment and enforcement efforts even if the parent or relative is not included in the financial assistance payment.

R986-200-208. Good Cause for Not Cooperating With ORS.

(1) The Department is responsible for determining if the client has good cause or other exception for not cooperating with ORS.

(2) To establish good cause for not cooperating, the client must file a written request for a good cause determination and provide proof of good cause within 20 days of the request.

(3) A client has the right to request a good cause determination at any time, even if ORS or court proceedings have begun.

(4) Good cause for not cooperating with ORS can be shown if one of following circumstances exists:

(a) The child, for whom support is sought, was conceived as a result of incest or rape. To prove good cause under this paragraph, the client must provide:

(i) birth certificates;

(ii) medical records;

(iii) Department records;

(iv) records from another state or federal agency;

(v) court records; or

(vi) law enforcement records.

(b) Legal proceedings for the adoption of the child are pending before a court. Proof is established if the client provides copies of documents filed in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) A public or licensed private social agency is helping the client resolve the issue of whether to keep or relinquish the child for adoption and the discussions between the agency and client have not gone on for more than three months. The client is required to provide written notice from the agency concerned.

(d) The client's cooperation in establishing paternity or securing support is reasonably expected to result in physical or emotional harm to the child or to the parent or specified relative. If harm to the parent or specified relative is claimed, it must be significant enough to reduce that individual's capacity to adequately care for the child.

(i) Physical or emotional harm is considered to exist when it results in, or is likely to result in, an impairment that has a substantial effect on the individual's ability to perform daily life activities.

(ii) The source of physical or emotional harm may be from individuals other than the noncustodial parent.

(iii) The client must provide proof that the individual is likely to inflict such harm or has done so in the past. Proof must be from an independent source such as:

(A) medical records or written statements from a mental health professional evidencing a history of abuse or current health concern. The record or statement must contain a diagnosis and prognosis where appropriate;

(B) court records;

(C) records from the Department or other state or federal agency; or

(D) law enforcement records.

(5) If a claim of good cause is denied because the client is unable to provide proof as required under Subsection (4) (a) or (d) the client can request a hearing and present other evidence of good cause at the hearing. If the ALJ finds that evidence credible and convincing, the ALJ can make a finding of good cause under Subsections (4) (a) or (d) based on the evidence presented by the client at the hearing. A finding of good cause by the ALJ can be based solely on the sworn testimony of the

client.

(6) When the claim of good cause for not cooperating is based in whole or in part on anticipated physical or emotional harm, the Department must consider:

(a) the client's present emotional health and history;

(b) the intensity and probable duration of the resulting impairment;

(c) the degree of cooperation required; and

(d) the extent of involvement of the child in the action to be taken by ORS.

(7) The Department recognizes no other exceptions, apart from those recognized by ORS, to the requirement that a client cooperate in good faith with ORS in the establishment of paternity and establishment and enforcement of child support.

(8) If the client has exercised his or her right to an agency review or adjudicative proceeding under Utah Administrative Procedures Act on the question of non-cooperation as determined by ORS, the Department will not review, modify, or reverse the decision of ORS on the question of non-cooperation. If the client did not have an opportunity for a review with ORS, the Department will refer the request for review to ORS for determination.

(9) Once a request for a good cause determination has been made, all collection efforts by ORS will be suspended until the Department has made a decision on good cause.

(10) A client has the right to appeal a Department decision on good cause to an ALJ by following the procedures for appeal found in R986-100.

(11) If a parent requests a hearing on the basis of good cause for not cooperating, the resulting decision cannot change or modify the determination made by ORS on the question of good faith.

(12) Even if the client establishes good cause not to cooperate with ORS, if the Department supervisor determines that support enforcement can safely proceed without the client's cooperation, ORS may elect to do so. Before proceeding without the client's cooperation, ORS will give the client advance notice that it intends to commence enforcement proceedings and give the client an opportunity to object. The client must file his or her objections with ORS within 10 days.

(13) A determination that a client has good cause for non-cooperation may be reviewed and reversed by the Department upon a finding of new, or newly discovered evidence, or a change in circumstances.

R986-200-209. Participation in Obtaining an Assessment.

(1) Within 20 business days of the date the application for financial assistance has been completed and approved, the client will be assigned to an employment counselor and must complete an assessment.

(2) The assessment evaluates a client's needs and 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.

R986-200-210. Requirements of an Employment Plan.

(1) Within 15 business days of completion of the assessment, the following individuals in the household assistance unit are required to sign and make a good faith effort to participate to the maximum extent possible in a negotiated employment plan:

(a) All parents, including parents whose income and assets are included in determining eligibility of the household but have been determined to be ineligible or disqualified from being included in the financial assistance payment.

(b) Dependent minor children who are at least 16 years old, who are not parents, unless they are full-time students or are employed an average of 30 hours a week or more.

(2) The goal of the employment plan is obtaining marketable employment and it must contain the soonest possible target date for entry into employment consistent with the employability of the individual.

(3) An employment plan consists of activities designed to help an individual become employed. For each activity there will be:

(a) an expected outcome;

(b) an anticipated completion date;

(c) the number of participation hours agreed upon per week; and

(d) a definition of what will constitute satisfactory progress for the activity.

(4) Each activity must be directed toward the goal of increasing the household's income.

(5) Activities may require that the client:

(a) obtain immediate employment. If so, the parent client shall:

(i) promptly register for work and commence a search for employment for a specified number of hours each week; and

(ii) regularly submit a report to the Department on:

(A) how much time was spent in job search activities;

(B) the number of job applications completed;

(C) the interviews attended;

(D) the offers of employment extended; and

(E) other related information required by the Department.

(b) participate in an educational program to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent, if the parent 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) relocate from a rural area which would require a round trip commute in excess of two hours in order to find employment;

(g) resolve any other barriers identified as preventing or limiting the ability of the client to obtain employment, and/or

(h) participate in rehabilitative services as prescribed by the State Office of Rehabilitation.

(6) The client must meet the performance expectations of, and provide verification for, each eligible activity in the employment plan in order to stay eligible for financial assistance. A list of what will be considered acceptable documentation is available at each employment center.

(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 includes providing the Department with a release of information, if necessary to facilitate the Department's monitoring of compliance.

(8) Where available, supportive services will 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.

(11) The number of hours of participation in subsection (3)(c) of this section will not be lower than 30 hours per week. All 30 hours must be in eligible activities. 20 of those 30 hours must be in priority activities. A list of approved priority and eligible activities is available at each employment center. If the client has a child in the household under the age of six, the number of hours of participation in subsection (3)(c) of this section is a minimum of 20 hours per week and all of those 20 hours must be in priority activities.

(12) In the event a client has barriers which prevent the client from 30 hours of participation per week, or 20 hours in priority activities, a lower number of hours of participation can be approved if:

(a) the Department identifies and documents the barriers which prevent the client from full participation; and

(b) the client agrees to participate to the maximum extent possible to resolve the barriers which prevent the client from participating.

R986-200-211. Education and Training As Part of an Employment Plan.

(1) A parent client's participation in education or training beyond that required to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent is limited to the lesser of:

(a) 24 months which need not be continuous; or

(b) the completion of the education and training requirements of the employment plan.

(2) Post high school education or training will only be approved if all of the following are met:

(a) The client can demonstrate that the education or training would substantially increase the income level that the client would be able to achieve without the education and training, and would offset the loss of income the household incurs while the education or training is being completed.

(b) The client does not already have a degree or skills training certificate in a currently marketable occupation.

(c) An assessment specific to the client's education and training aptitude has been completed showing the client has the ability to be successful in the education or training.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) The client, when determined appropriate, is willing to complete the education/training as quickly as possible, such as attending school full time which may include attending school during the summer.

(g) The client can realistically complete the requirements of the education or training program within the required time frames or time limits of the financial assistance program, including the 36-month lifetime limit for FEP and FEPTP, for which the client is eligible.

(3) A parent client may participate in education or training for up to six months beyond the 24-month limit if:

(a) the parent client is employed for 80 or more hours per month during each month of the extension;

(b) circumstances beyond the control of the client prevented completion within 24 months; and

(c) the Department director or designee determines that extending the 24-month limit is prudent because other employment, education, or training options do not enable the family to meet the objective of the program.

(4) A parent client with a high school diploma or equivalent who has received 24 months of education or training while receiving financial assistance must participate a minimum of 30 hours per week in eligible activities. Twenty of those 30 hours must be in priority activities. A list of approved priority and eligible activities is available at each employment center. If the client has a child in the household under the age of six, the minimum number of hours of participation under this this subsection is 20 hours per week and all of those 20 hours must be in priority activities.

(5) Graduate work can never be approved or supported as part of an employment plan.

R986-200-212. Reconciling Disputes and Termination of Financial Assistance for Failure to Comply.

If a client who is required to participate in an employment plan consistently fails, without reasonable cause, to show good faith in complying with the employment plan, the Department will terminate all or part of the financial assistance. This will apply if the Department is notified that the client has failed to cooperate with ORS as provided in R986-200-207. A termination for the reasons mentioned in this paragraph will occur only after the Department attempts reconciliation through the following process:

(1) The employment counselor will attempt to discuss compliance with the client and explore solutions. If compliance is not resolved the counselor will move to the second phase.

(2) In the second phase, the employment counselor will request a meeting with the client, the employment counselor, the counselor's supervisor and any other Department or allied entity representatives, if appropriate, who might assist in encouraging participation. If the client does not attend the meeting, the meeting will be held in the client's absence. A formal meeting with the client is not required for a third or subsequent occurrence. If a resolution cannot be reached, one of the following will occur:

(a) for the first occurrence, the client's financial assistance payment will be reduced by $100 for one month. The reduction will occur in the month following the month the determination was made. If the client does not participate during the $100 reduction month, financial assistance will be terminated beginning the month following the $100 reduction month.

(b) for the second occurrence, the client's financial assistance payment will be terminated and the client will be ineligible for financial assistance for one month. If the client re-applies during the one month termination period, the new application will be denied for non-participation. If the client re-applies after the one month termination period, the client must successfully complete a two week trial participation period before financial assistance will be approved.

(c) for the third and subsequent occurrences the client's financial assistance will be terminated beginning with the month following the determination by the employment counselor that the client is not participating. The client will be ineligible for financial assistance for two months and if the client re-applies during the two month period, the new application will be denied for non-participation. If the client re-applies after the two month termination period, the client must successfully complete a two week trial participation period before financial assistance will be approved.

(3) A client must demonstrate a genuine willingness to participate during the two week trial period.

(4) The occurrences are life-time occurrences and it does not matter how much time elapses between occurrences. If a client's assistance was reduced as provided in (2)(a) of this section three years ago, for example, the next occurrence will be treated as a second occurrence.

(5) The two week trial period may be waived only if the

client has cured all previous participation issues prior to re-application.

(6) The provisions of this section apply to clients who are eligible for and receiving financial assistance during an extension period as provided in R986-200-218.

(7) A child age 16-18 who is not a parent and who is not participating will be removed from the financial assistance grant on the first and all subsequent occurrences. The financial assistance will continue for other household members provided they are participating. If the child successfully completes a two week trial period, the child will be added back on to the financial assistance grant.

(8) Reasonable cause under this section means the client was prevented from participating through no fault of his or her own or failed to participate for reasons that are reasonable and compelling.

(9) Reasonable cause can also be established, as provided in 45 CFR 261.56, by a client who is a single custodial parent caring for a child under age six who refuses to engage in required work because he or she is unable to obtain needed child care because appropriate and affordable child care arrangements are not available within a reasonable distance from the home or work site.

(10) If a client is also receiving food stamps and the client's is disqualified for non-participation under this section, the client will also be subject to the food stamp sanctions found in 7CFR 273.7(f)(2) unless the client meets an exemption under food stamp regulations.

R986-200-213. Financial Assistance for a Minor Parent.

(1) Financial assistance may be provided to a single minor parent who resides in a place of residence maintained by a parent, legal guardian, or other adult relative of the single minor parent, unless the minor parent is exempt.

(2) The single minor parent may be exempt when:

(a) The minor parent has no living parent or legal guardian whose whereabouts is known;

(b) No living parent or legal guardian of the minor parent allows the minor parent to live in his or her home;

(c) The minor parent lived apart from his or her own parent or legal guardian for a period of at least one year before either the birth of the dependent child or the parent's having made application for FEP and the minor parent was self supporting during this same period of time; or

(d) The physical or emotional health or safety of the minor parent or dependent child would be jeopardized if they resided in the same residence with the minor parent's parent or legal guardian. A referral will be made to DCFS if allegations are made under this paragraph.

(3) Prior to authorizing financial assistance, the Department must approve the living arrangement of all single minor parents exempt under section (2) above. Approval of the living arrangement is not a certification or guarantee of the safety, quality, or condition of the living arrangements of the single minor parent.

(4) All minor parents regardless of the living arrangement must participate in education for parenting and life skills in infant and child wellness programs operated by the Department of Health and, for not less than 20 hours per week:

(a) attend high school or an alternative to high school, if the minor parent does not have a high school diploma;

(b) participate in education and training; and/or

(c) participate in employment.

(5) If a single minor parent resides with a parent, the Department shall include the income of the parent of the single minor parent in determining the single minor parent's eligibility for financial assistance.

(6) If a single minor parent resides with a parent who is receiving financial assistance, the single minor parent is included in the parent's household assistance unit.

(7) If a single minor parent receives financial assistance but does not reside with a parent, the Department shall seek an order requiring that the parent of the single minor parent financially support the single minor parent.

R986-200-214. Assistance for Specified Relatives.

(1) Specified relatives include:

(a) grandparents;

(b) brothers and sisters;

(c) stepbrothers and stepsisters;

(d) aunts and uncles;

(e) first cousins;

(f) first cousins once removed;

(g) nephews and nieces;

(h) people of prior generations as designated by the prefix grand, great, great-great, or great- great-great;

(i) brothers and sisters by legal adoption;

(j) the spouse of any person listed above;

(k) the former spouse of any person listed above;

(l) individuals who can prove they met one of the above mentioned relationships via a blood relationship even though the legal relationship has been terminated; and

(m) former stepparents.

(2) The Department shall require compliance with Section 30-1-4.5

(3) A specified relative may apply for financial assistance for the child. If the child is otherwise eligible, the FEP rules apply with the following exceptions:

(a) The child must have a blood or a legal relationship to the specified relative even if the legal relationship has been terminated,

(b) Both parents must be absent from the home where the child lives. This is true even for a parent who has had his or her parental rights terminated;

(c) The child must be currently living with, and not just visiting, the specified relative;

(d) The parents' obligation to financially support their child will be enforced and the specified relative must cooperate with child support enforcement; and

(e) If the parent(s) state they are willing to support the child if the child would return to live with the parent(s), the child is ineligible unless there is a court order removing the child from the parent(s)' home.

(4) If the specified relative is currently receiving FEP or FEPTP, the child must be included in that household assistance unit.

(5) The income and resources of the specified relative are not counted unless the specified relative requests inclusion in the household assistance unit.

(6) If the specified relative is not currently receiving FEP or FEPTP, and the specified relative does not want to be included in the financial assistance payment, the specified relative shall be paid, on behalf of the child, the full standard financial assistance payment for one person. The size of the financial assistance payment shall be increased accordingly for each additional eligible child in the household assistance unit excluding the dependent child(ren) of the specified relative. Since the specified relative is not included in the household assistance unit, the income and assets of the specified relative, or the relative's spouse, are not counted.

(7) The specified relative may request to be included in the household assistance unit. If the specified relative is included in the household assistance unit, the household must meet all FEP eligibility requirements including participation requirements and asset limits.

(8) Income eligibility for a specified relative who wants to be included in the household assistance unit is calculated according to R986-200-241.

R986-200-215. Family Employment Program Two Parent Household (FEPTP).

(1) FEPTP is for households otherwise eligible for FEP but with two able-bodied parents in the household.

(2) Families may only participate in this program for seven months out of any 13-month period. Months of participation count toward the 36-month time limit in Sections 35A-3-306 and R986-200-217.

(3) Both parents must participate in eligible activities for a combined total of 60 hours per week, as defined in the employment plan. At least 50 of those hours must be in priority activities. A list of approved priority and eligible activities is available at each employment center. Parents in a FEPTP household who are refugees are not restricted to those activities on the approved priority or eligible activities list for the first three months of FEPTP eligibility but the parents are still required to participate for a combined total of 60 hours per week.

(4) Both parents are required to participate every week as defined in the employment plan, unless the parent can establish reasonable cause for not participating. Reasonable cause is defined in rule R986-200-212(8),

(5) Payment is made twice per month and only after proof of participation. Payment is based on the number of hours of participation by both parents. The amount of assistance is equal to the FEP payment for the household size prorated based on the number of hours which the parents participated up to a maximum of 60 hours of participation per week. In no event can the financial assistance payment per month for a FEPTP household be more than for the same size household participating in FEP.

(6) If it is determinated by the employment counselor that either one of the parents has failed to participate to the maximum extent possible assistance for the entire household unit will terminate immediately.

(7) Because payment is made after performance, advance notice is not required to terminate or reduce assistance payments for households participating in FEPTP. However, if the client requests a hearing within ten days of the termination, payment of financial assistance based on participation of both parents in eligible activities can continue during the hearing process as provided in R986-100-134.

(8) The parents must meet all other requirements of FEP including but not limited to, income and asset limits, cooperation with ORS if there are legally responsible persons outside of the household assistance unit, signing a participation agreement and employment plan and applying for all other assistance or benefits to which they might be entitled.

R986-200-216. Diversion.

(1) Diversion is a one-time financial assistance payment provided to help a client avoid receiving extended cash assistance.

(2) In determining whether a client should receive diversion assistance, the Department will consider the following:

(a) the applicant's employment history;

(b) the likelihood that the applicant will obtain immediate full-time employment;

(c) the applicant's housing stability; and

(d) the applicant's child care needs, if applicable.

(3) To be eligible for diversion the applicant must;

(a) have a need for financial assistance to pay for housing or substantial and unforseen expenses or work related expenses which cannot be met with current or anticipated resources;

(b) show that within the diversion period, the applicant will be employed or have other specific means of self support, and

(c) meet all eligibility criteria for a FEP financial assistance payment except the applicant does not need to cooperate with ORS in obtaining support. If the client is applying for other assistance such as medical or child care, the client will have to follow the eligibility rules for that type of assistance which may require cooperation with ORS.

(4) If the Department and the client agree diversion is appropriate, the client must sign a diversion agreement listing conditions, expectations and participation requirements.

(5) The diversion payment may not exceed three times the monthly financial assistance payment for the household size. All income expected to be received during the three-month period including wages and child support must be considered when negotiating the appropriate diversion payment amount.

(6) Child support will belong to the client during the three-month period, whether received by the client directly or collected by ORS. ORS will not use the child support to offset or reimburse the diversion payment.

(7) The client must agree to have the financial assistance portion of the application for assistance denied.

(8) If a diversion payment is made and the client later decides to reapply for financial assistance within three months of the date of the original application, the initial application date will be used and the amount of the diversion payment previously issued will be prorated over the three months and subtracted from the payment(s) to which the household unit is eligible.

(9) Diversion assistance is not available to clients participating in FEPTP. This is because FEPTP is based on performance and payment can only be made after performance.

R986-200-217. Time Limits.

(1) Except as provided in R986-200-218 and in Section 35A-3-306, a family cannot receive financial assistance under the FEP or FEPTP for more than 36 months.

(2) The following months count toward the 36-month time limit regardless of whether the financial assistance payment was made in this or any other state:

(a) each month when a parent client received financial assistance beginning with the month of January, 1997;

(b) each month beginning with January, 1997, where a parent resided in the household, the parent's income and assets were counted in determining the household's eligibility, but the parent was disqualified from being included in the financial payment. Disqualification occurs when a parent has been determined to have committed fraud in the receipt of public assistance or when the parent is an ineligible alien; and

(c) each month when financial assistance was reduced or a partial financial assistance payment was received beginning with the month of January, 1997.

(3) Months which do not count toward the 36 month time limit are:

(a) months where both parents were absent from the home and dependent children were cared for by a specified relative who elected to be excluded from the household unit;

(b) months where the client received financial assistance as a minor child and was not the head of a household or married to the head of a household;

(c) months during which the parent lived in Indian country, as defined in Title 18, Section 1151, United States Code 1999, or an Alaskan Native village, if the most reliable data available with respect to the month, or a period including the month, indicate that at least 50% of the adults living in Indian country or in the village were not employed;

(d) months when a parent resided in the home but were excluded from the household assistance unit. A parent is excluded when they receive SSI benefits;

(e) the first diversion period in any 12 month period of time is not counted toward the 36 month time limit. A second and all subsequent diversion periods within 12 months will count as one month toward the 36 month time limit. If a client

has already used 36 months of financial assistance, the client is not eligible for diversion assistance unless the client meets one of the extension criteria in R986-200-218 in addition to all other eligibility criteria of diversion assistance; or

(f) months when a parent client received transitional assistance.

R986-200-218. Exceptions to the Time Limit.

Exceptions to the time limit may be allowed for up to 20% of the average monthly number of families receiving financial assistance from FEP and FEPTP during the previous Federal fiscal year for the following reasons:

(1) A hardship under Section 35A-3-306 is determined to exist when a parent:

(a) is determined to be medically unable to work. The client must provide proof of inability to work in one of the following ways:

(i) receipt of disability benefits from SSA;

(ii) receipt of VA Disability benefits based on the parent being 100% disabled;

(iii) placement on the Division of Services to People with Disabilities' waiting list. Being on the waiting list indicates the person has met the criteria for a disability; or

(iv) is currently receiving Temporary Total or Permanent Total disability Workers' Compensation benefits;

(v) a medical statement completed by a medical doctor, a licensed Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, a licensed Physician's Assistant, or a doctor of osteopathy, stating the parent has a medical condition supported by medical evidence, which prevents the parent from engaging in work activities capable of generating income of at least $500 a month. The statement must be completed by a professional skilled in both the diagnosis and treatment of the condition; or

(vi) a statement completed by a licensed clinical social worker, licensed psychologist, licensed Mental Health Therapist as defined in UCA Section 58-60-102, or psychiatrist stating that the parent has been diagnosed with a mental health condition that prevents the parent from engaging in work activities capable of generating income of at least $500 a month. Substance abuse is considered the same as mental health condition;

(b) is under age 19 through the month of their nineteenth birthday;

(c) is currently engaged in an approved full-time job preparation, educational or training activity which the parent was expected to complete within the 36 month time limit but completion within the 36 months was not possible through no fault of the parent. Additionally, if the parent has previously received, beginning with the month of January 1997, 24 months of financial assistance while attending educational or training activities, good cause for additional months must be shown and approved;

(d) was without fault and a delay in the delivery of services provided by the Department occurred. The delay must have had an adverse effect on the parent causing a hardship and preventing the parent from obtaining employment. An extension under this section cannot be granted for more than the length of the delay;

(e) moved to Utah after exhausting 36 months of assistance in another state or states and the parent did not receive supportive services in that state or states as required under the provisions of PRWORA. To be eligible for an extension under this section, the failure to receive supportive services must have occurred through no fault of the parent and must contribute to the parent's inability to work. An extension under this section can never be for longer than the delay in services;

(f) completed an educational or training program at the 36th month and needs additional time to obtain employment;

(g) is unable to work because the parent is required in the home to meet the medical needs of a dependent. Dependent for the purposes of this paragraph means a person who the parent claims as a dependent on his or her income tax filing. Proof, consisting of a medical statement from a health care professional listed in subparagraph (1)(a)(v) or (vi) of this section is required unless the dependent is on the Travis C medicaid waiver program. The medical statement must include all of the following:

(i) the diagnosis of the dependent's condition,

(ii) the recommended treatment needed or being received for the condition,

(iii) the length of time the parent will be required in the home to care for the dependent, and

(iv) whether the parent is required to be in the home full-time or part-time; or

(h) is currently receiving assistance under one of the exceptions in this section and needs additional time to obtain employment. A client can only receive assistance for one month under this subparagraph. If the Department determines that granting an exception under this subparagraph adversely impacts its federally mandated participation rate requirements or might otherwise jeopardize its funding, the one month exception will not be granted.

(2) Additional months of financial assistance may be provided if the family includes an individual who has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty which is a barrier to employment and the implementation of the time limit would make it more difficult to escape the situation. Battered or subjected to extreme cruelty means:

(a) physical acts which resulted in, or threatened to result in, physical injury to the individual;

(b) sexual abuse;

(c) sexual activity involving a dependent child;

(d) threats of, or attempts at, physical or sexual abuse;

(e) mental abuse which includes stalking and harassment; or

(f) neglect or deprivation of medical care.

(3) An exception to the time limit can be granted for a maximum of an additional 24 months if:

(a) during the previous two months, the parent client was employed for no less than 20 hours per week. The employment can consist of self-employment if the parent's net income from that self-employment is at or above minimum wage; and

(b) If, at the end of the 24-month extension, the parent client qualifies for an extension under Sections (1) or (2) of this rule, an additional extension can be granted under the provisions of those sections.

(4) All clients receiving an extension must continue to participate, to the maximum extent possible, in an employment plan. This includes cooperating with ORS in the collection, establishment, and enforcement of child support and the establishment of paternity, if necessary.

(5) If a household filing unit contains more than one parent, and one parent has received at least 36 months of assistance as a parent, then the entire filing unit is ineligible unless both parents meet one of the exceptions listed above. Both parents need not meet the same exception.

(6) A family in which the only parent or both parents are ineligible aliens cannot be granted an extension under Section (3) above or for any of the reasons in Subsections (1)(c), (d), (e) or (f). This is because ineligible aliens are not legally able to work and supportive services for work, education and training purposes are inappropriate.

(7) A client who is no longer eligible for financial assistance may be eligible for other kinds of public assistance including food stamps, Child Care Assistance and medical coverage. The client must follow the appropriate application process to determine eligibility for assistance from those other programs.

(8) Exceptions are subject to a review at least once every six months.

R986-200-219. Emergency Assistance (EA) for Needy Families With Dependent Children.

(1) EA is provided in an effort to prevent homelessness. It is a payment which is limited to use for utilities and rent or mortgage.

(2) To be eligible for EA the family must meet all other FEP requirements except:

(a) the client need only meet the "gross income" test. Gross income which is available to the client must be equal to or less than 185% of the standard needs budget for the client's filing unit; and

(b) the client is not required to enter into an employment plan or cooperate with ORS in obtaining support.

(3) The client must be homeless, in danger of becoming homeless or having the utilities at the home cut off due to a crisis situation beyond the client's control. The client must show that:

(a) The family is facing eviction or foreclosure because of past due rent or mortgage payments or unpaid utility bills which result from the crisis;

(b) A one-time EA payment will enable the family to obtain or maintain housing or prevent the utility shut off while they overcome the temporary crisis;

(c) Assistance with one month's rent or mortgage payment is enough to prevent the eviction, foreclosure or termination of utilities;

(d) The client has the ability to resolve past due payments and pay future months' rent or mortgage payments and utility bills after resolution of the crisis; and

(e) The client has exhausted all other resources.

(4) Emergency assistance is available for only 30 consecutive days during a year to any client or that client's household. If, for example, a client receives an EA payment of $450 for rent on April 1 and requests an additional EA payment of $300 for utilities on or before April 30 of that same year, the request for an EA payment for utilities will be considered. If the request for an additional payment for utilities is made after April 30, it cannot be considered for payment. The client will not be eligible for another EA payment until April 1 of the following year. A year is defined as 365 days following the initial date of payment of EA.

(5) Payments will not exceed $450 per family for one month's rent payment or $700 per family for one month's mortgage payment, and $300 for one month's utilities payment.

R986-200-220. Mentors.

(1) The Department will recruit and train volunteers to serve as mentors for parent clients. The Department may elect to contract for the recruitment and training of the volunteers.

(2) A mentor may advocate on behalf of a parent client and help a parent client:

(a) develop life skills;

(b) implement an employment plan; or

(c) obtain services and support from:

(i) the volunteer mentor;

(ii) the Department; or

(iii) civic organizations.

R986-200-230. Assets Counted in Determining Eligibility.

(1) All available assets, unless exempt, are counted in determining eligibility. An asset is available when the applicant or client owns it and has the ability and the legal right to sell it or dispose of it. An item is never counted as both income and an asset in the same month.

(2) The value of an asset is determined by its equity value. Equity value is the current market value less any debts still owing on the asset. Current market value is the asset's selling price on the open market as set by current standards of appraisal.

(3) Both real and personal property are considered assets. Real property is an item that is fixed, permanent, or immovable. This includes land, houses, buildings, mobile homes and trailer homes. Personal property is any item other than real property.

(4) If an asset is potentially available, but a legal impediment to making it available exists, it is exempt until it can be made available. The applicant or client must take appropriate steps to make the asset available unless:

(a) Reasonable action would not be successful in making the asset available; or

(b) The probable cost of making the asset available exceeds its value.

(5) The value of countable real and personal property cannot exceed $2,000.

(6) If the household assets are below the limits on the first day of the month the household is eligible for the remainder of the month.

R986-200-231. Assets That Are Not Counted (Exempt) for Eligibility Purposes.

The following are not counted as an asset when determining eligibility for financial assistance:

(1) the home in which the family lives, and its contents, unless any single item of personal property has a value over $1,000, then only that item is counted toward the $2,000 limit. If the family owns more than one home, only the primary residence is exempt and the equity value of the other home is counted;

(2) the value of the lot on which the home stands is exempt if it does not exceed the average size of residential lots for the community in which it is located. The value of the property in excess of an average size lot is counted if marketable;

(3) water rights attached to the home property are exempt;

(4) motorized vehicles;

(5) with the exception of real property, the value of income producing property necessary for employment;

(6) the value of any reasonable assistance received for post-secondary education;

(7) bona fide loans, including reverse equity loans;

(8) per capita payments or any asset purchased with per capita payments made to tribal members by the Secretary of the Interior or the tribe;

(9) maintenance items essential to day-to-day living;

(10) life estates;

(11) an irrevocable trust where neither the corpus nor income can be used for basic living expenses;

(12) for refugees, as defined under R986-300-303(1), assets that remain in the refugee's country of origin are not counted;

(13) one burial plot per member of the household. A burial plot is a burial space and any item related to repositories used for the remains of the deceased. This includes caskets, concrete vaults, urns, crypts, grave markers, etc. If the individual owns a grave site, the value of which includes opening and closing, the opening and closing is also exempt;

(14) a burial/funeral fund up to a maximum of $1,500 per member of the household;

(a) The value of any irrevocable burial trust is subtracted from the $1,500 burial/funeral fund exemption. If the irrevocable burial trust is valued at $1,500 or more, it reduces the burial/funeral fund exemption to zero.

(b) After deducting any irrevocable burial trust, if there is still a balance in the burial/funeral fund exemption amount, the remaining exemption is reduced by the cash value of any burial contract, funeral plan, or funds set aside for burial up to a

maximum of $1,500. Any amount over $1,500 is considered an asset;

(15) any interest which is accrued on an exempt burial contract, funeral plan, or funds set aside for burial is exempt as income or assets. If an individual removes the principal or interest and uses the money for a purpose other than the individual's burial expenses, the amount withdrawn is countable income; and

(16) any other property exempt under federal law.

R986-200-232. Considerations in Evaluating Real Property.

(1) Any nonexempt real property that an applicant or client is making a bona fide effort to sell is exempt for a nine-month period provided the applicant or client agrees to repay, from the proceeds of the sale, the amount of financial and/or child care assistance received. Bona fide effort to sell means placing the property up for sale at a price no greater than the current market value. Additionally, to qualify for this exemption, the applicant or client must assign, to the state of Utah, a lien against the real property under consideration. If the property is not sold during the period of time the client was receiving financial and/or child care assistance or if the client loses eligibility for any reason during the nine-month period, the lien will not be released until repayment of all financial and/or child care assistance is made.

(2) Payments received on a sales contract for the sale of an exempt home are not counted if the entire proceeds are committed to replacement of the property sold within 30 days of receipt and the purchase is completed within 90 days. If more than 90 days is needed to complete the actual purchase, one 90-day extension may be granted. Proceeds are defined as all payments made on the principal of the contract. Proceeds do not include interest earned on the principal which is counted as income.

R986-200-233. Considerations in Evaluating Household Assets.

(1) The assets of a disqualified household member are counted.

(2) The assets of a ward that are controlled by a legal guardian are considered available to the ward.

(3) The assets of an ineligible child are exempt.

(4) When an ineligible alien is a parent, the assets of that alien parent are counted in determining eligibility for other family members.

(5) Certain aliens who have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence must have the income and assets of their sponsors considered in determining eligibility for financial assistance under applicable federal authority in accordance with R986-200-243.

R986-200-234. Income Counted in Determining Eligibility.

(1) The amount of financial assistance is based on the household's monthly income and size.

(2) Household income means the payment or receipt of countable income from any source to any member counted in the household assistance unit including:

(a) children; and

(b) people who are disqualified from being counted because of a prior determination of fraud (IPV) or because they are an ineligible alien.

(3) The income of SSI recipients is not counted.

(4) Countable income is gross income, whether earned or unearned, less allowable exclusions listed in section R986-200-239.

(5) Money is not counted as income and an asset in the same month.

(6) If an individual has elected to have a voluntary reduction or deduction taken from an entitlement to earned or unearned income, the voluntary reduction or deduction is counted as gross income. Voluntary reductions include insurance premiums, savings, and garnishments to pay an owed obligation.

R986-200-235. Unearned Income.

(1) Unearned income is income received by an individual for which the individual performs no service.

(2) Countable unearned income includes:

(a) pensions and annuities such as Railroad Retirement, Social Security, VA, Civil Service;

(b) disability benefits such as sick pay and workers' compensation payments unless considered as earned income;

(c) unemployment insurance;

(d) strike or union benefits;

(e) VA allotment;

(f) income from the GI Bill;

(g) assigned support retained in violation of statute is counted when a request to do so has been generated by ORS;

(h) payments received from trusts made for basic living expenses;

(i) payments of interest from stocks, bonds, savings, loans, insurance, a sales contract, or mortgage. This applies even if the payments are from the sale of an exempt home. Payments made for the down payment or principal are counted as assets;

(j) inheritances;

(k) life insurance benefits;

(l) payments from an insurance company or other source for personal injury, interest, or destroyed, lost or stolen property unless the money is used to replace that property;

(m) cash contributions from any source including family, a church or other charitable organization;

(n) rental income if the rental property is managed by another individual or company for the owner. Income from rental property managed by someone in the household assistance unit is considered earned income;

(o) financial assistance payments received from another state or the Department from another type of financial assistance program including a diversion payment; and

(p) payments from Job Corps and Americorps living allowances.

(3) Unearned income which is not counted (exempt):

(a) cash gifts for special occasions which do not exceed $30 per quarter for each person in the household assistance unit. The gift can be divided equally among all members of the household assistance unit;

(b) bona fide loans, including reverse equity loans on an exempt property. A bona fide loan means a loan which has been contracted in good faith without fraud or deceit and genuinely endorsed in writing for repayment;

(c) the value of food stamps, food donated from any source, and the value of vouchers issued under the Women Infants and Children program;

(d) any per capita payments made to individual tribal members by either the secretary of interior or the tribe are excluded. Income to tribal members derived from privately owned land is not exempt;

(e) any payments made to household members that are declared exempt under federal law;

(f) the value of governmental rent and housing subsidies, federal relocation assistance, or EA issued by the Department;

(g) money from a trust fund to provide for or reimburse the household for a specific item NOT related to basic living expenses. This includes medical expenses and educational expenses. Money from a trust fund to provide for or reimburse a household member for basic living expenses is counted;

(h) travel and training allowances and reimbursements if they are directly related to training, education, work, or volunteer activities;

(i) all unearned income in-kind. In-kind means something,

such as goods or commodities, other than money;

(j) thirty dollars of the income received from rental income unless greater expenses can be proven. Expenses in excess of $30 can be allowed for:

(i) taxes;

(ii) attorney fees expended to make the rental income available;

(iii) upkeep and repair costs necessary to maintain the current value of the property; and

(iv) interest paid on a loan or mortgage made for upkeep or repair. Payment on the principal of the loan or mortgage cannot be excluded;

(k) if meals are provided to a roomer/boarder, the value of a one-person food stamp allotment for each roomer/boarder;

(l) payments for energy assistance including H.E.A.T payments, assistance given by a supplier of home energy, and in-kind assistance given by a private non-profit agency;

(m) federal and state income tax refunds and earned income tax credit payments;

(n) payments made by the Department to reimburse the client for education or work expenses, or a CC subsidy;

(o) income of an SSI recipient. Neither the payment from SSI nor any other income, including earned income, of an SSI recipient is included;

(p) payments from a person living in the household who is not included in the household assistance unit, as defined in R986-200-205, when the payment is intended and used for that person's share of the living expenses;

(q) educational assistance and college work study except Veterans Education Assistance intended for family members of the student, living stipends and money earned from an assistantship program is counted as income; and

(r) for a refugee, as defined in R986-300-303(1), any grant or assistance, whether cash or in-kind, received directly or indirectly under the Reception and Placement Programs of Department of State or Department of Justice.

R986-200-236. Earned Income.

(1) All earned income is counted when it is received even if it is an advance on wages, salaries or commissions.

(2) Countable earned income includes:

(a) wages, except Americorps*Vista living allowances are not counted;

(b) salaries;

(c) commissions;

(d) tips;

(e) sick pay which is paid by the employer;

(f) temporary disability insurance or temporary workers' compensation payments which are employer funded and made to an individual who remains employed during recuperation from a temporary illness or injury pending the employee's return to the job;

(g) rental income only if managerial duties are performed by the owner to receive the income. The number of hours spent performing those duties is not a factor. If the property is managed by someone other than the individual, the income is counted as unearned income;

(h) net income from self-employment less allowable expenses, including income over a period of time for which settlement is made at one given time. The periodic payment is annualized prospectively. Examples include the sale of farm crops, livestock, and poultry. A client may deduct actual, allowable expenses, or may opt to deduct 40% of the gross income from self-employment to determine net income;

(i) training incentive payments and work allowances; and

(j) earned income of dependent children.

(3) Income that is not counted as earned income:

(a) income for an SSI recipient;

(b) reimbursements from an employer for any bona fide work expense;

(c) allowances from an employer for travel and training if the allowance is directly related to the travel or training and identifiable and separate from other countable income; or

(d) Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) payments.

R986-200-237. Lump Sum Payments.

(1) Lump sum payments are one-time windfalls or retroactive payments of earned or unearned income. Lump sums include but are not limited to, inheritances, insurance settlements, awards, winnings, gifts, and severance pay, including when a client cashes out vacation, holiday, and sick pay. They also include lump sum payments from Social Security, VA, UI, Worker's Compensation, and other one-time payments. Payments from SSA that are paid out in installments are not considered lump sum payments but as income, even if paid less often than monthly.

(2) The following lump sum payments are not counted as income or assets:

(a) any kind of lump sum payment of excluded earned or unearned income. If the income would have been excluded, the lump sum payment is also excluded. This includes SSI payments and any EITC; and

(b) insurance settlements for destroyed exempt property when used to replace that property.

(3) The net lump sum payment is counted as income for the month it is received. Any amount remaining after the end of that month is considered an asset.

(4) The net lump sum is the portion of the lump sum that is remaining after deducting:

(a) legal fees expended in the effort to make the lump sum available;

(b) payments for past medical bills if the lump sum was intended to cover those expenses; and

(c) funeral or burial expenses, if the lump sum was intended to cover funeral or burial expenses.

(5) A lump sum paid to an SSI recipient is not counted as income or an asset except for those recipients receiving financial assistance from GA or WTE.

R986-200-238. How to Calculate Income.

(1) To determine if a client is eligible for, and the amount of, a financial assistance payment, the Department estimates the anticipated income, assets and household size for each month in the certification period.

(2) The methods used for estimating income are:

(a) income averaging or annualizing which means using a history of past income that is representative of future income and averaging it to determine anticipated future monthly income. It may be necessary to evaluate the history of past income for a full year or more; and

(b) income anticipating which means using current facts such as rate of pay and hourly wage to anticipate future monthly income when no reliable history is available.

(3) Monthly income is calculated by multiplying the average weekly income by 4.3 weeks. If a client is paid every two weeks, the income for those two weeks is multiplied by 2.15 weeks to determine monthly income.

(4) The Department's estimate of income, when based on the best available information at the time it was made, will be determined to be an accurate reflection of the client's income. If it is later determined the actual income was different than the estimate, no adjustment will be made. If the client notifies the Department of a change in circumstances affecting income, the estimated income can be adjusted prospectively but not retrospectively.

R986-200-239. How to Determine the Amount of the Financial Assistance Payment.

(1) Once the household's size and income have been determined, the gross countable income must be less than or equal to 185% of the Standard Needs Budget (SNB) for the size of the household. This is referred to as the "gross test".

(2) If the gross countable income is less than or equal to 185% of the SNB, the following deductions are allowed:

(a) a work expense allowance of $100 for each person in the household unit who is employed;

(b) fifty percent of the remaining earned income after deducting the work expense allowance as provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection, if the individual has received a financial assistance payment from the Department for one or more of the immediately preceding four months; and

(c) after deducting the amounts in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, if appropriate, the following deductions can be made:

(i) a dependent care deduction as described in subsection (3) of this section; and

(ii) child support paid by a household member if legally owed to someone not included in the household.

(3) The amount of the dependant care deduction is set by the Department and based on the number of hours worked by the parent and the age of the dependant needing care. It can only be deducted if the dependant care:

(a) is paid for the care of a child or adult member of the household assistance unit, or a child or adult who would be a member of the household assistance unit except that this person receives SSI. An adult's need for care must be verified by a doctor; and

(b) is not subsidized, in whole or in part, by a CC payment from the Department; and

(c) is not paid to an individual who is in the household assistance unit.

(4) After deducting the amounts allowed under paragraph (2) above, the resulting net income must be less than 100% of SNB for size of the household assistance unit. If the net income is equal to or greater than the SNB, the household is not eligible.

(5) If the net income is less than 100% of the SNB the following amounts are deducted:

(a) Fifty percent of earned countable income for all employed household assistance unit members if the household was not eligible for the 50% deduction under paragraph (2)(b) above; and/or

(b) All of the earned income of all children in the household assistance unit, if not previously deducted, who are:

(i) in school or training full-time, or

(ii) in part-time education or training if they are employed less than 100 hours per month. "Part-time education or training" means enrolled for at least one-half the number of hours or periods considered by the institution to be customary to complete the course of study within the minimum time period. If no schedule is set by the school, the course of study must be no less than an average of two class periods or two hours per day, whichever is less.

(6) The resulting net countable income is compared to the full financial assistance payment for the household size. If the net countable income is more than the financial assistance payment, the household is not eligible. If it is less, the net countable income is deducted from the financial assistance payment and the household is paid the difference.

(7) The amount of the standard financial assistance payment is set by the State Legislature and available at all Department offices.

R986-200-240. Additional Payments Available Under Certain Circumstances.

(1) Each parent eligible for financial assistance in the FEP or FEPTP programs who takes part in at least one enhanced participation activity may be eligible to receive $60 each month in addition to the standard financial assistance payment. Enhanced participation activities are limited to:

(a) work experience sites of at least 20 hours a week and other eligible activities that together total 30 hours per week;

(b) full-time attendance in an education or employment training program; or

(c) employment of 20 hours or more a week and other eligible activities that together total 30 hours per week.

(2) An additional payment of $15 per month for a pregnant woman in the third month prior to the expected month of delivery. Eligibility for the allowance begins in the month the woman provides medical proof that she is in the third month prior to the expected month of delivery. The pregnancy allowance ends at the end of the month the pregnancy ends.

(3) A limited number of funds are available to individuals for work and training expenses. The funds can only be used to alleviate circumstances which impede the individual's ability to begin or continue employment, job search, training, or education. The payment of these funds is completely discretionary by the Department. The individual does not need to meet any eligibility requirements to request or receive these funds.

(4) Limited funds are available, up to a maximum of $300, to pay for burial costs if the individual is not entitled to a burial paid for by the county.

(5) A Department Regional Director or designee may approve assistance, as funding allows, for the emergency needs of a non-resident who is transient, temporarily stranded in Utah, and who does not intend to stay in Utah.

(6) A limited number of funds are available for enhanced payments to parents who are eligible for financial assistance in the FEP program or who are eligible for TANF non-FEP training under R986-200-245 and who participate in the HS/GED Pilot Program. The payment of these funds is completely discretionary by the Department and may differ from region to region. The payments may continue until the client completes the HS/GED Pilot Program even if the client is no longer receiving FEP.

R986-200-241. Income Eligibility Calculation for a Specified Relative Who Wants to be Included in the Assistance Payment.

(1) The income calculation for a specified relative who wants to be included in the financial assistance payment is as follows:

(a) All earned and unearned countable income is counted, as determined by FEP rules, for the specified relative and his or her spouse, less the following allowable deductions:

(i) one hundred dollars for each employed person in the household. This deduction is only allowed for the specified relative and/or spouse and not anyone else in the household even if working; and

(ii) the child care expenses paid by the specified relative and necessary for employment up to the maximum allowable deduction as set by the Department.

(2) The household size is determined by counting the specified relative, his or her spouse if living in the home, and their dependent children living in the home who are not in the household assistance unit.

(3) If the income less deductions exceeds 100% of the SNB for a household of that size, the specified relative cannot be included in the financial assistance payment. If the income is less than 100% of the SNB, the total household income is divided by the household size calculated under subsection (2) of this section. This amount is deemed available to the specified relative as countable unearned income. If that amount is less than the maximum financial assistance payment for the household assistance unit size, the specified relative may be

included in the financial assistance payment.

R986-200-242. Income Calculation for a Minor Parent Living with His or Her Parent or Stepparent.

(1) All earned and unearned countable income of all parents, including stepparents living in the home, is counted when determining the eligibility of a minor parent residing in the home of the parent(s).

(2) From that income, the following deductions are allowed:

(a) one hundred dollars from income earned by each parent or stepparent living in the home, and

(b) an amount equal to 100% of the SNB for a group with the following members:

(i) the parents or stepparents living in the home;

(ii) any other person in the home who is not included in the financial assistance payment of the minor parent and who is a dependent of the parents or stepparents;

(c) amounts paid by the parents or stepparents living in the home to individuals not living at home but who could be claimed as dependents for Federal income tax purposes; and

(d) alimony and child support paid to someone outside the home by the parents or stepparents living in the home.

(3) The resulting amount is counted as unearned income to the minor parent.

(4) If a minor parent lives in a household already receiving financial assistance, the child of the minor parent is included in the larger household assistance unit.

R986-200-243. Counting the Income of Sponsors of Eligible Aliens.

(1) Certain aliens who have been legally admitted into the United States for permanent residence must have a portion of the earned and unearned countable income of their sponsors counted as unearned income in determining eligibility and financial assistance payment amounts for the alien.

(2) The following aliens are not subject to having the income of their sponsor counted:

(a) paroled or admitted into the United States as a refugee or asylee;

(b) granted political asylum;

(c) admitted as a Cuban or Haitian entrant;

(d) other conditional or paroled entrants;

(e) not sponsored or who have sponsors that are organizations or institutions;

(f) sponsored by persons who receive public assistance or SSI;

(g) permanent resident aliens who were admitted as refugees and have been in the United States for eight months or less.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, the income of the sponsor of an alien who applies for financial assistance after April 1, 1983 and who has been legally admitted into the United States for permanent residence must be counted for five years after the entry date into the United States. The entry date is the date the alien was admitted for permanent residence. The time spent, if any, in the United States other than as a permanent resident is not considered as part of the five year period.

(4) The amount of income deemed available for the alien is calculated by:

(a) deducting 20% from the total earned income of the sponsor and the sponsor's spouse up to a maximum of $175 per month; then,

(b) adding to that figure all of the monthly unearned countable income of the sponsor and the sponsor's spouse; then the following deductions are allowed:

(i) an amount equal to 100% of the SNB amount for the number of people living in the sponsor's household who are or could be claimed as dependents under federal income tax policy; then,

(ii) actual payments made to people not living in the sponsor's household whom the sponsor claims or could claim as dependents under federal income tax policy; then,

(iii) actual payments of alimony and/or child support the sponsor makes to individuals not living in the sponsor's household.

(c) The remaining amount is counted as unearned income against the alien whether or not the income is actually made available to the alien.

(5) Actual payments by the sponsor to aliens will be counted as income only to the extent that the payment amount exceeds the amount of the sponsor's income already determined as countable.

(6) A sponsor can be held liable for an overpayment made to a sponsored alien if the sponsor was responsible for, or signed the documents which contained, the misinformation that resulted in the overpayment. The sponsor is not held liable for an overpayment if the alien fails to give accurate information to the Department or the sponsor is deceased, in prison, or can prove the request for information was incomplete or vague.

(7) In the case where the alien entered the United States after December 19, 1997, the sponsor's income does not count if:

(a) the alien becomes a United States citizen through naturalization;

(b) the alien has worked 40 qualifying quarters as determined by Social Security Administration; or

(c) the alien or the sponsor dies.

R986-200-244. TANF Needy Family (TNF).

(1) TNF is not a program but describes a population that can be served using TANF Surplus Funds.

(2) Eligible families must have a dependent child under the age of 18 residing in the home, and the total household income must not exceed 200% of the Federal poverty level. Income is determined as gross income without allowance for disregards.

(3) Services available vary throughout the state. Information on what is available in each region is available at each Employment Center. The Department may elect to contract out services.

(4) If TANF funded payments are made for basic needs such as housing, food, clothing, shelter, or utilities, each month a payment is received under TNF, counts as one month of assistance toward the 36 month lifetime limit. Basic needs also include transportation and child care if all adults in the household are unemployed and will count toward the 36 month lifetime limit.

(5) If a member of the household has used all 36 months of FEP assistance the household is not eligible for basic needs assistance under TNF but may be eligible for other TANF funded services.

(6) Assets are not counted when determining eligibility for TNF services.

R986-200-245. TANF Non-FEP Training (TNT).

(1) TNT is to provide skills and training to parents to help them become suitably employed and self-sufficient.

(2) The client must be unable to achieve self-sufficiency without training.

(3) Eligible families must have a dependent child under the age of 18 residing in the home and the total household income must not exceed 200% of the Federal poverty level. If the only dependent child is 18 and expected to graduate from High School before their 19th birthday the family is eligible up through the month of graduation. Income is counted and calculated the same as for WIA as found in rule R986-600.

(4) Assets are not counted when determining eligibility for TNT services.

(5) The client must show need and appropriateness of training.

(6) The client must negotiate an employment plan with the Department and participate to the maximum extent possible.

(7) The Department will not pay for supportive services such as child care, transportation or living expenses under TNT. The Department can pay for books, tools, work clothes and other needs associated with training.

R986-200-246. Transitional Cash Assistance.

(1) Transitional Cash Assistance, (TCA) is offered to help FEP and FEPTP customers stabilize employment and reduce recidivism.

(2) To be eligible for TCA a client must;

(a) have been eligible for and have received FEP or FEPTP during the month immediately preceding the month during which TCA is requested or granted. The FEP or FEPTP assistance must have been terminated due to earned or unearned income and not for nonparticipation under R986-200-212. If the immediately preceding month was during a diversion period, or the client has a reduction or termination pending due to non participation as provided in R986-200-212, the client is not eligible for TCA, and

(b) be employed an average of 30 hours per week for FEP households. The parents in a FEPTP household cannot combine hours for TCA. Each parent must be employed 30 hours per week.

(3) TCA is only available if the customer verifies employment averaging the minimum required in subparagraph (2)(b) of this section.

(4) TCA is available for a maximum of three months.

(a) The assistance payment for the first two months of TCA is based on household size. All household income, earned and unearned, is disregarded.

(b) Payment for the third month is one half of the payment available in (4)(a) of this section.

(5) If initial verification is provided and a client is paid one month of TCA but the client is unable to provide documentation to support that initial verification, no further payments will be made under TCA but the one month payment will not result in an overpayment.

(6) A client can only receive TCA once in any 24 month period. This time limit applies regardless of how many months of TCA a client received.

(7) TCA does not count toward the 36 month time limit found in R986-200-217.

R986-200-250. Basic Education Training Provider.

(1) Basic education funds can only be provided to training providers approved by the Department.

(2) This section applies to basic education providers receiving funds from the Department including WIA funds under R986-600.

R986-200-251. Types of Basic Education Training Providers and Approval Requirements.

(1) Public schools governed by the Utah State Office of Education (USOE) must complete and submit Application "A" to the Department.

(2) Individuals offering youth tutoring personally, and not as an employee of another business or school, must be over 18 years of age, submit Application "B" and provide all of the following;

(a) a birth certificate,

(b) a current BCI background check results for Utah, from the Utah Department of Public Safety, paid for by the individual. The BCI report cannot contain:

(i) any matters involving an alleged sexual offense;

(ii) any matters involving an alleged felony or class A misdemeanor drug offense; or

(iii) any matters involving an alleged offense against the person under Utah State Code Title 76 Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person.

(c) a resume with tutoring-related work history or subject matter knowledge,

(d) three letters of recommendation addressing suitability as a tutor, and

(e) an approved grievance procedure for clients to use in making complaints.

(3) All other providers must submit Application "C" and;

(a) have been in business in Utah for at least one year;

(b) meet all state and local licensing requirements;

(c) have a satisfactory record with the Better Business Bureau;

(d) submit evidence of financial stability prepared by a certified public accountant (CPA) using generally accepted accounting principles. The evidence must include at least one of the following:

(i) balance sheet, income statement and a statement of changes in financial position;

(ii) copy of the most recent annual business audit; or

(iii) copies of each owner's most recent personal income tax return.

(e) submit a current Utah Business License showing at least one year in business, and

(f) submit an approved grievance procedure for clients to use in making complaints.

(g) ESL training providers must also submit documentation of registration as a Postsecondary Proprietary School with the Utah Division of Consumer Protection or show an exemption from such registration.

(h) Providers offering high school credit must also provide documentation of accreditation through Utah State Office of Education and Northwest Association of Accredited Schools.

(4) Training providers submitting Application "B" or "C" must provide the following information for each training program for which the provider is seeking approval:

(a) program completion rates for all individuals enrolled;

(b) the type of certification students completing the program will obtain;

(c) the percentage rate of certification attained by program graduates; and

(d) program costs including tuition, fees and refund policy.

(5) A training provider approved under R986-600-652 can be approved for its basic education curriculum upon submission and approval of the information required in subsection (4) of this section. However, public schools governed by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 USCA 1070 et seq.) or the Utah State Office of Education (USOE) approved as providers under R986-600-652 do not need to submit the information required in subsection (4) of this section.

R986-200-252. Renewal and Revocation of Approval for Training Providers.

(1) Once a provider has been approved, the Department will establish a review date for that provider and notify the provider of the review date. The Department will determine at the time of the review if the provider is still eligible for approved provider status and notify the provider of that determination. At the time of review, the provider is required to provide any and all information requested by the Department which the Department has determined is necessary to allow the provider to continue to be an approved provider. This may include completing necessary forms, providing documentation and verification, and returning the Department's telephone calls. The requests for information must be completed within the time

frame specified by the Department. If the Department determines as a result of the review that the provider is no longer eligible for approved provider status, the provider will be removed from the approved provider list.

(2) Providers must retain participant program records for three years from the date the participant completes the program.

(3) A provider who is not on the Department's approved provider list is not eligible for receipt of Department funds. A provider will be removed from the eligible provider list if the provider:

(a) does not meet the performance levels established by the Department including providing training services in a professional and timely manner;

(b) has committed fraud or violated applicable state or federal law, rule, or regulation;

(c) intentionally supplies inaccurate student or program performance information;

(d) fails to complete the review process; or

(e) has lost approval, accreditation, licensing, or certification from any of the following:

(i) Utah Division of Consumer Protection,

(ii) USOE,

(iii) Northwest Association of Accredited Schools, or

(iv) any other required approval, accrediting, licensing, or certification body.

(4) Some providers who have been removed from the eligible provider list may be eligible to be placed back on the list as follows:

(a) a provider who was removed for failure to meet performance levels may reapply for approval if the provider can prove it can meet performance levels;

(b) there is a lifetime ban for a provider who has committed fraud as a provider;

(c) providers removed for other violations of state or federal law will be suspended:

(i) until the provider can prove it is no longer in violation of the law for minor violations;

(ii) for a period of two years for serious violations or supplying inaccurate student or program performance information; or

(iii) for the lifetime of the provider for egregious violations. The seriousness of the violation will be determined by the Department.

R986-200-253. Training Provider's Right to Appeal a Denial or Revocation of Approval.

(1) Training providers will be notified in writing of a decision to deny an application for approval as a basic education training provider or a decision to revoke prior approval. The notice will inform the provider of its right to file a written appeal, where the appeal should be sent, and the deadline for filing an appeal.

(2) A hearing on the appeal will be held by the Department's Appeals Unit following the procedure in R986-100.

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